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Becker Said Rosenthal Must Die, Swears Rose

Book of Mystery Holding Details of New York's Most Open Murder Exhibited By Statements of Gunman Witness.

WEB OF GUILT HOVERS OVER ACCUSED

Former Policeman Stares at Informant As Replies Are Made to Rapid Fire of Questions—Prisoner's Wife Searches Faces of Jurors.

JACK ROSE COLLAPSES ON WITNESS STAND

New York, Oct. 12.—Jack Rose collapsed on the witness stand at 7:15 o'clock and Justice Goff, who announced that there would be no recess for supper, ordered a recession in the questioning to give the witness a chance to recover.

New York, Oct. 12.—Long hours of cross-examination by supperless lawyers before a supperless court and jury failed tonight to make "Bald Jack" Rose vary from his story and the part he says former Police Lieutenant Becker played in the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

"Becker told me," he said, "that he wanted Rosenthal murdered—shot, croaked or dynamited. At his bidding I got the gunmen to kill Rosenthal. I hid after the murder. I saw Becker that morning and later talked with him over the phone. I paid the gunmen $1,000 for Becker, and told them he said not to worry, but to lay low.

"I gave myself up and became a state's witness because Becker deserted me like a dog and intended to throw me to the wolves."

The court convened the afternoon session at 2:15 o'clock. Shortly before 5 o'clock it was adjourned until Monday morning, after John F. McIntyre, Becker's lawyer, protested he was on the verge of collapse.

Attorney Near Collapse.

Court, jury, counsel, witnesses and the accused had been without food since noon luncheon. Justice Goff, white-haired and of venerable appearance, seemed the least fatigued of all in the court room.

"I warned you," he told John F. McIntyre, Becker's lawyer, early in the sitting, "that we would finish this cross-examination if we had to sit till midnight. I meant it."

"I am on the verge of collapse," pleaded McIntyre.

"Proceed with the case," was Justice Goff's reply.

Not for three hours thereafter was court adjourned.

Becker Cool.

Becker, cool and stoical, leaned on the table at which he sat, his chin in his hands, his elbows on the table, during the long cross-examination. Twenty feet back of the first row usually reserved for spectators sat his wife. Her eyes were for her husband rather than the court. Once, only once, he glanced back at her and smiled.

"Bald Jack" Rose, thick-lipped, wide-eared and without a hair on his glistening head, was unruffled by the ordeal. Once he faltered when Becker's lawyer hurled question after question at him, each ending with "and when you said that you lied, didn't you?" Once he leaned forward, buried his face in his hands and tottered on the stand. He seemed about to faint and the court quickly ordered a halt in the proceedings, and windows were lowered to revive him. Within a few minutes he was refreshed and the cross-examination continued. Rose admitted time after time that he had lied, had perjured himself, had been a gambler and been engaged for twenty years in illegitimate business. He admitted he was testifying to save his own life, but said he was telling the truth now. He said he had changed to a state's witness only when the electric chair was staring him in the face.

Employs Slow Drawl.

Without emotion, in a slow drawl, he said he had deliberately planned, at Becker's behest, to put Rosenthal where he never would worry anybody else.

He knew, he admitted, that it was a terrible deed to plan.

"Where was your conscience?" thundered Becker's lawyer.

"I never consult my conscience," he replied slowly and evenly, without a tremor or break in his voice.

"Have you got a conscience?" demanded the lawyer.

Never Saw Conscience.

"I don't know," he said, measuring his words and facing the lawyer squarely. "I never saw it."

"Do you now intend to lead a respectable life?"

"Yes, but not in this community. I value my life too much, and I would not be a free man here."

With words tumbling over each other in their haste, Rose declared he had been a "true friend" to Sam Scheppa and Harry Vallon and had interceded for them with the district attorney.

Throughout Rose declared he had no motive of his own for killing Rosenthal, but had acted solely at Becker's direction. Time and again Mr. McIntyre quoted alleged conversations between Rose and men of the underworld, apparently in an attempt to prove that Rose himself desired the gambler's death.

"No such conversation ever occurred," was his stoic reply to these questions.

"But you were Becker's graft collector, so you say."

"I was."

Not once during the day, however, were Rose's methods of collecting alleged graft the subject of question.

Rose Took the Stand at 10 O'clock.

Rose said he met Becker at his house and at the Union Square hotel when Becker told him the details of the alleged partnership in a gambling house between Becker and Rosenthal.

Rose Tells of Gambling Partnership.

"Becker," Rose testified, "said Herman had made a proposition to him that he go into partnership with Rosenthal in running a gambling house and asked him to invest $5,000 in it. I said no one ever made any money in the gambling business with Rosenthal."

Becker, however, continued the witness, did not agree and made a proposition to allow Rose to take a 25 per cent share in the business of the proposed establishment. Becker took a $2,500 chattel mortgage on Rosenthal's property and arranged for a "dummy" to hold the mortgage.

"Becker asked me," the witness went on, "if I would take charge and I said I would."

The witness told of conversations with Becker in which the police lieutenant inquired what were the profits of the gambling house. "I reported to him on one occasion that the house had made several thousand dollars," said Rose. "He told me to tell Rosenthal to send him $500. I went to see Rosenthal and Rosenthal said he would not do it because he thought he had not had a square deal on the mortgage. I told Becker.

"Becker said that just as soon as his attention was called to that place he would raid it. He told me to tell that to Rosenthal. I told Rosenthal.

Becker Refused $500.

"Rosenthal said: 'You tell Becker he can't raid this place unless he gets the proper evidence and he can't get it because I know all his men and they can't get in here.'

"'So that's his attitude is it?' Becker said when I told him this. 'All right, I'll raid it. Tell Rosenthal.'

"Rosenthal sent back word by me to Becker: 'Tell that fellow he'd better not start anything with me.'

"The next day Becker told me that Commissioner Waldo had called his attention to the place and Becker would have to raid it. I told Rosenthal and Rosenthal said: 'Tell Becker he can't

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SANITARIUM IS TO BE IN WACO

BAPTISTS ACCEPT THE OFFER OF THE YOUNG MEN'S BUSINESS LEAGUE.

BARTON HEADS COMMITTEE

All Pastors from Waco Attend the Meeting at Moody—Very Little Opposition to Waco Location.

Presided over by Rev. J. B. Riddle of Mart, the Baptist association, in session for the past three days at Moody, decided to accept the offer of $10,000 made by the Young Men's Business League to assist in the building of a handsome Baptist sanitarium here, and a committee, of which Dr. A. J. Barton is chairman, was appointed to look into the matter of location, cost and plans for securing the money, and empowered to act.

Practically all of the pastors from the Waco churches attended the meeting at Moody, returning to the city late in the afternoon over the Cotton Belt. None of them knew what amount of money would be expended on the structure, but declared that the building would be one in keeping with the wealthy institutions which the Baptists have in this state.

At the association meeting the matter was discussed at some length on the floor, and it was shown that Waco is centrally located and the best possible site which the church could find for its sanitarium. The opposition to Waco, it is said, was not strong. Among others on the committee of fifteen which will have charge of the matter are W. J. Mitchell, John Roe, E. R. Nash and Charles Evans.

Observe Columbus Day.

Austin, Oct. 12.—In observance of Columbus Day, which was designated by the Thirty-second legislature as a legal holiday, all of the state departments, the banks and the postoffice were today closed. Practically all of the state officials were in Dallas to attend the opening of the Dallas fair.

Local Knights of Columbus held their celebration here Friday night, with a massmeeting, which T. H. McGregor, democratic nominee for the state senate from this district addressed.

"Lost" Aviators Located.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—Marshall S. Reid, the aviator and Henry C. Mustin, lieutenant commander of the navy, who left Cape May Point yesterday for this city in a hydroaeroplane, fell into the Maurice river. The hydroaeroplane was wrecked. Reid and his companion were not hurt.

STATE FAIR NOW IN FULL SWING

GOVERNOR SO DECLARES AND AT HIS BIDDING THE GATES ARE OPENED.

CHILDREN'S DAY IS FEATURE

Colquitt Party Is Given Warm Reception—Lowering Clouds Fail to Dampen the Gaiety.

Dallas, Oct. 11.—Despite lowering clouds the twenty-seventh annual State Fair of Texas was opened Saturday morning by Governor O. B. Colquitt in the presence of a large crowd which gathered in the coliseum to attend the formal exercises of declaring the big entertainment in full swing. In opening the fair, Governor Colquitt predicted that it would be one of the most successful in the history of the fair association. He referred to the great work done by the fair in the development of Texas and congratulated the people of Dallas on the fact that this city was the home of such a great institution.

Preceding the governor's speech, Rev. W. H. Greenburg delivered the invocation. President J. J. Eckford, of the fair association, delivered a short speech in which he said that the officials of the fair had put forth their best efforts to give the people of the Southwest an entertainment that would be pleasing to all. He referred to past fairs and the influence that the great annual entertainment had exercised in building up Texas and in the development of the livestock and other industries of the entire state.

At precisely 11 o'clock the governor, with various other state officials, entered the fair grounds. Their presence was heralded by the shock of twenty-one guns from the Dallas artillery that boomed their presence across the grounds. As the illustrious procession of state officials, city officials, park and fair park directors entered the grounds for the twenty-seventh annual exposition Conway's band opened up a lively air and the big crowd cheered. Conspicuous in the group was Charles A. Culberson, United States senator. Entering the coliseum, the various officials took their places. On the front seat were the various members of the governor's staff glittering in their brass buttons and uniforms and lending a martial air to the peaceful assembly.

Children's Day.

It was Children's Day at the State Fair, and when the gates first clicked open a throng of eager youngsters thronged the entrance to hidden delights. By 12 o'clock it was announced that thousands of children had crowded in, and indications point

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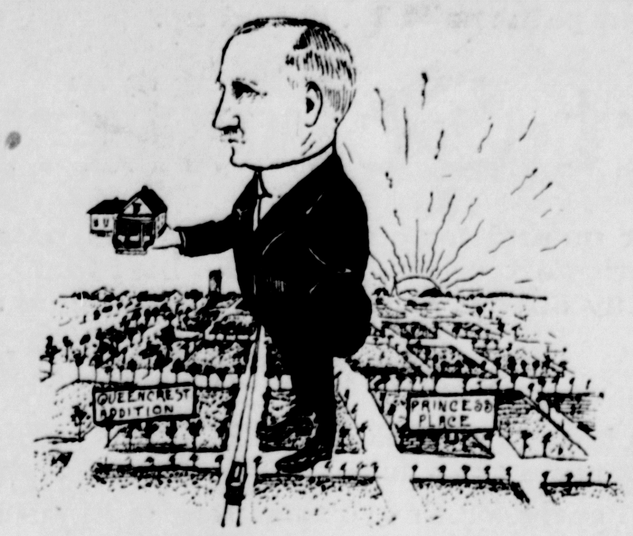
Prominent Men of Waco



—Sketched from Life by Gilbert, Staff Cartoonist, Morning News.

Five thousand people in Texas who are today living in their own homes owe that fact to the "Own your own home" plan of J. B. Callahan, who, as general manager of the Callahan Development company, is one of the most potent factors in city building in Waco today. In less than a year of residence in Waco, Mr. Callahan has made the name Queencrest a watchword and is himself foremost among those who are called this city's "live wires," having sold three subdivisions and placed nearly 500 Wacoans in the "own your own home" class. Princess Place, the latest subdivision of the Callahan Development company, is just now being placed on the market. For the past week a force of twenty men and teams have been at work grading streets, leveling and otherwise beautifying what promises to be a model place of beautiful home sites. Previous to coming to Waco, Mr. Callahan had sold and developed forty city additions in this and neighboring states. San Antonio was the scene of his operations on a large scael. He still has large holdings in that city, but is confining his activities to Waco, which he declares has a future second to no city in Texas. As a booster, Mr. Callahan stands in the front rank. He declares that the value of Waco real estate will double in the next three years. He has watched other cities grow, and points out that the never-falling signs of expansion on a big scale are plain to view here. The germ of big things is at work, the spirit of push and progress is in the very atmosphere, and "Waco 100,000 in 1920" he believes is not a far cry. Opportunity for the man who will get out with the crowd and push shoulder to shoulder is here spelled upon every street corner.

RED SOX MOVE NEARER GOAL

BEANEATERS TAKE FIFTH GAME OF THE SERIES BY SCORE OF 2 TO 1.

DUEL OF 'KID' VS. 'VET'

BEDIENT SPARKLES EVEN MORE THAN MATHEWSON.

34,000 PERSONS ARE PRESENT

Boston Needs Single Victory to End Greatest Event Ever Staged for Eager Fandom.

34,683 PERSONS PAID $63,201.

Fenway Park, Oct. 12.—Total attendance 34,683.

Total receipts $63,201.

National commission's share $6320.10.

Each club's share $28,440.45.

Boston, Oct. 12.—Overcoming the New York Nationals today by a score of 2 to 1, the Boston pennant winners of the American league need but a single victory to attain the world's championship of 1912. The world's series now stands: Boston 3 games won; New York, 1 game won; one game tied.

More than 34,000 persons, a record-breaking baseball crowd for Boston, saw a pitching duel in which Hugh Bedient, a yougster, sparkled as a new star in the baseball firmament. Three hits constituted the Giants' portion from Bedient's effective service. But for an error by Gardner, the young hurler would have turned back the New York club to defeat in nine scoreless innings.

Only a shade less brilliant than the box work of Bedient was the skill of the old master, Christy Mathewson, who, except for two long-distance drives in the third inning, held the Red Sox helpless by the magic of his curves.

Youngster Is Star.

Bedient pitched the best ball that has been shown so far in the five games of the world's series. He had not been regarded as a likely choice for mound duty during the championship games, and it was not until several innings had passed that the thousands of spectators realized that the Giants were facing a quality of pitching that was most baffling when hits meant tallies.

The only New Yorkers to fathom Bedient's benders were Mathewson, Meyers and Merkle, while those who succumbed on strikeouts were Devore, Snodgrass, Merkle and Mathewson.

Hooper Starts Doings.

Hooper started the sharp batting bee that gave the Red Sox their two runs. A fadeaway curled up to the plate and Hooper, catching it fair and square, shot the ball past Herzog along the left-field foul line, where the ball riccocheted between the angles of the fence to the confusion of Devore. On went the flying Hooper, and before the ball was returned to the infield the Red Sox outfielder was perched on third.

There was pandemonium in the stands when Yerkes drove the first ball pitched to left center, where it rattled up against the fence and bounded past Snodgrass. Hooper came over the plate and Yerkes made third, whence he tallied when Doyle made a bobble of Speaker's grounder. That ended the scoring for Boston.

Mathewson's Work Praiseworthy.

Thereafter Mathewson showed his skill in returning to the Boston bench every succeeding Boston player that went to the plate. Seventeen men [illegible] went out from the middle of the third to the last of the eighth [illegible] grounders to the infield, flies or a shrike-out victim.

Those who fanned were Gardner and Wagner. Mathewson has been pitted against the Red Sox for nineteen innings in two games, one of which was an eleven-inning contest, and not one man has been given a base on balls. Only twenty-nine men faced him during today's contest.

The Giants garnered their only run on a two-bagger to the temporary stands by Merkle in the seventh. He moved to third on Meyer's outfield fly and scored when Gardner failed to handle McCormick's grounder. Bedient then held the Giants safe until the end.

Excited Fans Linger After Game.

When the groundkeeper was about to close the iron gates at Fenway park at dusk, there were still groups of excited fans standing about the infield pointing out the spots where this play and that play had checked the Giants in their attempt to wrest a victory and bring them on even terms with the Red Sox in the series.

The early part of the game had all the unpicturesque settings of a cricket match played in a London fog. Murky mists swept in from the sea and rain threatened momentarily. In the early inning spectators could hardly follow the course of the ball, but the fog cleared later so that the final innings found the clubs battling under summer conditions.

It was Columbus day and Boston turned out the largest number of people who have ever witnessed a baseball game in this city. The total attendance was 34,683, while the receipts were $63,201. Of this sum each club receives $28,440.45, while the National Commission's share was $6320.10. The players share only in the receipts of the first four games.

"We've Got Edge," Says Stahl.

"We have got the edge on New York now," remarked Manager Jake

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Former Police Lieutenant Now on Trial for Killing Rosenthal, New York Gambler

Digs Grave to Hide Body of Man He Slew With Club

Two Women Arrested With Ranch Foreman Tell of Ghastly Assault They Witnessed—Rich Texas Land Owner Was the Victim.

Laredo, Oct. 12.—Two months ago today Apolinario Donado, 70 years old, a rich and cultured Spaniard disappeared from his ranch near North Laredo and today his body was dug up in the yard of the ranch house.

Donado's foreman, Jose Roque, is in jail here tonight as the confessed murder of his employer, while two women are held as accomplices before the fact.

Three days ago neighboring ranch owners became suspicious regarding the continued absence of Donado and complained to the sheriff. Deputy Sheriff Sam McKenzie was detailed to investigate. Today he gained confessions from two Mexican women, who have been employed on the ranch that they had seen Roque kill his employer at the dinner table, drag his body into the yard and bury it.

The women swore they had not reported the crime because Roque had threatened to kill them too, if they told anyone of the murder. After Roque had been "sweated," he confessed.

Confesses to Crime.

He said he and Donado had quarrelled on the evening of August 12 over a dog owned by the foreman and which Donado had kicked out of the ranch-house. That night at 8 o'clock while Donado was sitting at the table Roque entered, warned the women to silence and slipped up behind the aged ranch owner's chair, knocked him unconscious with a mesquite club.

Dragging the old man into the back yard, Roque beat his head into a pulp and then dug a grave and buried the body.

Returning to the house, Roque told the women if they informed anyone of the crime he would kill them both. He then assumed full control of the ranch and the 2000 head of stock on it. One of the women, it is said, is a paramour of the foreman. All three are now in jail here.

SEE GUN, JUMP OUT WINDOW

Irishmen, Recently Landed, Become Frightened When Confronted by Hold-Up Men.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—John and Hugh O'Donahue, brothers, who came to this country from Ireland three weeks ago, jumped out of a third story window early today and ran a mile in their night clothes before they thought it safe to stop. They had been confronted by a hold-up man with a revolver in their lodging.

Two policemen who saw the brothers jump from the window captured a man supopsed to be the robber. He had in his pockets considerable English currency, which the men identified as theirs. A large roll that was hidden under a mattress was untouched.

The O'Donahues were taken to the county hospital to have their bruises attended to.

Cato Sells at Beaumont.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 12.—Cato Sells, democratic national committeeman from Texas, is in Beaumont for a conference with the democrats of Jefferson county.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Daily temperatures, furnished by Dr. I. Block, voluntary weather observer, for the twenty-four hours ending Saturday at 7 p. m.: Maximum 86, minimum 55. Barometer reading 30.31.

Weather Forecast.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Forecast: East Texas—Fair Sunday, colder near the coast; Monday fair, except rain in southeast portion.

West Texas—Fair Sunday and Monday, except showers Sunday in extreme western portion; warmer Monday.

FOUR ESCAPE AN OHIO PRISON

Make Getaway by Crawling Through Sewer Outlet—One Was Held on Charge of Murder.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Four of the most desperate convicts in the Ohio penitentiary made their escape today by sawing through the bars of a sewer manhole, dropping into the underground tunnel and working their way to the sewer outlet on the banks of the Scieto river.

The missing prisoners are James Neal, serving three years for burglary; Clyde Stratton, serving five years for burglary; George Washington, serving twenty-five years for burglary, aid William Barnegraff, serving a life term for murder.

NEW PAVED STREET IS OPEN.

Celebration and Dance Held on Seventh and Franklin.

A celebration, marked by weird dances and concluded with the playing of "Dixie" by the band and the announcement that Seventh street from Austin to Franklin is open, was held last night at the corner of Seventh and Franklin streets in honor of the completion of the Hassam paving contract on Franklin street. E. Tietz, proprietor of the Tietz hotel, and Lars Ockander of Ockander Bros., who installed the paving, were in charge of the affair. It is estimated that there were about 400 people present at the celebration, music being furnished by Alessandro's band. Square dances on the new pavement, and an Indian war dance about a tepee in connection with the Indian name "Waco," were some of the features of the evening.

The new paving is considered a model and much enthusiasm was shown by the several hundred men on the scene.

IF YOU are as good-looking as this young fellow, or better-looking, you can try on one of these suits here, and that's the way you'll look in it.

Trying it on wont cost you any money, nor much time; wearing it home wont cost you much; suits like that—2-button, long roll lapels, smart high-cut waistcoat, swaggered trousers, in many fine weaves and patterns—$20.00 and up.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Have made for us and for our customers the most fashionable, stylish lot of suits we've ever seen. The fabrics are selected from the best foreign and American looms—Scotch and English weaves, in many shades of gray, tan, brown, blue and all sorts of combinations.

YOUNG MEN TAKE NOTICE

The dominant idea in clothes this fall is the young idea; even older men want styles that are a little more extreme than formerly; and some of the real young models are pretty snappy.

Better have an early look at the new styles in suits and overcoats; it's a great lot of stuff; and it's here for your benefit; ours comes after yours.

Suits $20 and up—Overcoats $20 and up

J. A. LOUGHRIDGE, WACO, TEXAS

THE HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Equalize Express Rates To Be Williams' Motion

Generally Believed He Will Recommend to the Commission That Interstate Mileage Basis Be Applied To Texas Shipments.

WACO COMPLAINS OF THE SERVICE

Pick-up System Unsatisfactory—Banks Not Pleased With Handling of Money—Merchants Complain of Pilfering—Employes Say Not Enough Help. Carriers Do General Merchandise and Banking Business—Rates Too High On Small Packages.

The Waco shippers got a lot of comfort out of the conference they had with W. D. Williams of the Texas railroad commission yesterday and the chances are that he will propose a motion fixing a hearing to determine whether the express rates on packages of less than fifty pounds should not be reduced, equalizing them with the interstate commerce rates.

The new interstate commerce rates—that is, the rates which the interstate commerce commission has declared are to be effective in express shipments—are to be on a mileage basis. When they become effective they will be higher than the Texas rates on packages of more than 50 pounds and lower than the Texas rates on packages of 50 pounds or less. Commissioner Williams believes that the express companies have figured out that most of the express business in Texas is of packages under 50 pounds and that the percentage of packages over 50 and over 100 pounds is small. Therefore the higher rates for the small packages. He put it up to the Waco shippers yesterday that any effort to equalize the Texas rates with the interstate commerce commission rates would have to be at both ends of the line—that is, the higher Texas rate would have to come down to the lower interstate commerce rate and the lower Texas rate would have to come up to the higher interstate commerce rate.

How to Equalize Rates.

"It is very simple to equalize it," said Mr. Williams. "The interstate rates are to be upon a mileage basis to intrastate shipments in Texas. We cannot, however, lower the high Texas rate and leave the low Texas rate below the interstate rate. For why, will be the question? It is just this. The new interstate rates are rates compiled by the experts of the interstate commerce commission; they are made by the federal government and are applied to the express companies whether they want them or not. These federal government experts who compiled these rates have gone on the stand and upon oath have stated that in their opinion the rates that have been adopted are just to both the shipper and the express company. If we lower the high Texas rate equal to the interstate commerce rate, and do not disturb the low Texas rate—that is, the rate on packages above 50 pounds, the express companies will contest it. They will call in these federal experts who have declared on oath that the rate per mile fixed by the interstate commerce commission is the proper one, and the Texas rate will have to come to it. The only question now is whether the Texas shippers will benefit by lowering the rate on packages under 50 pounds. I think they will."

Waco Men Who Met Him.

When Commissioner Williams reached the rooms of the Waco Business Men's club in the Amicable building yesterday he was met by C. H. Cox, of C. H. Cox & Co.; C. R. Turner of the Hamilton-Turner Grocery company; John F. Wright of the Central Texas Exchange National bank and president of the Young Men's Business league; George S. McGhee of the First National bank; Albert T. Clifton of the Clifton Manufacturing company; Frank T. Well, for Sanger Brothers; Isadore Friedlander of Friedlander & Luedde; Fred Mailander, manufacturer of show cases; Charles W. Wilson, for Rotan Grocery company; C. W. Payne, for William Cameron & Co.; C. A. Sherman, for Herrick Hardware company; R. N. McKnight of the McKnight-Lovings Sundries company, and J. C. Dillard, traffic manager of the Waco Freight bureau.

Protests Against Service.

Mr. Cox said at the beginning that he did not want to protest so much against the rates as he does against the service. He called attention to the inauguration of the rule under the interstate commerce regulations that there shall be certain billing for each package and this is being applied to state shipments as well, to such an extent that the express companies will not accept packages within a certain time limit before a train leaves, claiming they cannot give it proper attention. He said:

"If they have a 9 a. m. pick-up for instance, for a train leaving at 11 o'clock, they won't come back to my place after 9 o'clock for additional stuff, but they will send anywhere else in town for a 25-cent package."

Commissioner Williams—If they put in a two-hour limit, they must observe it for every class of shipper—that is, they cannot send for any other packages after 9 o'clock if they put that limit on you.

Mr Cox—If we are not ready when they call for the pick-up, we must have it at the office an hour before the train leaves, and even then if they don't get the billing on it, the shipment don't go.

Commissioner Williams—There is no authority under the state commission to require them to enforce the interstate rules for Texas shipments.

Companies Pay the Haul.

Mr. Turner—I want to ask this. If 9 a. m. is the pick-up hour fixed by the express company, and Rotan, Cox & Co. and Hamilton-Turner company all have stuff to go, and the wagons get the Rotan stuff and do not get the Cox & Co. stuff and the Hamilton-Turner stuff, can we require them to pay for a wagon to take it to them?

Mr. Cox—They pay me. I get a dollar a load from the express company when my stuff is ready on the hour and they do not come after it.

Commissioner Williams—Do you get the dollar?

Mr. Cox—I do.

Commissioner Williams—I am not going to turn all this stuff in to the commission, gentlemen. But I want all the facts I can get so as to determine what motion I shall make.

Objection to General Business

Mr. Dillard—I would like to call the attention of the commission to a complaint that Mr. Wright of the Central Exchange National bank, and Mr. McGhee of the First National bank have to make on behalf of the banks. Have the express companies a right to do a general banking business?

Commissioner Williams—They have no right to do any class of business not authorized by their charter.

Mr. Cox—They do all kinds of business. Express agents will take orders for any character of business from an oyster to an overcoat. Every one of them nearly is a produce merchant, and it is not always confined to the small towns.

Mr. Williams (to the bankers)—What kind of service do they give in the shipment of coin and currency?

The Service is Rotten.

Mr. Wright—The rottenest on earth. We take it to the office and find it is too late and then we have to take it to the depot to get it shipped. The charges are exorbitant. They charged me $9 this morning on a shipment of $1000 in nickles, and I am going to put the gloves on with 'em before I pay it.

Commissioner Williams—Do they handle it promptly?

Mr. Wright—Not always. I had a shipment to go out yesterday and they let it get left and it got left again this morning—or rather, it was about to be left and I believe our boys hustled around and got them to handle it.

Mr. McGhee—We take ours to the office. We are close to both offices and we get it there as early as we can, and in plenty of time.

Commissioner Williams—You say in plenty of time, but do you always get your orders in plenty of time?

Mr. McGhee—Not always, then we have to wait over. What rate do they charge you from Houston?

Mr. Wright—Forty cents.

Mr. McGhee—It is 75 cents from Galveston.

Mr. Cox—That is the differential.

Sanger's Express Business.

Mr. Well—Sanger's express business is growing bigger every day. A lot of our shipments run 600, 700 and 800 pounds by express, and they do not handle the business promptly in many instances claiming the packages are too heavy for fast handling on passenger trains and there is not always car room and they are held over. It occurs to me that as the railroads own the express companies they ought to be required to furnish enough cars for the business. They ought to have enough help to handle the large packages.

Mr. Clifton explained that his packages run over fifty pounds; that he has to ship in emergencies and that his stuff weighs heavy. Most of what he ships goes by freight, but having big packages, he does not have an exorbitant express rate to pay.

Small Packages the Trouble.

Mr. Cox—Our trouble is in small packages. For instance, if we ship a man 100 pounds of potatoes, the rate is 50 cents; five pounds of candy, the rate is 30 cents; five pounds of tobacco, the rate in 30 cents. So you see we are paying more for ten pounds of candy and tobacco in small packakes than for 100 pounds of potatoes.

Commissioner Williams—I am inclined to think the railroads should handle the express service themselves. I believe also there should be an extraordinary service by the railroads—a fast service.

Mr. Cox—What I want is service. I am willing to pay the rate, if I can get the service. I ship grapes by freight instead of express to get the service because they are destroyed if they go by express.

Commissioner Williams—You do that to save the grapes.

Mr. Clifton—Mr. McKnight would it hurt you if the rates are equalized to conform to the interstate rates?

Mr. McKnight—It would not hurt us. Only about 10 per cent of our stuff is 100 pounds and 75 per cent of it is under 50 pounds.

Commissioner Williams—Better service is the hardest thing I ever tried to get out of them.

Has Small Packages.

Mr. Mailander—So long as the Dallas Show Case Company and the Houston Show Case Company have to pay the same rate I do, I am satisfied.

Commissioner Williams—That is the trouble with so many business men, they look at it in the same way.

Mr. Cox—Fred, how much of your business is by express?

Mr. Mailander—Two per cent. I can't ship by express, there is too much breakage.

Mr. Cox—Our express business is 90 per cent of our shipments.

Mr. Well—If you will look into it you will see they have not sufficient facilities. The employes tell us they haven't enough men to do the work. They are working today with the facilities of ten years ago.

Commissioner Williams—Well, you gentlemen don't suffer half as much as the truck and fruit men. If we try to penalize the companies for failure to perform service, we have got to prove that the failure was willful and it is mighty hard to go into a man's mind and search out the willful motive that we necessarily must have. Every member of the commission wants to give you service.

Mr. Friedlander—It looks like they could be penalized for non-performance of service. Their charges are for superior service.

Commissioner Williams—Do you have trouble with pilfering?

Mr. Cox—If you ship a package that is valuable and perishable and that is scarce, it cannot go to any point without being pilfered.

The question of the peddler car then came up. It developed from the discussion that the banana peddling from cars is under the control of the fruit trust which has its headquarters in Galveston, and that fruit men handle other peddling cars.

Commissioner Williams stated to the Waco business men exactly what he said in the Waco Morning News yesterday, that the commission cannot prevent the railroads allowing their cars to be used for peddling, nor could it force them to do so.

Mr. Turner—The railroads say they cannot give us relief.

Commissioner Williams—They say they have quit.

Mr. Cox—If you will come with me I will show them to you right here in Waco. I am in hopes we can pass a city ordinance to cover the question. I will be satisfied if we can clean up our own town of the peddlers.

Mr. Dillard—The General Managers' association passed a resolution saying they would not allow the peddling.

Cannot Force Trades Excursions.

Mr. Friedlander then asked Commissioner Williams if the commission could interfere with the resolution of the railroads to run no more trade excursions for business men on the basis of $1 per train mile as heretofore.

Commissioner Williams—The attorney general holds that we can do nothing with a passenger rate except to approve it or disapprove it. We cannot enforce an order when the attorney general thinks it ought not to be enforced.

Mr. Cox—It seems to me that the attorney general ought to pass back his opinion to you instead of giving it out to the newspapers. You ought to have the right to your own attorney, who will handle your case as he would a client if he was in regular practice.

Commission Ought to Have Lawyer.

The subject was discussed at length and it was generally agreed among the business men that there should be an attorney for the railroad commission, who is to be selected by the railroad commission, and who would handle the legal affairs of the commission just as a lawyer handles the legal affairs of a client, upon a purely confidential relation. The business men greed that when the commission believes it has good grounds for a suit against a common carrier that the attorney general for the railroad commission should prosecute such suit, regardless of his own opinion, and test it before the courts. The general opinion at the meeting was that the attorney general's department sets itself up as a judge and jury and passes on the cases without proceeding to trial.

After this informal discussion with the commissioner, the meeting was adjourned. Commissioner Williams went from here to Dallas and will also have some Fort Worth people come over and talk the matter over there with Dallas merchants.

Saves Money, But Nearly Dies.

George H. Ward, known over the state for his feats of pedestrianism and who last summer announced he had cut his expenditures for food down to 26 cents a week, was Sunday taken from the Hubbard inn to the local hospital in a serious condition as a result, the physicians say, of his method of living.

Careful treatment, they say, however will bring him back to his former health, as he has a remarkable constitution.

Ward's 26-cent diet has consisted of oatmeal crackers, with pancakes for a treat now and then.—Chicago Tribune.

To the Discriminating Buyer of Fine Cigars—

The ELSIDELO

Clear Havana Cigars in 27 different sizes will satisfy the most fastidious taste

IN 5c CIGARS

THE ELSIDELO SMOKERS

THE DUPLICATOR

THE SAM SLOAN

Herz Brothers

Wholesale and Retail Cigars and BOOKSELLERS.

GET YOUR STATIONERY HERE

We have all kinds of pen and ing tablets from 5c to 50c.

Envelopes to match.

We carry a splendid paper at 25c a pound.

Then we have attractive boxes of fine stationery at 50c and 75c.

All our stationery shows the hall mark of quality.

Drop in and select what you want.

If you are in a hurry for it, Phone 148.

Get it where they've got it.

Powers-Kelly Drug Company

Both Phones 148

BANDIT GETS $2,000

ALONE HE MAKES CASHIER HAND OVER CASH AT POINT OF GUN.

Owner of Horse Robber Stole Overtakes Thief After Long Chase. Refuses to Make Statement.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 12—A lone bandit stepped into the Prue State bank at Prue, Okla., this morning at 9 o'clock and at the point of a pistol, compelled Cashier J. H. Danner to hand over $2000, all the money outside of the vault, stole a horse and escaped.

H. C. Burke, owner of the horse, with a shotgun, went in pursuit of and captured the robber, who refused to give his name. This is the third time this bank has been robbed within three years.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT COURT

Hon. Marshall Surratt, Judge.
R. V. McClain, Clerk.

Suit of F. M. Porterfield against the Brazos Valley Telegraph and Telephone company for $2,500. On trial. Adjournment until Monday taken at noon.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. Richard I. Munroe, Judge.
R. V. McClain, Clerk.

Several divorce cases disposed of at session of court in the morning.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. T. L. McCullough, Judge.
C. T. Wallace, Clerk.

C. L. Sanger & Co. against McKie, Futch & Co. Suit on contract. Judgment for plaintiff for $100 is rendered and plaintiff is also given the custody of an adding machine which was in dispute.

SUITS FILED YESTERDAY.

No suits were filed yesterday in any of the courts.

STATE FAIR

Continued from Page 1.

to last year's attendance being eclipsed for the first day.

Eckford Speaks.

After Rev. W. H. Greenburg had delivered an eloquent invocation, President J. J. Eckford of the State Fair, delivered an address. He declared that the State Fair organization has become, through the work of the faithful, the greatest institution of its kind in the Southwest.

Mayor Holland introduced Governor Oscar Branch Colquitt. In his speech of introduction the mayor said conditions this year in Texas are such that the State Fair will undoubtedly be bigger and better than ever. The mayor pointed out the fact that the exposition is not merely a place for people to be amused.

"The State Fair possesses great educational force," he declared. "It is the people's university, and it has the cheapest matriculation fee of any university in the world. All that it charges is 50 cents."

The mayor then introduced Governor Colquitt to open the fair officially.

To expel burglars an Illinois electrician has invented a lighting system by which the head of a household can turn on every light in his house from his bedside and prevent them being turned off at individual switches.

A German government commission has been sent to Belgium to investigate the methods used to prevent firedamp explosions in coal mines in that country.

NEGRO IS HELD FOR AN ASSAULT

RED CROSS NURSE OF DALLAS IS VICTIM OF A BRUTAL ATTACK.

IS DRAGGED FROM HER BUGGY

Officers Have a Suspect in Jail, But There Is Some Doubt as to His Identity.

Dallas, Oct. 12.—City and county officers differ regarding their opinions of the guilt of an 18-year-old negro boy who is at present locked up in the city jail on suspicion of having criminally assaulted Miss Lee Barrett, 22 years old, Red Cross nurse, near the union hospital, Friday evening. The man in question was arrested on suspicion of having committed one of the most brutal crimes in the annals of Dallas county by Officers Frank Scott and Burnett, in North Dallas early Saturday morning. The man was half drunk and was spending his money freely in a negro dive. The police say that the negro answers the description given by Miss Barrett of her assailant.

Physicians Are Aroused.

Physicians of the city are thoroughly aroused at the brutal assault committed on a nurse who has been risking her life attending smallpox cases at the city and county hospital.

Crime a Brutal One.

The sheriff declares that the negro assailant of Miss Barrett denuded her of her garments and deliberately wound some of them about her neck and throat to prevent her from making an outcry.

Unmercifully pulled from her buggy, half dragged and half carried into a clump of bushes, then criminally assaulted by a mulatto negro, was the frightful experience of Miss Lee Barrett, trained nurse, late Friday evening. She was alone at the time, and according to her statement to internes at the union hospital, the negro approached her in the road and demanded her purse. She gave it to him, when he said he didn't want her purse, but wanted her. Flashing a razor, the negro made for the young lady, dragged her from the buggy, pulled her through a wire fence into a clump of bushes, and there committed the assault.

Bloodhounds Lose Scent.

Immediately after Sheriff Brandenburg was notified. With Deputies Harston, Preston and Sebastian, he rushed to the scene. Bloodhounds were put on the trail, but this trail was soon lost. Early this morning a negro comparing with the description given by the young woman was arrested and placed in the city jail on suspicion. He could not be identified.

Miss Barrett is a trained nurse and was employed at the union hospital. She has been there for some time. She is 22 years old. Her assailant is said to be a young yellow negro, about 5 feet 4 inches high. He wore a stubby mustache, and was dressed in white shirt, gray pants and a cap.

Young Lady Left in Woods.

After the assault had been committed, Miss Barrett, afraid to return to her buggy, lay half dazen in the woods. Finally regaining sufficient strength, she managed to reach the road, and after a moment fell prostrate on the ground. A wagon was passing the scene and she was picked up and carried as quickly as possible to the home of Wes Tanner.

A News Want Ad may bring the opportunity for which you are looking.

THE GROCERY SO DIFFERENT

Intelligent Buyers

¶ Are those who know when and how to buy, and in all cases and circumstances the intelligent buyer knows and demands the best. We cater to the intelligent class and offer eatables of known merit and worth.

¶ You certainly would not expect your blacksmith to do a first class job on your watch—neither could your requirements be filled at a country grocery.

¶ Our groceries are well selected, are often moved, are handled in a sanitary manner, are priced moderately and are for sale to people who care.

¶ We "dubbed" our store "The Grocery So Different" because we started in a decidedly different manner to any other former grocery concern ever before operating in Waco. And by starting and staying "So Different," we have been able to please and hold the trade of a multitude of Waco people—all of them intelligent buyers.

¶ However, we are not selling everyone in the city, and can always find room for one more account.

¶ *Are you an intelligent buyer? Or in other words, DO YOU CARE?*

GEORGE STUBBLEFIELD

And 15 Polite and Capable Co-Workers All

CATER TO PEOPLE WHO CARE

418 Austin Avenue

Healthy, Wrinkle-Free Skin Easy to Have

(From The Woman Beautiful.)

A dull, drab, muddy complexion, or a blotchy, pimply or freckled skin, can by a quite simple, harmless and inexpensive method, be changed to one of flower-like radiance and purity. One ounce of common mercolized wax, sold by druggists generally, will remove the most unsightly complexion in from one to two weeks. By its remarkable absorptive power, the withered, faded or discolored layer of thin film-skin which hides the healthier skin underneath, is gradually flecked off in tiny, almost invisible particles. This is done so gently there is no inconvenience, and no trace is left on the skin except that of enhanced beauty. The wax is smeared on like cold cream before retiring, and removed in the morning with warm water.

If the skin be wrinkled or saggy, a face bath made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pint witch hazel will be found most effective. Combining both astringent and tonic properties, this tightens the skin and braces up its supporting muscles.

Typhoid Fever Epidemic Halted.

Washington, Oct. 12.—A typhoid fever outbreak at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with which the United States public health service has been fighting for fear that steamers would spread it up and down the Mississippi valley, is well under control, according to a report today from Past Assistant Surgeon Lumsden, in charge of the work of eradication. Dr. Lumsden has been ordered back to Washington.

Nix! Bring on the Peach.

"Pretty? Well, I should say." "But they have no family tree." "Do you think of the tree when you see a peach?"—Pittsburgh Post.

Indigestion

We guarantee REXALL Dyspepsia Tablets to relieve you. Price 25c and 50c.

W. B. Morrison's

The Rexall Store

Society Notes.

Having returned from the east to Mobile, Mrs. W. H. Roberts writes friends here that she is soon due for a visit in San Antonio. So far there is no plan for her coming to her Waco friends.

Expected during the Cotton Palace season to visit Miss Kate Friend and Mrs. J. W. Mann is Mrs. Robert Dowdy, who is returning from Alaska by way of the Presidio in San Francisco. Mrs. Dowdy is more readily recalled here by her maiden name, Miss Sara Searight of Austin.

The women are fulfilling their pledges to write to the nearby towns in the interest of Women's day at the Cotton Palace. They hope to have a banner attendance, and some features are planning which will make the day full of unusual attraction.

There is no use setting the waste paper basket or bag in the alley. It is not a moment before the wind overturns it or some pickaninny comes along to upturn it in the search for what he may find. The bits of paper then eddy around and litter is made where neatness was intended. Burn every scrap of paper within your own back yard.

There is no use waiting longer. The women must have an eye towards more careful driving on Austin and Franklin streets. There was the time when we could ambie down and look in the shop windows as we did so, but Waco is stirred unto city proportions and congestion. The danger possibility is everywhere, and we must keep the lines steered in order to prevent accident.

Miss Charlotte Ligon is this week's guest of Mrs. Mary Martin on Twenty-sixth and Fort avenue. Mrs. Martin has shared the pleasure of her attractive new home with her friends, several of whom have been her recent guests.

Once more the women are urged to notify the editor of their department when a change occurs after a first notification. This is especially necessary with club hostesses. The notice is given that one will entertain. Some change becomes necessary and no notice is given. Hence confusion comes.

Reply to your invitation in the form in which you received it. Should it arrive in the mail, this signifies the hostess sent it far enough in advance for a reply by the post. Should she telephone, this means that she GAL THREE—SOC ..... is prepared for the same informal answer which she extends. If the card comes by hand delivered at the door, this signifies that an immediate answer is expected, therefore this should be sent direct to the door. Those who mingle in society should all study society's code, in order that all may understand.

The Shakspere club is reorganizing for its thirteenth year on Monday afternoon. The hour is half past three o'clock, at the usual place, with Miss Kate Friend.

It is now expected that Mrs. Agnes Taylor Mann will pay her first home visit since her marriage during the Cotton Palace excitement. She is due from Vernon with late October.

Are there any Hallowe'en parties planning among the social set?

The Hermann Mayer home on Austin avenue is receiving an improved front.

Hallowe'en is almost here. Don't forget to remind the boys that they are gentlemen and should play as gentlemen, not as hoodlums. Last season, some serious results came as a result of their boisterousness in invading homes where there was sickness.

Is the Domestic club not to reorganize this season? Such a pleasant and profitable, to say nothing of congenial club, ought not to go the way of the late president Cleveland's "state of inocuous disuetude."

The shopgirl is a lady even though she be behind the counter. Therefore she should reserve her gum chewing until she reaches the privacy of her own room.

The News' account of the Webb-Spencer wedding is already traveling towards two German cities.

There is some talk that the majority of the card clubs will not resume until after the Cotton Palace season.

Mesdames J. W. Byars, R. V. McClain, M. C. Baugh, G. W. Oliver, O. M. Weatherby, J. M. Keith, L. E. Masters, J. B. Naylor, E. E. Fitzhugh, H. Olenbush, J. L. Valentine and Miss Mamie Keith are the delegates from the Columbus Baptist church to the association.

Say your good word for what the public library is doing for this community. The association is asking the city commission for increased appropriation, and your word of approval may strengthen this demand.

It is deplorable how the society girls neglect their social obligations to the married women who entertain them. These girls would blush with shame could they hear some of their social shortcomings discussed. Just for suggestion No. 1—are the girls of the past season calling promptly upon the debutantes of this?

This week's game of the Bridge Juniors will be played with Miss Lillian Westbrook at Alta Vista.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLendon are landing from Europe today. They tarry in New York City for two or three days, then take passage for home. They are expected in Waco with the first of the next week.

Mrs. Julian Prade, who went for the marriage of her son, Julian, in Atlanta, is already en route home. She stops a few days in New Orleans and reaches Waco about the coming Wednesday.

Mrs. Shel Sparks, as president of the Maids and Matrons, announces the next game with Mrs. William Carroll on Thirteenth and Clay.

After piecing her cozy little bungalow in order, Mrs. Marie Horvay is now receiving the friends who are giving her cordial home welcome from a prolonged absence and an extensive trip through the east and Canada.

McGUIRE'S

FRENCH DRY CLEANING

Winter is coming and opera season is at hand. We make a specialty of **Opera Coats and Evening Gowns.** One trial is all that McGuire asks.

LADIES' WORK A SPECIALTY

Work Called for and Delivered.

Labor Hall Building, 723 Washington.

Old 612. Phones New 2626

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

I HAVE some farms that will suit you in price and location; to show is to convince you that I have what you are looking for. 402 Amicable Bldg. 426 New. Bob Woodward. 15

FOR SALE—200 acres in 1½ miles of Crawford, ready for the plow; no grubs to contend with; on 3 public roads; plenty of water at shallow depth; good black land and good 4, 5 and 6-wire fences all around this place; only $30 per acre; terms can be arranged to suit. Come to 402 Amicable Bldg. or phone 426 New, if interested. Bob Woodward. 15

400 ACRES good black and mixed land, about two-thirds in cultivation and all the balance can be put in with very little expense; 3 good houses; plenty of water; on good road, close to a good little town and 8 miles from Waco; $50 per acre will buy this farm; if you are interested I can tell you why it is that you can buy it so cheap. 402 Amicable Bldg. 426 New. Bob Woodward. 15

I HAVE property in all parts of Waco, improved and unimproved, that you should know about; I want you to ride with me and take a look for yourself and see with your own eyes that, everything taken into consideration in way of price, value and location, you will find that I have the goods you are looking for; a trial is all I ask. 402 Amicable Bldg. 426 New. Bob Woodward. 15

ON CORNER, 56x165, Prov. Heights, one block of car line, 5 big rooms, all conveniences except gas, and will have that shortly; good barn; city water piped throughout the house; just think, for only $2500; terms. See Bob Woodward, 402 Amicable Bldg. 426 New. 15

FOR SALE—I have some lots on S. Fifth St. that can be had right for the next few days. See me if you want a bargain in real estate. 402 Amicable Bldg. 426 New. Bob Woodward. 15

I HAVE some nice propositions on the interurban, close in, that I would be pleased to show you; no trouble. 402 Amicable Bldg. 426 New. Bob Woodward. 15

5000 ACRES rich farm land in best part of Lynn county; 100 per cent tillable; inexhaustible water, sufficient for irrigation; fine crops raised without irrigation; want to trade for improved farm anywhere in central Texas, preferably in Brazos bottom; price $17.50; describe your property fully. Address Owner, Box 573, Austin, Tex. 14

WE give special attention to buying and selling all insurance and trust company stock doing business in Texas; get our price before trading. The Dallas Exchange, Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Texas. 13

Current Events

In Woman's Sphere

BOTH PHONES 1958. KATE FRIEND, Editor

ANNOUNCEMENT LUNCHEON GIVEN ON SATURDAY

During Saturday afternoon friends of Miss Mable Olive were entertained by her mother, Mrs. N. A. Olive, at luncheon. The occasion announced the coming marriage of Miss Olive to William Hotchkiss, now of Houston. The wedding date is November the sixth.

MRS. CLINTON PADGITT IN HOME OF ILLNESS

As was stated, the call of Mrs. Clinton Padgitt to San Antonio was owing to a second operation for her mother, Mrs. J. D. Newton. This has been successfully performed, but, unexpectedly, the father is stricken, and now lies a desperately ill man. This carries sympathy from many friends to Mrs. Padgitt.

PHILO CLUB OPENS FOR INFORMAL DANCE

It is announced by President Bush that there will be a reunion and a general greeting among the Philo members on Hallowe'en. This will be an informal opening of the club, which has been closed during the summer. All members are urged to attend, which of course includes the women. Dancing and the pleasures of the club informally dispensed will be in order. As has been decided, the formal opening ball comes late in November.

CARDS FROM MASSACHUSETTS ANNOUNCE A WEDDING

Former friends of Miss Agnes Mary Slayden, who was in her younger days with her aunt, Miss Rena Slayden, in this city, received the announcement of her marriage by card on Friday. The ceremony took place at Lenox, Mass., where permanent residence will be made. The groom is Allen Joly de Totdiniere. This bride is the daughter of the late Jasper Slayden and a niece of S. W. Slayden, in whose home she visited here. Congratulations are now going from this city.

WARBURTON PARK WOMEN HAVE CALL FOR MEETING

On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the parlors of Mrs. Fred Peck on North Seventeenth, the members of the Warburton park association will have a session. Although the formal gift of the park to the city has been accepted, the women feel that theirs should be the duty to assist in keeping this beauty spot fresh and attractive. The meeting is to decide how this shall be done, and how the women can co-operate with the city commissioners.

MRS. J. A. LOUGHRIDGE IS CLASS HOSTESS

As an especial pleasure for her Bible class in the First Presbyterian Sunday school, Mrs. J. A. Loughridge was hostess to the young women on Friday afternoon. This proved a charming little retreat in a social way, with some features added to make the hours pass all too quickly. Mrs. Loughridge is successor to Mrs. W. E. Darden in teaching these young women, and this was the mutual opportunity to become closer acquainted. Well the hour fulfilled its purpose.

SOCIETY HOMES CHANGE WITHIN PRESENT WEEK

Before the close of another week four changes in homes will be made. The first of the week finds Mr. and Mrs. Ben Gray Kendall installed as members of the George Willig household. The Kendall home will then receive Mr. and Mrs. Joel Westbrook with the Misses Westbrook, who come in from Meadowbrook farm for the gay season.

The next change places Mr. and Mrs. Sam Stratton with Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Kirksey in the Charles Young place on Washington. The Stratton residence on Terrace Row is sold to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lastinger, who will take possession as soon as the house becomes vacant.

THE COLONIAL MINUET DANCERS ARE NAMED

At the Philo club on Friday evening more than fifty responded to the call for dancers. These are to appear on the Coloseum floor the evening of women's day at the Cotton Palace, and dance the stately minuet from "Erminie." Mrs. George McLendon as chairman is assisted by Mrs. George Cole and Madu Cole. Mesdames Walter Fort and Mrs. W. O. Wilkes are training the dancers. This will be the contribution of the Philo club for the Cotton Palace. Powders and patches, Dolly Madison panniers, wigs and knee breeches will be in order. Some who will take part were not able to be present for the first rehearsal, so the list of dancers will be given later. This will be for the most part the young folks. The next rehearsal is set for Wednesday evening.

REPORT FROM MRS. SPELL; SATURDAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Mrs. W. E. Spell, as chairman of the district for the Wilson-Marshall campaign fund, appointed Mrs. Tom Connally chairman of Falls county. She, in turn, appointed Mrs. J. G. Altorf chairman for Marlin. A tag day was held, which brought a check from Mrs. Altorf for $68.50. Mrs. Connally writes that her county is well organized and she hopes to have a nice contribution from each precinct.

West has organized and on Thursday evening will have a grand picture show benefit.

Mrs. Harry Walker is ill, and requests all contributions promised her in Waco be sent at once direct to Mrs. Spell.

Miss Decca Lamar West, although so far removed as New York city, showed her patriotism by sending her dollar to Mrs. Spell, received on Saturday.

MR. AND MRS. J. B. FULLER ARE ARRIVED AT HOME

The past few days have found J. B. Fuller of North Twelfth removed from Cumberland, Tennessee, with his bride. This arrival was marked in advance by four of Mr. Fuller's matron friends, who had a kitchen shower all arranged as the greeting to bride and groom. These friends were the Sunday school teacher of Mr. Fuller, Mrs. Carringer, who was assisted by Mesdames Thomas, Hill and Fleming, all of the Central Presbyterian church. The shower was given in the home of Mrs. Carringer. This was indeed a pleasing introduction to the stranger in the strange land, and Mr. Fuller is more than appreciative of the hearty welcome to his bride. They are for the present in the home of Mrs. Fuller Sr., on North Twelfth.

PREMIUM LIST READY FOR COTTON PALACE CAKES

As chairman of the culinary department of the Cotton Palace, Mrs. Ben Gray Kendall makes these announcements, and, in so doing, requests that all women who decide to enter the cake contest clip this and preserve for the instructions therein. First of all, cake day is the 5th of November, and all entries are required to remain through the day following, since November 6 is women's day and the visitors will be interested in this feature of the culinary exhibit.

Next, Mrs. Kendall announces that she will have a committee at the entrance gate to receive and check the cakes. This will be at 9 o'clock.

The special chairmen of this day are Mesdames Lee Lavis and William Sleeper, who will answer all inquiries and give any information desired.

Premium List.

For best pound cake, iced, $2.50.
For best angel food cake, iced, $1.50.
For best fruit cake, $2.
For best small cakes, $1.
For best white loaf, iced, $2.
For best layer, any filling, $1.

VIOLET BRIDGE CLUB MAKES READY TO RESUME

With Mrs. Jack Sanger on Friday afternoon there met the former members of the Violet Bridge club, which is now entering its third year. The afternoon was consumed with arrangements for beginning the regular winter sessions. This will be on Wednesday, the 30th of October. As new members there were invited to play with the club Mesdames Nathan Naman, Louis Davidson and Abe Frank, also, a place is reserved for Mrs. Charles Sanger when she arrives from Europe. Mrs. Dave Landman is president and Mrs. Herman Mayer treasurer. Seventeen are on the roll. Each hostess is permitted her own arrangements, whether guests or not. Plain bridge will be played. The club roster as now arranged is:

Miss Nettie Haber; Mesdames Dave Landman, Maurice Landman, Asher Sanger, Charles Sanger, Alex Sanger, Jack Sanger, Alfred Godshaw, Sam Freund, Dan Wise, Herman Mayer, Louis Davidson, Abe Frank, Nathan Naman, Sadie Benedick, Harry Sachs, Louis Lipshitz.

LANG-HIGGINBOTHAM WEDDING IN DUBLIN

Interest over the marriage in Dublin of Miss Alice Higginbotham to William Lang of Dallas carries widespread interest in this city. Mesdames E. R. Nash Jr., the sister, also Mrs. Offa Boggess of Dallas, were matrons of honor. The grandparents, Captain and Mrs. H. A. Smith, were also present at the wedding, as was E. R. Nash Jr., and Mrs. Karmeny. The bride is largely connected by family in this city. Furthermore she was at Baylor university for several terms and she traveled abroad with others from Waco. Hence, her wedding is an occasion of more than passing interest. This occurred in the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Higginbotham, and the ceremony came with that degree of elaborate detail which is so much in vogue among country homes of the east. Indeed, it is said that brides in prospect choose rather the privacy of the country home to the town residence. For this marriage many went to Dublin from other parts of the state. When the processional formed, there were almost as many cities represented as there were maids and grooms in waiting. Mr. and Mrs. Lang went at once to Dallas, where a home, furnished handsomely, is in waiting.

HENRY DOWNS CHAPTER BEGINS WINTER WORK

With Mrs. N. E. Boggess, the first hostess for the new season, sixteen members of the Henry Downs chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, held its October meeting. This sounded the resumption of the winter work. The only visitor was Mrs. T. L. Abott, who is an applicant for membership. It was an afternoon devoted largely to reading and discussing the various communications received by the regent, Mrs. W. C Harman, during the summer. Mrs. Edward Rotan gave a report from the progress in reclaiming the Riverside spring. This is along the line of slow but sure. Some of the attention bears good fruit and others not. The Daughters were rather discouraged to find that debris had been deposited where they had hoped to see preservation of beauty. The city water commission had done some sprinkling and saved some trees. The music of the afternoon was furnished by Mrs. W. W. Kendall. From this on, the Henry Downs chapter will meet once a month in the homes of the members. A regular program will be observed at each meeting.

BAYLOR'S ROUND TABLE STARTS FOR THE YEAR

Members of the Baylor Round Table, a social and literary club composed of the women and wives of the faculty, met for the first time this year Thursday afternoon with Mrs. J. B. Tidwell on South Seventh street, when reorganization for the year was perfected by the election of Mrs. A. H. Newman as president, Mrs. J. L. Kesler as secretary and Miss Louise Willis as treasurer.

The Round Table meets on alternate Thursdays and the work of the year, as outlined by Miss Dorothy Scarborough of the program committee, includes a study of American literature of the present day. For the sake of convenience and thoroughness, authors will be studied by the sections of the country in which they live, a portion of the time being allotted to the authors of the New England states, the Atlantic states, the western states, the southern states and probably other subdivisions, the course concluding in the spring with a study of the authors of Texas.

Work for the new year has started off exceptionally well and the next meeting of the Round Table will be with Mrs. J. L. Kesler, Tenth and James street.

Society Personals.

Mesdames Lillian Parrott Lyons and Mackey Sparks are due today from San Francisco.

On Monday, Miss Jimmie Riggins goes out to West for the marriage of Miss Florence West on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. G. Thomason of North Twelfth has for her guest her sister, Mrs. Dietrich from Cleburne.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Nash Jr. are at home from Dublin since Friday.

Among the recent arrivals at home is that of Captain and Mrs. H. A. Smith from Dublin.

Mrs. Karmaney of North Thirteenth reached home from Dublin on Saturday.

After a few days with W. H. Jones, Mrs. Jessie Padgitt, with her granddaughters, the Misses Barry, is returning home to Dallas.

Mrs. James Mackey is due at home from Fort Worth today.

The Misses Marguerite and Virginia Westbrook spent Wednesday at Lorena.

Mesdames W. J. Ansell and Frank Frazier with Miss Katherine Frazier, who came for the Eastern Star, are again at home in Morgan.

Mrs. Barney Ferguson is a recent visitor to her girlhood home, San San Marcos.

After a few days with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. John T. Harrington, Mrs. Sparke Durham returned home to Houston on Saturday.

Mrs. Oscar Seligman took home passage for Fort Worth on Saturday. She had spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Asher Sanger, on West Washington street.

BURGLARS AT PARIS.

Nine Homes Have Been Entered Each Night.

Paris, Tex., Oct. 12.—From two to nine burglaries have occurred here each night since Tuesday, all in the residence section.

Messages from Hugo, Okla., says three of the Oklahoma train robbers were captured yesterday afternoon between Poteau and Wister. One hundred shots were fired and several persons wounded, according to this report.

Drawbacks.

"It must be fine to own your own home." "Oh, I don't know. Every time she suggests having the parlor re-decorated I find myself wishing for the old landlord."—Detroit Free Press.

OYSTERS

BLUE POINTS

AT CHRIS'S CAFE.

You know the rest—

Chris's Service.

Chris's appetizing way of serving them—raw or cooked in any manner you desire. And then they are fresh and the best that money can buy.

COME TO CHRIS'S FOR OYSTERS.

ARMSTRONG & PFAEFFLE — **The Quality Jewelers** — ARMSTRONG & PFAEFFLE

We are showing all the late creations in jewelry at prices lower than elsewhere

We want to impress you with the one fact that we are in a position to sell high-grade Jewelry at a lower price than any one else in the city.

THIS WE CAN EASILY EXPLAIN

The profit on our goods is A NET PROFIT, as our REPAIR and OPTICAL departments more than pay the running expenses of our business, this permitting us to sell our goods on a much smaller margin than if we had to depend strictly on A BIG PROFIT to defray these expenses.

There is a reason why we do more repair work than any other firm in the city. Bring us your repair work and see.

ARMSTRONG & PFAEFFLE — **The Quality Jewelers** — ARMSTRONG & PFAEFFLE

TODAY IN THE WACO CHURCHES

Baptist.

First Baptist.

Services will be held in the First Baptist church both morning and evening today, the Rev. F. C. McConnell, pastor of the church, to conduct both. Miss Christine McConnell will sing at the evening service. At the 11 o'clock Dr. McConnell's subject will be "Christian Education." At the evening service it will be "Christ's Mission to Save.' Sunday school will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

Clay Street Baptist.

Bidding farewell to the congregation which he has served for the past eighteen months, the Rev. I. S. Boyles will preach his last two sermons at the Clay street Baptist church today, his resignation becoming effective after the night service, at which time it is planned to have a number of baptisms. When seen last evening, Mr. Boyles stated that his resignation had been voluntary on his part and that his chief reason for giving up the work is that he has decided to enter a larger field in which the scope of his usefulness will be greater. He will announce his future plans within a day or two. He admits that there was some slight dissatisfaction with certain of his sermons in which he decried the vaudeville and other like attractions, but said this was not of a serious nature. His morning sermon today will be on "Faithfulness in Christ's Service." This evening he will preach at 7:30 o'clock on the subject, "The Last Call of God." The night service will be featured by special music and a number of Baptisms. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

East Waco Baptist.

The pulpit of the Rev. P. H. Faulk at the East Waco Baptist church will be filled for several Sundays by the Rev. C. L. Masters, who will begin a series of meetings this evening. The number of the meetings has not been determined. The pulpit at the 11 o'clock service will be occupied by the pastor. Sunday school, as usual, will begin at 9:30 o'clock. Mrs. Jack Harrison will render a vocal solo morning and evening today.

Columbus Street Baptist.

At the Columbus street Baptist church the Rev. F. S. Groner, the pastor, will preach at both the morning and evening services. In the morning "The Principle of Giving" will be his subject. Services will be held at night. The pastor has not decided what his text will be, he having been out of the city during most of the week. Sunday school at 9:30.

Seventh and James Baptist.

At the Baptist church at the corner of Seventh and James streets this morning Dr. A. J. Barton will speak to the congregation on "Christian Education." At the night service, the pastor, Rev. W. W. Melton, will occupy the pulpit. He had not decided on his subject last night. Sunday school, as usual, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

Provident Heights Baptist.

Dr. F. M. Province will occupy the pulpit at the Provident Heights Baptist church this morning. His subject could not be learned last night. Rev. W. D. Boswell, pastor of the church, will preach at the evening service. Sunday school will be held, as usual, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

Methodist.

Austin Street Methodist.

"The Seventh Way to Hell Out of Waco" will be the subject of the sermon of the Rev. Hubert D. Knickerbocker at the Austin street Methodist church at 7:45 o'clock this evening. At 11 o'clock this morning the pastor's subject will be "Absolute Proof." He challenges all skeptics to hear the morning sermon and says he wants all doubters of any kind to bring their doubts with them. The specific subject of the night sermon will be "The Way of the Song: 'Everybody's Doin' It.'" The subject was suggested to the preacher by a prominent Waco woman, who heard it touched upon in Nashville and wrote that "a similar sermon is much needed in Waco." Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker says that he will handle his subject "without fear or favor." In addition to the sermon at night, interviews with five prominent women of Waco will be given. He says that they are "spicy and full of local color."

Clay Street Methodist.

At the Clay street Methodist church today three sermons will be preached by Evangelist Lowrey, one at 11 one at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and the last at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The afternoon service is especially for the children of the church, a large number of whom heard him speak on a similar occasion last Sunday. Parents, however, also are urged to be present at the afternoon service. Sunday school will be held at 9:45 o'clock in the morning. The pastor of the church is the Rev. J. M. McCain. It is said that the revival services have been successful throughout the week and will be continued.

Morrow Street Methodist.

Dr. Frank P. Culver, president of the Polytechnic College, will preach at the Morrow street Methodist church at 11 o'clock this morning. Dr. Culver has a reputation of being one of the most finished pulpit orators in the state. The Rev. A. D. Porter, pastor of the church, will preach at the night service. The usual Sunday school rally will be held at this church this morning.

Elm Street Methodist.

The pulpit of the Rev. J. J. Creed at the Elm street Methodist church will be filled tonight by Dr. F. P. Culver, president of the Polytechnic College, and it is expected that a large crowd will be in attendance. The sermon at 11 o'clock this morning will be by the pastor and will be on the subject, "Forgiveness." Sunday school will convene at 9:30 o'clock this morning and as this is the beginning of a new quarter, it is planned to have a large attendance.

Christian.

Church of Christ.

A protracted meeting will begin at the Church of Christ today, Evangelist L. P. Mansfield to occupy the pulpit. Mr. Mansfield says that there will be no abuse in his sermons, but that he will preach the gospel straight from the shoulder. All Bible questions will be answered. The services will begin each evening at 7:45 o'clock. The church is on North Tenth street, between Columbus and Jefferson. The subject Sunday morning will be "Self-Consecration."

Central Christian.

At the Central Christian church this morning a business meeting will precede the services for the day, the meeting having been set for 8:30 o'clock in the morning. The devotional Sunday school session will begin at 9:45 o'clock in the morning with an instrumental selection and a song by the Juniors. The roll call of Bibles will follow. A five-minute Scripture hunt comes next and a concert psalm service will follow. Prayer by the school will be followed by a song by the school, "Let a Little Sunshine In." A thirty-minute lesson study on Jesus' sermon on "Clean and Uncut" and about "Honoring God With Our Lips When Our Hearts Are Far From Him" will come next. Then will be the reassembling of school, reports of classes and birthdays, and the closing song.

The new pastor, the Rev. F. N. Calvin, will preach at the morning service on "How to Do Team Work in the Church." He will also speak at the night service, which will be held at 7:30.

North Waco Christian.

At the North Waco Christian church Sunday school will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, and communion and preaching will follow—the services to begin at 11 o'clock, in charge of Frank Dennis. The peoples' service will be at 7:45 o'clock in the evening, the opening being with an instrumental solo. In the evening the Scripture reading will be on "The Love of Ruth," and a solo by Miss Genetta Riley will follow.

Episcopal.

St. Paul's.

The holy communion will be at 7:30 o'clock this morning at St. Paul's Episcopal church and Sunday school will be at 9:30 o'clock. The morning prayer and sermon will be at 11 o'clock and the evening prayer and sermon at 7:40. "Earthly Life a Pilgrimage to the Heavenly" will be the subject of the Rev. W. P. Witsell's morning sermon, and of the evening sermon, "The Triumph of Men and Nations Lies in God." Miss Lois Upshaw, who is doing special voice study under Prof. Harry Johnson Spanell at Baylor, is to sing the offertory at the 11 o'clock service.

Presbyterian.

Central Presbyterian.

Although it had been intended that the Rev. J. H. Ghormley, Mrs. E. E. Ingram's father, should preach the morning sermon at this church in Mr. Ingram's absence, the Rev. E. Lynwood Crystal, pastor of the Fifth street Christian, on being told that Mr. Ghormley could not attend, decided upon request to fill the pulpit at the morning service. Sunday school will begin at 9:30 o'clock this morning. No arrangements had been made for the night service last evening.

CLEAN and UNCLEAN

Today's International Sunday School Lesson

BY W. L. ROBERTSON.

(Mark VIII:1-23; Mat. XV:1-20.)

The view of cleanness and uncleanness, argued by the Christ, was a deciding issue on which the Pharasaical Jews were offended in Jesus Christ. The learned Scribes and Pharisees from Jerusalem are again assembled in Galilee to see and hear the Great Teacher. They had of necessity to journey to Galilee if they would see Jesus as the animosity of the Judeans was such that He was now spending all His time in the Capernaum country.

It was a traditional custom with the stricter sect of the Jews that they ceremoniously wash their hands up to the elbows before eating. Contact with any Gentile, or with anything handled by a Gentile, they considered as defiling. It was not the disease germs of filth they dreaded, but the moral effect of common association. Their superstitious fad of ceremonialism was not in the same class with our common drinking cup fad.

Some of the disciples of Jesus ignored some of these ceremonial customs and eat their food (it does not say with dirty or filthy hands) with hands that they neglected the ceremony of cleansing. They knew this cleansing custom was not scriptural and Jesus spoke not to them about neglecting it. The aesthetics were indignant and complained to Jesus. It is the common fault of objectors to vital religion, in all ages, that they measure and object to the morality of believers if any of them walk not in the customs of aestheticism.

Christ found fault with the faultfinders. He called them play-actors, hypocrites. Isaiah XXIX:13 said: "And the Lord said: Forasmuch as this people draw nigh unto me with their mouth and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their fear of me is a commandment of men which hath been taught them."

Jesus quoted this passage in poetry as follows:

"This people honoreth me with their lips,
"But their heart is far from me.
"But in vain do they worship me,
"Teaching as their doctrines the precepts of men."

His comment on it was, "Ye leave the commandment of God, and hold fast the tradition of men." The next verse of the Isaiah prophesy foretold the wonderful works of Christ and might have been a gracious salve for their conscience, but He was rebuking their sin.

Some of their traditions were worse than the one about the ceremonial cleansing. He pointed out one of their most vicious customs, thus rebuking their attempt to pluck motes from the eyes of others while carrying splinters in their own organ of vision. "Let him that is without the sin cast the first stone," is always applicable to the faultfinder.

Moses, in the twentieth chapter of Exodus and in the fifth chapter of Deuteronomy, had commanded that parents be honored, and in the twentieth chapter of Leviticus he had condemned to death the one who cursed father or mother. The traditions, which they were so careful to use against some of the disciples of Christ, contained a saying that permitted a man to declare that he had dedicated his property to God and therefore could not in religious honesty use his property to relieve the wants of parents.

Jesus spoke severely to them of this matter, saying, "Full well do ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your tradition." He further charged them with "Making void the word of God by your tradition, which ye have delivered, and many such things ye do." This rebuke will apply with equal force to any custom, command or ordinance in our day, not found in scripture, whereby any would divide and make schisms among God's people. We need to carefully avoid all traditionalism.

Having rebuked the unwisdom of the Jerusalem critics Jesus gave a spiritual lesson to the multitude. The Pharasees were offended and even the disciples understood not the spiritual until he explained it to them. Each one needs to come in prayer to the great Master-Teacher to learn the things hard to understand.

He would teach heart religion, a vital relation with God. The heart of man is wicked, and from it comes evil thoughts, fornications, thefts, murders, adulteries, covetings, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, and evil eye, railing, pride, foolishness. By these things we are defiled. The quibler over ceremonies should look into his own heart for outward forms and ceremonial cleansing will not affect heart conditions. Do we not need this lesson at least once in every thirty years? In 1882 this same lesson was in the international Sunday school series.

Golden Text—For the kingdom of God is not eating and drinking, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit.—Rom. xiv:17.

PILES QUICKLY CURED AT HOME

Pyramid Pile Remedy Has Made The World Glad.

Many a bad case of piles has been cured by just a trial package of Pyramid Pile Remedy. It always proves its value and you can get the regular size 50-cent box from any druggist, but be sure you get the kind you ask for.

Simply send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 446 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall Mich., and you will receive a sample package of the great Pyramid Pile Remedy in plain wrapper, by return mail, all charges prepaid.

Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills. Pyramid Pile Remedy will do it, and thousands of testimonials tell you emphatically it is the world's remedy for piles.

GOOD EATERS ARE GOOD FIGHTERS

Whether At Work Or Play, Endurance Comes From Good Digestion, Always Assured By Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Men and women must have quick wit and good grit to stand the day's battles. A dyspeptic may get away with his work, but is always at swords' points with those around him. A good stomach and a good meal well digested puts us in a good, jolly fighting mood, the sort that mows down work and commands the hearty co-operation of our associates. The man at the head of a business who has a good stomach has behind him a good fighting force against competition and the daily mixups that are bound to take place. In fact, a well-organized business is like our digestive system.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as soon as taken into the system go right to work as assistants to the stomach, rendering it an immense amount of help in working out the very complex processes of digestion, encouraging it in the performance of its functions, relieving it of a portion of its duties, thereby allowing it a temporary respite, and also toning up, strengthening, revitalizing its secretory glands, mucous membranes, absorbing glands and muscular walls in such a way that the stomach soon recovers its lost powers of digestion, motility, assimilation and ultimately does its work as well as ever without outside assistance.

These powerful little tablets contain in a concentrated form every element necessary to digest all forms of food, whether meats, vegetables, cereals, eggs, fish, etc., and they act equally well in acid or an alkaline medium. If your stomach is ailing, does not digest as quickly or as thoroughly as it should, and your entire system in consequence is suffering from mal-nutrition and mal-assimilation, you owe it to yourself to give the abused stomach assistance to help it out of its present condition.

The solution of your stomach-trouble problem is easy. Go to your druggist at once and secure a package, then take one or two after each meal or as required, then note the difference in the way you feel. All druggists sell them. Price 50 cents.

TEN FOOT RISE IN THE BRAZOS

It Is Red When It Reaches Lock and Dam and Will Delay Work.

Heavy rains along the upper reaches of the Brazos resulted in a red rise coming down the river yesterday.

From Lock and Dam No. 8, located alongside the Horne farm on the river, seven miles below Waco, it was reported yesterday at noon that a ten-foot rise in the river has reached there. The water went into the cofferdam and will probably deposit a lot of loose earth there, which will delay the work. The barge belonging to the work became dislodged during the rise and went down the river.

There was a rise in the river several months ago that filled the cofferdam with soil and it delayed the work two months.

GREEKS RUN ON BANK.

Institution at Omaha Forced to Call on Treasury.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 12.—A "run" on the postal savings bank at South Omaha today by 100 Greeks made it necessary for that institution to call on the treasury at Washington for funds.

The Greeks, who have been heavy depositors, withdrew their money in order to start to the aid of their country in the event of war with Turkey. An emergency fund is kept in Washington to meet such demands, but this is said to be the first time a call has been made against it to meet withdrawals. While authority to draw on the government's local national depository was being obtained by wire, local banks furnished funds for temporary requirements.

INOICATIONS OF OIL

DRILLERS GET THEIR TEST TUBES COATED WHEN THEY SINK THEM.

Work Has Actually Started and Committee Is on Hand to Watch the Progress.

Whether there is oil in paying quantities in the well on Bell's Hill which is to be used by the developers who are promoting the hot well project, it is certain there is every evidence that oil is on the water that is now in the casing, and its presence there has aroused much interest among those who have subscribed to the hot well stock.

Contractor Johnson's crew of well drillers started work yesterday morning. They first sent into the old casing some test tubes to see how clear the old casing is, and when they pulled these up they were coated for the length of forty feet with oil. The drill was sent into the well at 1:45 o'clock, there being present at that time to witness the start of the work of D. E. Hirshfield, W. H. Jones and Bart Moore of the committee, and Layton C. Puckett and J. E. Horne. The members of the committee are keeping a close watch on the work. They have contracted to pay $6.50 per foot to Contractor Johnson and D. E. Hirshfield has his eye on the tape when every piece of pipe is measured, and he jots the figures down in a little book with yellow leaves in it. Every time a six-inch collar goes on the pipe, Hirshfield figures that it costs $3.25, and he puts it down and then looks over the subscription list to see who will be the next to pay for his stock in the company. The members of the committee are very much encouraged. They believe they will strike something valuable before the drilling is finished.

There are four Norwood brothers engaged in the drilling work, and they are experienced men in the business, having worked in the Beaumont oil fields. They say there is every indication of oil in the vicinity of this well, and they are anxious to see it developed.

The well is located at the intersection of Twenty-Second and Cleveland streets and can be reached by the Cotton Palace car.

BOYS ARE CHARGED WITH THEFT

Money and Clothing Are Taken from the Home of a Farmer Near Mooreville.

Marlin, Tex., Oct. 12.—Two boys were lodged in jail Thursday by Sheriff Poole, charged with theft of money and clothing exceeding $50 in value. The offense is alleged to have been committed on the farm of G. W. Bowman, near Mooreville, eighteen miles west of Marlin.

The boys give their names as Eugene and Willie Miller, and state they recently came from near Goldthwaite. Eugene, about 18 years of age, had been in the community two or three days, and Willie, 16 years of age, arrived the day the offense was committed.

They were picking cotton for a farmer by the name of Rufus Bird, from whose house the money and clothing were stolen while the family of Mr. Bird was away from home.

The amount of the money was $73.25, and the apparel consisted of three suits of men's clothes.

The theft was soon detected by Mr. Bird, who got busy with the telephone. Farmers along the road from the scene of the offense to Lorena were notified. This resulted in the boys being taken in charge by A. D. Sharp, a farmer near Lorena. They were delivered to a deputy sheriff in Bell county, who subsequently notified the sheriff's department at Marlin, detaining the boys until Sheriff Poole's early arrival in an automobile.

The boys state that their parents and other members of the family recently passed through this section removing to Arkansas overland.

A confession has been made by the younger of the brothers. He assumes all guilt and responsibility. Each of the boys had a portion of the money, of which they were relieved and the same restored to the proper owner. The suits of clothes were also recovered.

Candy Factory of
THE ROTAN GROCERY COMPANY
"Quality" Is Our Watchword

And we manufacture the very best high-grade Candies, out of the best materials obtainable.

ALL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

SUPERIOR TO COPAIBA & INJECTIONS
SANTAL MIDY
RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

Jones, Ragland and Adam Co.

504 Austin Ave

The Store that has three Graduate Opticians who know how to and are prepared to grind your Lenses.
The store that has three watchmakers
The store that has two Engravers
The store that is awake and constantly receiving new Creations and Ideas in all branches of the Jewelry Business

WACO TALKING MACHINE COMPANY

VICTROLA IV $15.00

VICTROLA VI $25.00

VICTROLA VIII $40.00

VICTROLA IX $60.00

VICTROLA X $75.00

VICTROLA XI $100.00

VICTROLA XIV $150.00

VICTROLA

A COMPLETE LINE AND TERMS TO SUIT

A Suggestion for Christmas

Overcoats
Suits
Vests
Coat Suits
Skirts
Long Coats
Short Coats
Gloves
Hats
Corsets
Rugs
Art Squares
Curtains
Blankets
Scarfs
Tapestry

CLEANED BETTER AT

Shaffer & Duke's

RED SOX NEARER GOAL

Continued from Page 1.

Stahl of the Red Sox tonight. "But I do not propose to claim the world's championship until the last Giant player is out in the final inning."

John McGraw, manager of the Giants, while admitting that the Red Sox have a big advantage, believes he will be able to check the rush of the Red Legged players in New York on Monday and then go out to make the fight for the next two games. The Giants went back to New York tonight, while the Red Sox will rest in this city and journey on to New York tomorrow.

First Double-Play of Series.

The air was thick with heavy mist when the game began at one minute after 2 o'clock. Bedient was given an encouraging cheer as he went into the pitching box. Little Josh Devore, the first batter up for New York, waited, as he usually does, when he finds the pitching unsteady, and got to first on four bad balls. Captain Doyle tried to put Devore down to second base, but he fouled out to Lewis. Snodgrass was "hooed" by the bleachers when he came to bat, and there was a great cheer when he cut short the Giants' promising inning by hitting into a double play. He sent a grounder to Wagner, who threw to Yerkes, forcing Devore, and Yerkes made a quick throw to Stahl. It was the first double play in the series in which three fielders figured, and Yerkes, the middle man of the trio, handled his part well.

The veteran Mathewson, who had pitched himself into almost complete exhaustion in the six-six eleven inning tie game here last Wednesday, also was given a warm reception as he came out to pitch. The question was could he "come back" and prevent the Red Sox from batting out another victory. Hooper opened up on Mathewson by hitting a single over second base. Yerkes sent up a fly that was easy for Fletcher and Tris Speaker hit out a single to left field, on which Hooper took second. Lewis forced Hooper at third, Herzog gathering in the grounder ball before Hooper could reach the bag. Gardner struck out, ending the inning.

First Inning.

New York:
Devore walked on four balls; Doyle flied out to Lewis. Devore was forced at second when Wagner took Snodgrass' grounder and tossed to Yerkes who completed a double-play by throwing Snodgrass out at first. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Boston:
Hooper singled to center in the first ball pitched. Yerkes flied out to Fletcher. Speaker was given a hand as he came to the plate.

Speaker singled to left. Hooper being held on second. Hooper was forced at third when Herzog took Lewis' grounder and touched third base. Gardner struck out. No runs, two hits, no errors.

Second Inning.

New York:
Murray walked. Merkle was thrown out at first, Gardner to Stahl, Murray taking second. Herzog sent up a high fly to Yerkes. Meyers filed out to Hooper. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Boston:
Stahl out, Fletcher to Merkle. Wagner singled to right. Cady was out, Mathewson to Merkle, Wagner taking second. Doyle threw out Bedient, making a clever stop and throw to first. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Third Inning.

New York:
Fletcher flied to Hooper. Mathewson got a great ovation as he came to the plate. Mathewson singled to center. Devore walked. It was Bedient's third base on balls. Doyle flied to Speaker. Snodgrass popped up a foul to Cady. No runs, one hit and no errors.

Boston:
Hooper drove the ball to left for three bases. Hooper scored on a three-bagger of Yerkes. The crowd was in a turmoil of excitement when Speaker came to the bat. Yerkes scored when Doyle muffed Speaker's grounder. Speaker tried to go to second base on the error, but was thrown out Murray to Fletcher. Lewis was out, Mathewson to Merkle. Gardner went out to Merkle unassisted. Two runs, two hits, one error.

Fourth Inning.

New York:
The Boston fans were simply delirious with joy and they cheered Harry Hooper to the man as he went to his position in right field. Murray out on a fly to Yerkes. Merkle struck out. Bedient burned the ball over the plate and had his drop ball working nicely. Herzog sent up a high fly to Stahl. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Boston:
Stahl was out, Herzog to Merkle. Wagner struck out. Cady flied out to Snodgrass. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Fifth Inning.

New York:
Meyers singled to left. Fletcher flied to Hooper. Mathewson struck out. Devore flied out to Hooper. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Boston:
Bedient flied to Merkle. Hooper out, Doyle to Merkle. Fletcher threw out Yerkes. No runs, no hits, no errors. It was a brilliant stop and throw of a hard grounder.

Sixth Inning.

New York:
Doyle out, Yerkes to Stahl. This was another clever play, Yerkes taking the grounder on the grass toward first base. Snodgrass flied out to Gardner. Murray fouled out to Gardner. No hits, no runs, no errors.

Boston:
Speaker out, Doyle to Merkle. Lewis out, Herzog to Merkle. Gardner out on a grounder to Merkle, unassisted. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Seventh Inning.

New York:
Merkle got a two-bagger into the left-field stand. Herzog flied out to Wagner. Meyers flied out to Speaker. Merkle went to third after the catch. McCormick went into bat for Fletcher. Merkle scored on Gardner's error on McCormick's grounder. Shafer ran for McCormick. Gardner threw out Mathewson at first. One run, one hit, one error.

Boston:
Shafer went to short in place of Fletcher. Stahl was out, Mathewson to Merkle. Shafer threw Wagner out at first. Herzog threw Cady out. No runs, no hits, no errors. Mathewson was pitching in wonderful form, having turned batters back in one two three order in the last four innings.

Eighth Inning.

New York:
Devore struck out. Doyle was out at first on a grounder to Stahl unassisted. Snodgrass struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Boston:
Bedient flied out to Snodgrass. Hooper flied out to Shafer. Yerkes flied out to Herzog. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Ninth Inning.

New York:
Murray out on a fly to Gardner. Merkle flied out to Speaker. It was a long fly, but Speaker judged it perfectly. Herzog out, Gardner to Stahl. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BOSTON	NEW YORK
Hooper, rf.	Snodgrass, rf.
Yerkes, 2b.	Doyle, 2b.
Speaker, cf.	Becker, cf
Lewis, lf.	Murray, lf.
Gardner, 3b.	Merkle, 1b.
Stahl, 1b.	Herzog, 3b.
Wagner, ss.	Meyers, c.
Cady, c.	Fletcher, ss.
Bedient, p.	Mathewson, p.

The official score:

New York—	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	1
Snodgrass, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Murray, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0
Merkle, 1b	4	1	1	15	0	0
Herzog, 3b	4	0	0	2	2	0
Meyers, c	3	0	1	2	0	0
Fletcher, ss	2	0	0	2	2	0
McCormick, x	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shafer, ss xx	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mathewson, p	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	30	1	3	24	12	1

xBatted for Fletcher in seventh.
xxRan for McCormick in seventh.

Boston—						
Hooper, rf	4	1	2	4	0	0
Yerkes, 2b	4	1	1	3	3	0
Speaker, cf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b	3	0	0	0	3	2
Stahl, 1b	3	0	0	7	0	0
Wagner, ss	3	0	1	1	1	0
Cady, c	3	0	0	5	0	0
Bedient, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	2	5	27	6	1

By innings—
New York ..... 000 000 100—1
Boston ..... 002 000 00x—2

Summary.

Two-base hits, Merkle 3. Three-base hits, Hooper, Yerkes. Double play, Wagner, Yerkes and Stahl. Left on bases, New York 5, Boston 2. Bases on balls, off Bedient 2. First on errors, New York 1, Boston 1. Struck out, Mathewson 2, Bedient 4. Time of game, 1:48. Umpires, at plate O'Loughlin; on bases, Rigler; left field, Klem; right field, Evans.

CUBS WIN AFTER HARD GAME

Take Victory from White Sox After Two Tie Contests—Crowd Numbers 30,000.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The Chicago Nationals defeated the American leaguers 5 to 4 in the first decisive game of the series to decide the baseball championship of Chicago today. The White Sox threatened to tie up the score in the ninth inning, but Borton struck out with the bases full and two out.

The Americans outhit their opponents, but Lavender was given better support than White. The game was witnessed by a crowd estimated at 30,000.

Score—	R.	H.	E.
Americans ..... 000 201 001—4	15	3	
Nationals ..... 010 021 100—5	5	1	

White and Easterly; Lavender and Archer.

Quakers Are Beaten.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—Swarthmore College sprung a big surprise on the University of Pennsylvania football eleven today by giving the Quakers their first defeat of the season. The visitors won 6 to 3. There was no question about the better team winning. Swarthmore got the jump on Pennsylvania and in the first period carried the ball 80 yards for a touchdown.

ST. LOUIS AMERICANS WIN.

Weilman's Pitching is Responsible. Score 4 to 0.

St. Louis, Oct. 12—Weilman's pitching enabled the St. Louis American League team to win its first game in the series with the local National League Club for the championship of the city, 4 to 0, here today. The winners bunched hits when hits meant runs.

Score—	R.	H.	E.
Nationals ..... 000 000 000—0	1	0	
Americans ..... 001 010 02x—4	10	0	

Harmon, Geyer and Bresnahan; Weilman and Alexander.

A. & M. WINS AN EASY GAME

Defeats Daniel Baker Eleven by 50 to 0. Bowler Crowds Through the Line at Will.

College Station, Oct. 12.—By a score of 50 to 0, A. & M. college defeated Daniel Baker college in the opening game of the season here. The Daniel Baker team played pluckily, but was outclassed at every point of the game, the Farmers' fast back field smashing their line and circling the ends at will.

Daniel Baker made first down only once, and that was on a short forward pass. Vesmirovsky fumbled the ball on the kickoff, but recovered it a moment later by intercepting a forward pass. By a series of line bucks and end runs, Captain Bell carried the ball across the goal for the first touchdown within three minutes of play. Two minutes later Beasley circled the end and ran through a broken field forty yards for a touchdown. Bowler, a 226-pounder, put himself in the limelight by ripping off gains of twenty, forty and forty-five yards. Kern at end and quarter did some brilliant playing, making two touchdowns and a drop-kick. Captain Bell ran the whole length of the field once for a touchdown, but A. & M. was penalized for holding.

The Farmers fumbled frequently and did not show up in good form. They tried the forward pass but once, resorting to old-time tactics throughout. Coach Moran gave most of his substitutes a chance toward the last. Nelms went in at full back, and after a run of forty yards, then carried the ball across the goal for a touchdown.

Montgomery at end smashed interference in good style. A. & M. was frequently penalized for holding and lost several long gains as a result.

RED SOX TELL OF ILL TREATMENT

"BEANEATERS" DECLARE NEW YORK FANS THREW THINGS AT THEM.

TEXAN LIMPS BEFORE THE GAME

Speaker Thinks He Will Be Able to Play, However—Orders Given Before Saturday's Conflict.

Boston, Oct. 12.—The New York Giants and the Boston Red Sox jumped over night from New York to Boston into the weather condition which promised to allow the fifth game of the world's championship series to be played. There was a little uncertainty about the weather but indications were that the forecaster's prediction of only light showers, if any, would be fulfilled.

With the Red Sox a game nearer the championship than the Giants, enthusiasm in Boston ran high. The beginning of a long line of bleacher fans was formed at the gates late last night. A heavy and chilling mist fell until dawn, but most of the fans kept their places and were joined by others at sunrise.

On all sides the world's series continued to be the subject of discussion. The probable batteries for today's game came to the front and it seemed the general opinion that Christy Mathewson would be McGraw's pitching choice with Meyers catching and that Bedient would again issue from the Boston pitching box with Cady on the receiving end.

Orders were handed to the umpire just before the game.

The Red Sox returned to the home grounds prepared to push to the limit their advantage over the Giants. Their second victory over New York on the Polo grounds yesterday made it necessary for them to win only two more games to capture the world's championship with its attendant profits and honor.

Hot After Cash.

The former this year will be greater than ever before. The Red Sox, if they win, will receive $4,024.68 each. The Giants, should they win, will get $3,844.61 each. The discrepancy between the amounts that each Boston and New York player might receive is explained by the fact that 23 Giants will divide the proceeds, whereas only 22 Red Sox players are eligible to share in the award.

The same is true of the losers' end which to the Red Sox will mean $2,688.12 and to the New Yorkers $2,566.46 each. These figures are final for the series, as the players will share in no more games, yesterday's game in New York, the fourth of the series, being the last in which they are entitled to participate in the proceeds.

Boston Players Grieved.

There was a little feeling among the Red Sox players today against some of the players and people of New York. It was claimed by the Boston men that Fletcher tried to hurt Cady by jumping on him at the plate in the sixth inning of yesterday's game.

Cady was not hurt, but his teammates said that Fletcher's intention was plain. They had another grievance on account of an assault with stones and dirt made upon Boston players by people in the streets while on their way from the Polo grounds in automobiles.

"Buck" O'Brien was struck by a stone but suffered only a slight abrasion of the skin. Other players said they had narrow escapes from injury.

Texan Limping.

Tris Speaker, Boston's crack outfielder and a resident of Hubbard City, Texas, was still undergoing treatment today for his ankle which he wrenched in Wednesday's game here. He limped today as he has for the past two days but he said he thought he would be able to play.

"I'm losing base hits each game because I can't get down to first fast enough on account of my ankle," Speaker said this morning. "It hurts the team to be crippled like me, as my slowness makes double plays when I am on the base. I think the ankle is coming along though and it ought to be all right with a rest tomorrow."

"We have got the edge; we are going to keep it," said Manager Stahl this morning.

Manager McGraw said: "Boston's win yesterday will only make us fight the harder and we will win today. The Red Sox depend upon Joe Wood. We can beat every other pitcher they have and we will beat him if he faces us again."

Jack Johnson Signs Contracts.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Jack Johnson tonight announced that he had accepted the offer of $50,000 to fight Sam Langford and Sam McVey in Australia, made by Hugh McIntosh. He will leave Chicago October 25 for Australia and will train there. He will fight Langford December 26.

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BOAT RACES ON.

South Carolina Crew Takes Honors of First Event.

New York, Oct. 12—A smooth course gave promise of fast time in the three races for naval militia crews on the Hudson river today. Crews representing the New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Maryland, Connecticut and Michigan are entered.

The first race was for senior ten-oared cutters for the Joseph Thal trophy. Other races were the ten-oared cutter race for the New Jersey trophy and the six-oared whale boat race for the New York trophy.

The South Carolina crew easily won the first race, twenty boat lengths ahead of the New York crew. Ohio was third and New Jersey last. The race was for two miles.

The South Carolina crew won this same race last year, with New York second and Ohio third.

HARVARD WINS.

Defeats Williams Eleven By Score 26 to 3.

Cambridge, Oct. 12.—Harvard increased her last year's total in the annual game with Williams today, but the visitors had the satisfaction of being the first team this season to score against the Crimson, the figures being 26 to 3. Last year it was 18 to 0.

Harvard's first string of backs punctured Williams' line for long gains during the first two periods but the substitutes were not as successful. Williams' fielding goal was the result of four forward passes which brought the ball within Harvard's 35-yard line. There Mitchell sent it spinning across the bar for a place kick. Harvard was twice within Williams' three-yard line, but lots the ball on fumbles.

MISSOURI GIANT WINS.

Al Kaufman Is "Put to Sleep" in the Second Round.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Luther McCarthy, the Missouri giant, won his fight with Al Kaufman in the second round today. McCarthy dropped the big Californian three times with lefts and rights to the jaw and once sent him clear through the ropes. The police stopped the fight at this stage, to save Kaufman from unnecessary punishment.

McCarthy was a 10-to-4 favorite in the betting.

YALE VICTORIOUS.

Line Plunges too Forceful for Lafayette to Stop.

New Haven, Oct. 12.—Effective line plunging and a goal from the field gave Yale the game with Lafayette this afternoon, 16 to 0. Yale scorde a touchdown in the first three innings of play when Flynn carried the ball 45 yards to Lafayette's five-yard line and Quarterback Cornell was sent out for the score. Yale scored another touchdown in the second period, but Philbins' attempt at a goal went wide. Shortly afterwards Merkle made a goal from the field from the visitors' 20-yard line.

Football at McGregor.

Members of the third football team of Baylor university have returned from McGregor, where they played a scoreless game with the eleven from the McGregor high school Friday afternoon. The game revealed the fact that both teams were green at the game, but no accidents or rough play marked the game. The Baylor men announce that they were given royal treatment by the McGregor boys, and their only regret is that they were not able to score on the high school team. The game was well attended.

English "Bantam" Ready.

New Orleans, Oct. 12—John Hughes, the English bantam weight arrived here yesterday for his fight next Monday night at the Orleans Athletic Club with "Kid" Kelly, a local fighter.

Princeton Wins.

Princeton, Oct. 12.—Virginia Polytechnic Institute proved no match for Princeton today, the Tigers winning 31 to 0. The defensive power of the southerners was weak and unorganized.

BAYLOR PIGSKIN CHASERS WIN

TROUNCE FORTH WORTH POLYS AND THROW GLOOM ABOUT THEM.

VISITORS ARE STRONG AT GO

Game Clean and Snappy, Few Penalties Being Assessed—Muddy Field Hinders in Rushing.

Baylor defeated Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, in football on a muddy field yesterday afternoon, the score being 12 to 8. The visitors swept the locals off their feet in the first quarter, Montgomery covering a fumble after about four minutes' play and running 20 yards for a touchdown. They started into the second quarter in an equally aggressive manner and as soon as the ball had been put in motion Baylor was preparing to kick from behind her own goal line. Fouts fumbled the ball when it came to him and McNeil covered it for a safety.

This ended Polys scoring before Baylor ever did anything, but the Baptists braced after that and toward the close of the second quarter Moseley got around right end for thirty yards and a touchdown. The third quarter was a standoff, but as soon as the ball had been put in motion in the fourth Williams got through a thick field for 25 yards, and Rieger was sent over the line, adding 6 points to the local score. Neither side was able to kick goal.

Poly made her best gains through the Baylor line, which was very weak at times. Twice did the visitors net ground with the forward pass. Baylor used it more effectively, but the Baptists fumbled badly through the first half of the game. The Methodists were the more experienced team and showed up better at the outset, the home team not getting a look-in until after twenty-five minutes of play.

Poly netted 25 yards on the forward pass near the close of the game and attempted it again, when the play was intercepted and the ball went over. Time expired, there was an interchange of yells between the teams the old bell rang and South Waco knew that victory perched on the banners of the Green and Gold.

But the victory was a hard-earned one. More experienced and better acquainted with many points of the game, Alexander's huskies put up a much better exhibition of the art of pig-skin chasing at the outset that Glaze's men did. They fumbled the oval fearfully at first. In fact, it was a fumble that cost the only touchdown that was scored against them, but inasmuch as they outpointed the Methodists after all, Glaze has forgiven their fumbling.

Home Boys' Brace.

After the Baylor boys braced they gave the Methodists something to do, forcing them to kick at frequent intervals, intercepting their forward passes at times and blocking them frequently, and before the visitors had gotten through they realized that they had their hands full. Had the home team not fumbled again in the last quarter, Baylor might have had another touchdown, for Moseley had passed forward for thirty yards and the team was headed toward the goal with a vengeance.

Moseley was an easy star for Baylor, as were Williams, Rieger, Meagher, Wilson, Lawson and Collier. Fouts did good kicking and tackled hard. Lawson's tackles were a feature of the game. The big features, however, were the run of Montgomery, giving Poly her only touchdown after he had recovered the ball on Baylor's fumble, and Williams run through a difficult field to within five yards of the goal after the ball had been put in play at the beginning of the last quarter. For the visitors Miller, McNeil, Montgomery, Darnell, Henderson, Young and St. Clair were the stars, though all of the visitors played good ball.

The game was clean and snappy for the most part, few penalties being exacted from either side. A slow rain fell during the larger part of the game, but this did not dampen the ardor of the rooters. Polytechnic rooters, 100 strong, came down in a special train, arriving at 1 o'clock. They supported the team loyally and were not disheartened by the defeat when their train left for home last night at 7:45.

Poly Got Toss.

Poly won the toss up and chose to defend the south goal. Fouts kicked the ball 45 years and it was returned 5, McNeil, Miller and Darnell making steady but small gains through the line for several times before Baylor forced them to kick. Miller punted 25 yards and Meagher received the kick but fumbled the ball to Poly. Darnell took 15 yards around end, when Baylor held the line. Meagher recovered the ball for Baylor when he intercepted a forward pass. The ball was fumbled when play was resumed and Montgomery recovering it ran 30 yards for a touchdown. Miller failed to kick goal.

Fouts kicked 45 yards and Miller returned 20. Darnell gained 8, Henderson netted 5 on a quarter-back run, Moseley tackled the next runner behind the line for a decided loss, Miller gained 2 yards, to which Young added 10. Forward pass failed. Miller kicked 30 yards, Meagher returned 15. Wilson gained 15 around right end, Rieger took 5, and Meagher fumbled the ball to Poly. Miller was soon forced to kick, however, for 45 yards, and Poly recovered the ball just as the time was called on first quarter.

Fouts was behind his own goal line when he attempted to punt as the first play of the second quarter but fumbled the ball in receiving it and McNeil covered it for a safety, making Polys' score 8. Fouts then kicked out 35 yards, no return. Young gained 8 yards, McNeil made it 6 more, Montgomery took 5 and McNeil added twelve. Moseley tackled the next runner behind the line for a big loss and got the ball on downs. Fouts punted for 45 yards, and Miller returned 10. Rheage intercepted a forward pass and got back for 20 yards. Williams passed forward 10, Wilson made 8, another forward pass failed and the ball was fumbled to Poly. The Methodists were held and Miller punted 40 yards. Several gains were made by Baylor through the line and around and when Moseley got away for 25 yards around right and for a touchdown.

Baylor failed to kick goal. Miller kicked off for 45 yards, Collie returned 15, and Moseley passed forward for 35 yards and the chance for another touchdown looked good, but time was called on the second quarter.

Fouts kicked off 45 yards, Montgomery made a return of 25. Darnell and Young gained materially and Moseley got behind the line just time and tackled the runner for a loss, forcing an attempt at forward pass which failed. Miller kicked 30 yards, no return. Williams was forced to soon kick for Baylor and Fouts covered the ball. Wilson and Williams carried the ball for good gains before a failure at a forward pass necessitated a punt for 30 yards by Williams, on which there was no return. Then Poly was held and forced to kick for 30 yards. Williams and Meagher made small gains and Moseley passed forward for 15. Another attempt at forward pass, following poor gains, failed and the ball went over on downs returning 15. The same runner had added 5 more and Rieger 6 when time was called.

Williams Gains.

No sooner had the ball been set in motion in the fourth quarter than Williams broke through all the Poly

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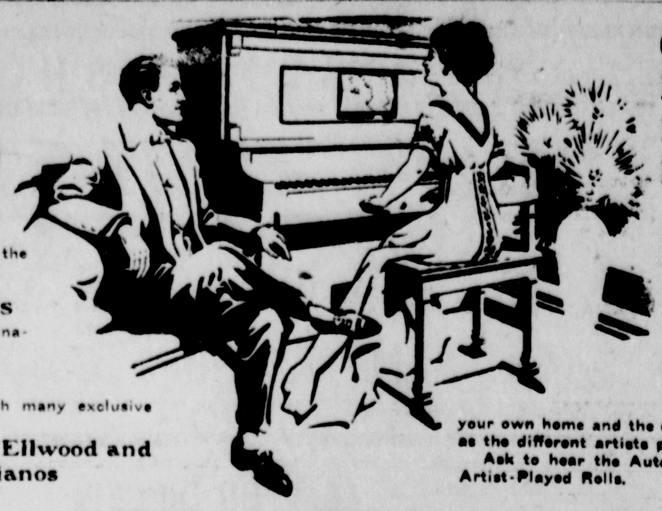

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forces and shot down the field for 25 yards before a man overtook him to tackle him within five yards of the goal. Rieger completed the task by going over for a touchdown. No goal. Fouts kicked out 40 yards, and McNeil returned it with 12. Wilson tackled a runner for a loss, as did Lawson and Miller kicked. No return. Collier ran for 10 yards, Rieger took 8 in three trials and the ball went over. Young passed forward for 25 yards, but the same style of play failed again, and Baylor got the ball on downs. Collier got 10 yards, Williams 8 and Rieger 4 before Williams kicked. Baylor quickly regained the ball but as quickly lost it and Young passed forward 25. Williams recovered the ball by intercepting the next forward pass and the game was over.

The line-up follows:

Baylor.		Polytechnic.
Fouts	left end	R. Wilson
Lawson	left tackle	Montgomery
Dodson	left guard	Scroggins
Britton	center	King
Crim	right guard	St. Clair
Cooper	right tcakle	Young
Moseley	right end	W. Wilson
Collier	quarter	Henderson
Meador	left half	Darnell
Wilson	right half	McNeil
Rieger	full back	Miller

Summary — Referee, Massingill, Texas; umpire, Pew, Y. M. C. A.; headlinesman, James St. Clair, Poly; time-krepers, Rogers and Hilburn; touchdowns, Montgomery, Moseley, Rieger; safety, McNeil; time of quarters, 15 minutes.

American Horses Win.

London, Oct. 12.—American horses won both first and second places in the Duke of York stakes today. Louis Winan's Adam Bede was first and August Belmont's Monotone second in a field of twelve starters. The race was for $10,000 and was a handicap over a distance of a mile and a quarter.

Weaver Improving.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Shortstop Weaver of the local American league club, who was injured in a collision with Captain Harry Lord in the eighth inning of yesterday's game, between the National and American league clubs, was said to have passed a good night and this morning was resting comfortably.

Irishman Wins in Hammer Throw.

New York, Oct. 12.—Throwing the sixteen-pound hammer from a nine-foot circle at Celtic Park today, Matt McGrath of the Irish American A. C. made a new world's record of 181 feet, 4 inches. The former mark was 179 feet, 6¾ inches, made by John Flanagan at the same grounds four years ago.

Navy Suffers efeat.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 12.—The Navy suffered a defeat at the hands of the Lehigh University eleven today 11 to 0. The visitors outplayed the middies from the very start of the game, when Pazetti of Lehigh ran 70 yards through Navy's team for the initial touchdown.

BOY'S BODY SEVERED BY TRAIN.

Mother Talks to Son Who Dies Two Hours Later.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Richard Holland, 10 years old, his body cut in two by a railroad train, died at a hospital today, after a period of consciousness lasting more than two hours.

The boy's body was severed just above the hips. His mother talked with him before he died.

Physicians were at a loss to explain how consciousness, during which the boy talked in response to questions, could be retained for so long a time.

Mrs. Gertrude Hunnicutt Studio of Music, 508½ Franklin St. New telephone 2365.

(Adv.)

Football Results

Yale 16, Lafayette 0.
Princeton 13, Virginia 0.
Georgia 38, Citadel 0.
Princeton 31, Virginia Polytechnic 0.
Charlottesville, Virginia 10, Hampden Sidney 0.
Military Institute 25, Callaudet 6.
Georgetown 20, Washington and Lee 0.
Vanderbilt 54, Rose Polytechnic 0.
University of North Carolina 9, Wake Forest 2.
Orange High 13, Beaumont High 0.
Texas 3, Austin College 0.
Amherst 14, Springfield 3.
Wesleyan 7, Brown 6.
Dartmouth 55, University of Vermont 0.
Army 19, Rutgers 0.
Carlisle 30, Syracuse 0.
University of Illinois 13, Washington University 0.
Kansas University 27, Missouri Normal 0.
Missouri University 14, Columbia 0.
St. Louis University 20, West Minster 0.
Iowa 31, Cornell College 0.
Mercer 36, Howard 0.
Georgia Technical 21, University of Alabama 3.
Tulane 98, Lafayette Industrial School 0.
University of Tennessee 38, Maryville College 0.

AS J. R. SPENCER VIEWS IT

School Board Meetings Should Be Public—Minutes Are Not Accessible.

J. R. Spencer, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, a representative of organized labor in Waco, said yesterday:

"No department of the city government ought to be closed to the public in the transaction of its business. The board of education is one of the departments of the city and the one in which the largest number of people is interested, more so than in any one particular branch. The proceedings of the school board should be as open to the public as the proceedings of the city commission or the water commission."

A reporter for the Waco Morning News went to Superintendent J. C. Lattimore yesterday and asked to see the minutes of the meeting of last Wednesday. He stated that under the circumstances he did not believe he should show the minutes until they have been approved by the board of education, which would be at the November meeting.

Barn Burns at Night.

Corsicana, Tex., Oct. 12.—The barn of T. B. Roberts, one mile west of town, burned last night, together with some feed and four hogs. The loss is about $500, with no insurance.

TEXAS U. WINS FROM AUSTIN

DROP KICK BY BARRETT SCORES THE ONLY COUNT OF THE GAME.

BOTH ELEVENS ARE SLOW

Exhibit Was Lacking in Star Playing. Visitors Credited With Brain Work to Be Noticed.

Austin, Oct. 12.—University of Texas defeated Austin college in the second game of the season this afternoon by a score of 3 to 0. The game was a ragged exhibition of football, neither team having any particular class, although the visitors far outplayed the local eleven in almost every department of the game. It was only the brilliant streaks that the Texas backfield showed that kept the team from defeat.

Griggs was easily the star of the game, making three-quarters of the visitors' gains, and demonstrating unusual form in the open field, where he used the straight arm to perfection. The work of Knaur and Berry in the local line, and feature runs by Puett and Sellars were the most commendable.

The Austin College ends played well and tackled hard and fierce. The Long Horn defense was better than last week but is still weak. The end positions were weaker than ever before, and the offensive work erratic.

Texas players, with the possible exception of Brown, fail to tackle hard, and the interference on end runs and forward passes was very poor. Barrell is puting fairly well, but his kicks are averaging only about 40 yards.

Wimmer went into the game in the last part of the third quarter and by brilliant running carried the ball forty yards in four down. Puett added twenty on an end run, then carried the ball over the goal line for what should have been a touchdown, but in attempting to run the ball into a better position he fumbled it and an Austin College player recovered it, losing six points for the Texans.

Drop Kick Scores.

The only score came in the second quarter, when, after a series of skin tackle plays, cross bucks and forward passes the ball was carried to the 10-yard line. Here Barrell dropped back and booted the ball over the cross bar, scoring the only marker of the day for either team.

The line-up:

Texas—	Position.	Austin.
Sellars	Left end	Prince
Berry	Left tackle	Adamson
Knaur	Left guard	Brice
Murray	Center	Grey
Kock	Right guard	Pendergast
Jordan	Right tackle	Brown
Woodhull	Right end	Tuck
Puett	Quarterback	Richards
Barrell	Left halfback	Henderson
Brown	Right halfback	Griggs
Nible	Fullback	Prude

Substitutes—Texas, Wimmer and Halbert; Austin, no changes.

Texas scored in second quarter.

Final score—Texas 3, Austin 0.

Referee, Metzenthine of Columbia; umpire, Kirkpatrick of Texas; head lineman, Bickler of Austin.

Time of quarters, 12 minutes.

Attendance, 1500.

T. C. U. TAKES A VICTORY

Southwestern U. Is Defeated at First Conflict by Score of 20 to 0. Rain Hinders.

Georgetown, Oct. 12.—Southwestern University lost its first game of the season to Texas Christian University this afternoon, 20 to 0.

Cox scored all three touchdowns and starred throughout the game. He was injured in the last quarter in making the final score.

A drizzling rain fell throughout the afternoon and the field was muddy enough to impede progress. Texas Christian had the advantage in weight twenty pounds to the man, and Southwestern's line-up was crippled because three of the best men were out of the game. The Methodists put up an excellent game all the way, scrapping in defense of every inch of ground. T. C. U. won. On several occasions Southwestern held the Fort Worth players hard right under the goal posts.

The game was featured by clever individual playing. Cox played a star game throughout, scoring touchdowns in the first, second and final quarters. In the early part of the first quarter he plunged through the line and carried the ball over. In the second quarter he scored on a twenty-yard run. The play in the final quarter was spectacular. T. C. U. pushed the ball steadily down the field by a series of line blocks. When twenty-five yards from the goal Cox received the ball on a pass and ran through a broken field and crossed the goal.

TWENTY CONVICTS ESCAPE

Break Through Fence at Rawlins, Wyo.—Four Are Captured in Hills After Chase.

Rawlins, Wyo., Oct. 12.—Twenty convicts led by the notorious Jim Dalton, member of the Whitney gang of bank robbers, escaped through a broken fence in the penitentiary yard here today. Eleven still were at large tonight and the possibility of their recapture is remote. It is believed they gained the hills north of the town before nightfall.

The reign of terror which holds the town tonight began at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when, from the penitentiary, burst a bedlam of shouts of convicts and through the streets nineteen men in the prison uniform ran in a body.

Four of the fugitives hiding in a canyon north of Rawlins were caught half an hour after the outbreak and a fifth was captured while making for the railroad tracks. Three were cornered in another canyon a mile west of the town by mounted pursuers but have not been taken.

News Want Ads bring results.

DOUBLY SECURE DOUBLY SECURE

1st. By the strong guarantee of the stringent insurance law of Texas.

2nd. By the deposit of our entire Capital Stock in gilt-edged securities with the State Treasurer of Texas.

Thus is EQUITABLE protection made secure.

ONLY 6c A DAY.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Texas

Waco Office 1703 Amicable Bldg.
Send us an inquiry.

High class Representatives wanted in all parts of Texas

GREEKS MAKE REPLY

OVER 125,000 ARE NOW PREPARED TO WAR AGAINST THE TURKS.

Battle Waged by Montenegrins Is Severe—Both Sides Reported to Have Had Heavy Loss.

Podgorttza, Montenegro, Oct. 12.—After an engagement lasting until midday, the Montenegrins broke through the Turkish ranks near Tushi and infested the town, which is cut off from Scutari.

The Montenegrin army has been fighting for four days along the whole front, penetrating Turkish territory slightly, owing to the army fortifications. The Turks have burned several Malcrissa villages.

Many wounded Turks have been brought here.

Mobilization of the Greek army has been successful beyond expectation. Troops to the number of 125,000 will be concentrated on the frontier by Monday, and another 30,000 are being equipped. The mobilization centers of the government are overwhelmed with volunteers and it has been decided to enroll no more recruits for the present.

The Bulgarian government has formed a reply to the Russo-Austrian note, and it is understood will present it to the representatives of those countries tomorrow. In effect the reply declares representations of the powers are vague and were made at too late a date.

The military prospects of the approaching war are so complicated that experts are staggered and unable to make prophecies, while political conditions are still more complicated.

Vienna and St. Petersburg newspapers are printing articles hinting at bad faith. The Austro-Hungarian press accuses Russia of secretly backing the combination against Turkey. A section of the French press blames Great Britain, declaring she prevented the powers from making a strong stand against the war.

Europe is amazed at Turkey's failure to accept the Italian peace terms at this critical moment, and is also worried because in Italy's participation in the war there is danger of drawing in other powers.

Another Battle at Tushi.

London, Oct. 12.—The town of Berana has been repeatedly taken and retaken by the Montenegrins and Turkish troops. Fighting continues, according to a special dispatch from Cettinje today. Reports, however, have reached the Montenegrin capital of another sharp engagement at Tushi. The Turkish troops still hold the town.

The Montenegrin Gen. Lazovich has taken the place of Gen. Bozovitch, who committed suicide when the king reproved him on the field of battle for wasting ammunition.

Free Trader Defeated.

Winnipeg, Oct. 12.—Reciprocity with the United States was the issue in the election for a member of the house of commons at McDonald, Manitoba, today. R. L. Richardson, a newspaper man, who favored free trade relations with the United States, was defeated by Wm. Morris by 500 majority.

Home Study

Too often done by electric light causes children's eyes to become strained and defective eyesight follows.

Study your child's interests by having me examine their eyes and should Glasses be necessary, supply them to overcome Eyestrain. Why not attend to this today?

DR. BLOCK

Optometrist
Waco Optical Company

The Latest in Stationery

Society is calling for colors in Stationery now. We can show you all the latest colors, put up in attractive boxes. We also have a nice line of White Paper with Gold Edges.

Provident Drug Co.

Indictments at Corsicana.

Corsicana, Tex., Oct. 12.—After being in session for ten days, the grand jury here has turned twelve felony indictments into the court. Of these two are for murder, one for criminal assault, three for forgery and six for violating local option.

Comforts and Blankets

The Largest and Best Selected Line ever Shown in Waco

Cotton Blankets	Woolen Blankets	Comforts
From $1.25 to $3.75	From $4.00 to $10.00	From $1 to $4.50

Genuine Down Comforts

From **$7.50 to $17.50**

Baby Blankets 40c, 75c and $1.00

R. T. Dennis & Co.

(What Does the Baby Say)

SUGAR, PURE CANE

STANDARD GRANULATED

18 Pounds $1. 8 1-2 Pounds 50c. 4 Pounds 25c

We give no tickets or prizes with Sugar, but we do give you more Sugar for your money than does any other store in Waco.

OUR NEW BEANS ARE HERE. NOTE PRICES.

Lima, 9c per lb. Kidney, 7c. Navy, 6c.

When passing this week, notice our window display of

KETCHUP AND PICKLES.

Quality and Price Can't Be Beat.

BEST EGGS 27c

NEW GRITS 3c

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea and Spice Co.

PURE FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER 33c

Old Phone 610 — 611 Austin Street — New Phone 815

BODY DESIGNS GET ATTENTION

MORE PAINS TAKEN BY AUTO MANUFACTURERS THAN BEFORE.

RECENT CHANGES ARE MANY

Makers Appear to Be Working in Unison to Perfect This Part of Construction.

More attention has been paid to body designs of motor cars during the past season than ever before in the history of the industry. A few years ago motors and their parts received the attention of manufacturers in this country, while European makers concerned themselves mostly with the creating of new body designs. Then Americans looked to Europe for the latest patterns in body work, and a great deal of it was copied here. Things are different now, and the American manufacturers are showing their foreign brothers a thing or two in body designing.

Having brought the motor to a point of efficiency, the American manufacturer has quite a task to bring out something new in a mechanical way and in a big measure he is quite content to leave well enough alone. The car body lends itself always to improvement either in design, color or in other ways, and it is natural then that he should turn his efforts to bringing out new types of body work. The foreigners were several years ahead of the American makers in motor car building, but the Americans have not only caught up but outsped the European makers in many ways. The American invasion talk is but an example of this. The fact that European makers have smaller quantity production is perhaps one reason why they have had more original body work in the past. Quantity production naturally limits the scope of body design, for only those types for which there is considerable demand can be profitably manufactured. It is with the makers of higher priced cars that the most notable changes in body designs are noted.

Recent changes in body construction are along well defined lines and to all appearances it would seem that several makers are working in unison. The torpedo, or flush sided body, which was introduced last year, is again popular this season, although this type has undergone several changes. Its skuttle dash, high side doors and outlines lend themselves to both the closed and open bodies. More light and air in fine weather and better protection in foul weather is the demand at present. In the limousines larger windows are coming into vogue and in some of the largest cars light is now admitted through the roof by means of skylights. Practically all limousines are now fully enclosed.

The cabriolet body is still in vogue. The proper folding of tops on this type has been improved by little kinks of engineering. Fore doors continue to be popular and marine windows are much in evidence. The Berline type promises to be as popular as ever this winter. There are many novelties in body coloring which are not flashy or overdone. The prediction made several years ago that eventually wall paper designs would be used on cars is still but a prediction.

While body designs have received a great deal of attention by the car makers there are many improvements in the interior building of the bodies which add to comfort and luxuriousness. With electric lighting systems, self starters, side lights, demountable rims, electric searchlights, heating facilities and the like, the buyer today is getting a great deal more for his money than ever before.

PIMPLES GO--- BEAUTY COMES

You Just Can't Help Having a Beautiful Complexion If You Use Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Pimples! Horrors! And what a wonderful change when they are all gone. Most everyone has noticed this.

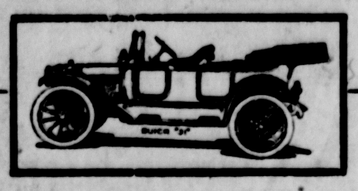
Nowadays, when you see a real beauty, the chances are Stuart's Calcium Wafers wrought that wonderful change. It takes only a short time, even with very bad complexions—the kind that are disfigured with rash, eczema, boils, blotches and liver spots.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers cause the skin pores to breathe out impurities. The lungs burn up a great amount, but Nature imposes upon the skin the larger burden. Every tick of the clock means work, work, work for these wonderful Wafers. And every instant new skin is forming, impurities become less and less, the pores are reinvigorated, and soon such a thing as a pimple, blackhead or any other eruption is impossible. You marvel at the change.

The soft, rosy tint love-taps the cheeks; the neck, shoulders and arms show the health of youthful skin—in fact, you just can't help having a beautiful complexion if you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

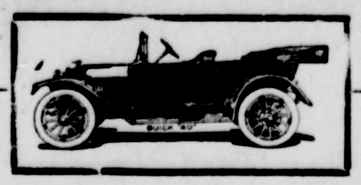
They are put up in convenient form to carry with you, are very palatable, and are sold by druggists everywhere, at 50 cents a box.

1913 MODELS



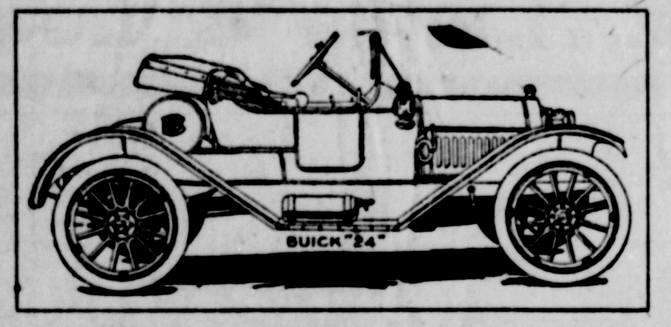
Buick

1913 MODELS



ALL 1913 MODEL BUICKS

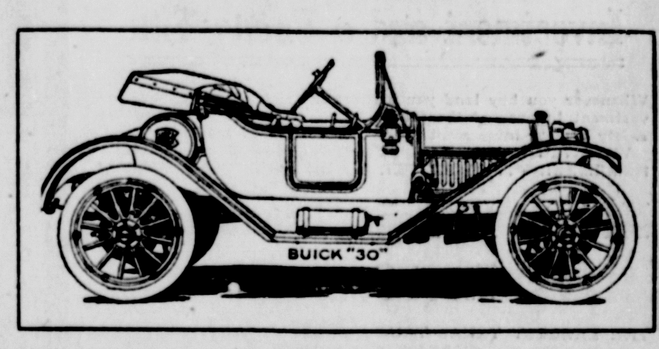
Are fully equipped, including self starter. They are nickle trimmed, beautiful and luxuriously finished. Each model represents the acme of efficiency at minimum cost of up-keep. If you would have the best for your money let us give you a demonstration of the Buick.



HERRICK Hardware Co.

WACO, TEXAS

Buick Rambler Oldsmobile



JUROR PER DAY IS RECORD.

But Seven Men Have Been Secured to Decide Grabow Riot Cases.

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 12.—When court adjourned late this afternoon in the Grabow riot case, six days had been consumed in the contest for a jury and only seven jurors were in the box. Out of 56 talesmen examined today, one juror was accepted. He is Frank Vincent, a well driller, 28 years old and unmarried.

Twenty of the 76 talesmen who appeared today were not examined. They will appear Monday, together with another special venire of fifty ordered by Judge Overton.

PAGE ONE .....

ATLANTA STRIKE .....

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 12.—An agreement was reached late this afternoon between the Atlanta Joint Terminal company and representatives of the striking employes, practically settling the strike on the Georgia railroad and the Atlanta terminals. Terms for arbitration will be decided on at a meeting tomorrow and it is announced that train service will be resumed tomorrow on the Georgia road.

It was stated that as a result of the final conference here this afternoon between Mediator C. P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor, and representatives of the strikers, all of the 46 striking employes of the terminal company will be reinstated. This was said to be the only point in the way of the settlement of the Georgia railway trouble.

MOTOR SHIP TRIED OUT.

New Type of Ocean Vessel Fulfills Expectations.

The Selandia, the first mechanically driven passenger and cargo vessel to be independent of steam, has arrived back in London, having completed a round-trip journey to Singapore, a total distance of about 21,500 miles.

The Selandia's progress east of the Suez canal occasioned great excitement among the natives. The mystery surrounding the absence of funnels and sails resulted in her gaining the name of the "devil ship" and as such she was heralded from Bangkok to Singapore. Great incredulity existed as to the nature of the vessel at first, even amongst the naval officials of one important eastern country, but this was dispelled after a day's cruise upon the vessel.

Although the vessel embodies many new features, no difficulty was experienced in navigating the ship, and in consumption of fuel and general behavior she is said to have behaved remarkably well. So well pleased are her owners, the Danish East Asiatic society, that it is said three additional motor ships of greater tonnage are to be built.

During her stay in the far east, the Selandia, which is handsomely appointed as a passenger vessel, was utilized by the crown prince of Siam and his suite for a short cruise.

Sam Used Peroxide.

Irrefutable evidence that all the peroxide blondes are not females was adduced in municipal court today, when Sam Berman was arraigned on a charge of theft.

Same faced the court with a mop of waving green.

"Where did you get that hair?" demanded Judge Levine.

"I got tired of black hair and thought I'd become a blonde," replied Sam, disgustedly. "I used peroxide and now the darned stuff is fading out."

He was given a suspended sentence on the theft charge, and rushed out to get a haircut.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Portable wireless telegraph apparatus has been adopted for the United States navy that will permit the long distance wires to be taken down in battle and replaced by shorter ones connected to instruments carried by an operator stationed in a protected place.

GOOD ROADS PROBLEM

FACTOR THAT ENTERS INTO AUTO TRAFFIC OF MODERN TIMES.

Alignment of Roadway is Much to Be Considered—Curves Must Be Avoided.

One of the factors entering into the problem of modern road construction is that of providing for the safety of the road, that is building the road in such a way as to throw every possible safeguard around its users. In a recent issue of Good Roads this subject is taken up in an editorial way and every phase of the matter is brought out.

Formerly when the sole traffic to which country roads were subjected consisted of comparatively slow moving, horse-drawn vehicles, bicyclists and pedestrians, little attention had to be paid to the problem. It sufficed then to erect guard rails where the road ran along the top of a slope, to build bridges strong enough to bear the traffic, erect proper railings upon the hedges and to keep the grades down to those which could be safely traversed by horse-drawn vehicles. Alignment was of relatively small importance.

The greatest change is in regard to alignment. While sharp curves were permissible under former conditions they are sources of danger at present. The driver of an automobile approaching a curve at a speed of over 15 miles an hour is in danger himself and is a source of danger to others, for, assuming that speed, two automobiles approaching a sharp curve from opposite directions travel toward each other at a speed of 30 miles an hour. On many of the curves existing on old roads throughout the country, especially in hilly regions, the curvature is sharp enough so that less than 100 feet separates the two machines at the instant when the drivers first catch sight of each other, and while accidents are being avoided under exactly these conditions every day, it is nevertheless a fact that danger always exists. When, as is often the case, the combined speeds of the two cars are such that they are coming together at a speed of more than 80 miles an hour the danger is very greatly increased, as it is also when the curve occurs on a hill. Aside from the peril in which the drivers of automobiles are placed, there is the even greater danger to horse-drawn traffic and to a lesser extent to pedestrians.

In view of these facts it is essential that in the construction of roads the matter of safety be given very careful consideration and be provided for by the construction of guard rails of sufficient strength, the erection of adequate bridges, the use of curves of as long radii as are practicable, and in addition the cutting of back slopes and the removal of other obstructions on the inner sides of curves to a sufficient extent to enable the drivers of approaching vehicles to see the road for as long a distance in front of them as possible.

Of the 70,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of water which flows into the oceans from the rivers of the United States every year but about 10 per cent has been used for irrigation, 5 per cent for power and 1 per cent for municipal purposes.

Spanish interests are planning to build a railroad from the Straits of Gibraltar to the point in Africa nearest South America, whence the Atlantic could be crossed by steamer in three days, reducing the time between Spain and Brazil to five days.

Do you want to buy a home? Do you want to sell a home? A Want Ad in the News will get a buyer or seller.

WOMEN GO ON STAND

STENOGRAPHERS IDENTIFY LETTERS IN CONNECTION WITH DYNAMITE PLOT.

Government Contends It Has Proven Iron Workers' Unions Acted on Correspondence Suggestions.

Indianapolis, Oct. 12.—Miss Clara E. Smith, a stenographer formerly employed by John J. McNamara at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today, identified a circular letter as having been addressed to all local unions of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers requesting a temporary suspension of the accounting of the union's finances.

The executive board in 1906 began allowing $1000 monthly that he secretly might carry on the explosions which continued until his arrest in April, 1911, the government asserted, and also that the explosions previously were few, but that after the regular allowance to McNamara, a paid "dynamiting crew," composed of Ortie E. McManigal and James B. McNamara and directed by Herbert S. Hockin, was put to work and was kept working until after the Los Angeles Times building was blown up.

Miss Smith was the first former employe of the iron workers to testify.

Miss Sylvia C. Smith and Mrs. A. J. Hull of Omaha, also employed by McNamara as stenographers, identified letters taken from the iron workers' files. Many of the letters, the witnesses said, bore in McNamara's handwriting "referred to executive board" or "referred to from Ryan."

They were the letters which the government in its opening statement said would show that a dynamite conspiracy was conducted through the mails and which show the defendants to be "linked together in guilt."

About 700 letters still are to be identified. Their contents will be made known when the other witnesses testify.

RECORD MADE

In Jewelry Sales by Jones, Ragland and Adam Co.

Many changes in the arrnagement of stock and its display has been made by Jones, Ragland and Adam Co since their recent succession to the old firm of Crawford and Jones jewelers. The stock has been rearranged to great advantage in display and to facilitate handling in its showing to customers.

Believing in Waco and particularly in the promise of an exceptionally heavy fall business, this company has recently received big shipments of new stocks of the latest creations in Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silverware, Novelties, etc. Each member of the firm has made a special study of his line and all are practical jewelers—two are expert optician ta expert engravers and one a watch expert.

"This week was our banner week in sales since we established," said Mr Jones yesterday. "We have had a wonderful increase in business and the increase is continuing each day. Money is coming in from the country and city business is increasing too. We expect a bumper jewelry business this fall and winter."

(Advt.)

Fort Worth Observes Columbus Day.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 12.—Columbus Day was observed here today. An address tonight by Father Hayes, state chaplain of the Knights of Columbus, was a feature. The speaker is from Texarkana.

U. S. ORDERS 30,000 SCALES

Postmaster General Places the Largest Single Order on Record—To Be Used in Postoffices.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Postmaster General Hitchcock today placed the largest single order for scales ever made—30,000. They are to be used in postoffices for the parcels post service and will cost $77,300.

Two hundred of the large offices and their branches will be supplied with automatic springless scales. 10,000 smaller offices will be equipped with high grade beam scales and other offices will receive the best spring balances, each with a capacity of twenty pounds.

According to a Vienna physician the increase in disease of the respiratory organs in that country is due to the practice of men going clean shaven.

Secretary Knox Protects His Voice.

Seattle, Oct. 12.—Secretary of State Knox decided today not to go on the proposed Mount Ranier national park, fearing the journey into the altitude might affect his voice. The secretary is to address political meetings in Seattle and Portland next Monday and Tuesday nights.

Hurt in Runaway.

West, Tex., Oct. 12.—L. E. Hall and Jeff O'Neil were both seriously injured Saturday by being thrown from a cart while at the Katy depot. Both men were seated in the cart when their horse became frightened, turning suddenly, throwing them to the ground. Both received bad bruises and cuts about the face and head.

Motorcyclist Dies.

Fort Worth, Oct. 12.—Howard Geers, the motorcyclist who was injured on Thursday when he ran into a woman, died this morning.

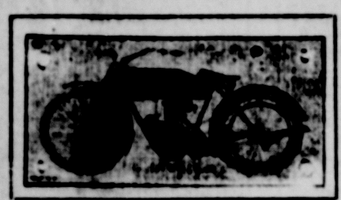
Do you want to buy a home? Do you want to sell a home? A Want Ad in the News will get a buyer or seller.

SPECIAL PRICES ON

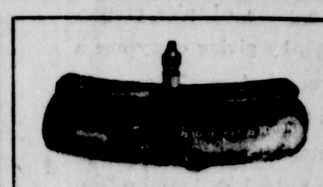
AUTO TIRES & TUBES

Don't Buy Until You See Us

TOM PADGITT CO.



EXCELSIOR and FLANDERS



MOTORCYCLES

WE wish to announce to the public that we have taken the agency for Waco and Central Texas for the world renouned Excelsior Motorcycle. The Excelsior needs no introduction to you—all the motor cycle world knows its record—what the Excelsior has done, what it can do. We are now ready to demonstrate to you the merits of the 1913 model—this superiority. ¶ You know the Flander's "4," too. We sold over 60 Flanders in Waco during the past season—ample evidence of the satisfaction they are giving here at home.

TIRES AND ACCESSORIES—We have a complete stock of Tires, put up especially under our own name—a sure and ample guarantee of their efficiency. We also have a complete stock of all kinds of Motorcycle and Bicycle accessories. Write, phone or ask us for prices and catalogs.

HALL CYCLE & PLATING COMPANY

WACO, TEXAS

TITLE GUARANTY

Is a Protection

Against Expensive Lawsuits About the Title to

Your Land and Against the Loss of Your Investment

It Is a Wedge Between Your Investment and a Faulty Title

Whenever you buy land you assume the risk of losing your investment because of the failure of the title, and to insure the safety of your investment your title must be protected.
WE WILL BOND YOUR TITLE WITH A GUARANTEE.
REMEMBER—"IT IS BETTER TO BE SAFE THAN SORRY."

National Exchange Insurance and Trust Company

THE LARGEST TEXAS TRUST COMPANY WRITING TITLE GUARANTY BUSINESS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $1,000,000. ASSETS $500,000.

Suite 1303-1304 Amicable Building.

OFFICERS

CHARLES A. WEATHERED, President.
SAM SANGER, Vice President.
JAMES B. BAKER, Vice President.
JAMES H. LOCKWOOD, Vice President.
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ALLAN D. SANFORD, Title Officer.
SPELL & SANFORD, General Counsel.
R. S. VAUGHAN, Manager Abstract Office.

IF YOU WANT TO BORROW MONEY

Sell Notes, or Have a Mortgage Extended That You Owe--See Me At Once

The people whom I represent have ample funds to make any size Loan, and make it promptly, and at *Interesting Interest Rates.* I can close a Loan in as short a time as any man, and can make you a Loan on five, seven or ten years' time, with privilege payments. Your business entrusted to me shall have prompt and careful attention, and I assure you that I shall appreciate your business and make you feel glad that you favored me with it. I want to please you so that you will be glad to recommend me to others that want similar business.

IF THE LANDS THAT I HAVE FOR SALE

Were not worth the price asked I wouldn't spend any money advertising them. Isn't that reasonable? Not only that, but if you buy from me you get what you want, for I have the exclusive sale and can deliver the goods. I do not want conditional contracts with the buyer or seller, for it is not justice to them nor profitable to me. "I can sell it if the price is right," is my slogan to both buyer and seller. If you put the price right I can find the buyer, and if the price is right the buyer wants it. Of course the thing is to find the right man for each place. My extensive advertising and the knowledge I have of conditions, and the applications that I have from purchasers, allow me the opportunity to discriminate to get every man properly suited.

TO THE PURCHASER—I am sending out complete lists of the lands I have for sale, and if you want good values it will pay you to see what I have to offer. The list is so varied that I am sure to be able to please you. (Please notify me before you come, as otherwise I might be away.) Come over and let me show you what I have.

TO THE LAND OWNER—If you will list your land exclusively with me I can sell it if the price is right. No inflated prices wanted, as it wastes all of our time. The reason I MUST HAVE EXCLUSIVE SALE is that I will put your land before every buyer in this section, and in that way you get the desired publicity, and we all get RESULTS.
MY SUCCESS in this business should be sufficient evidence that I am the man for you to deal with. Ask the man who has tried me.

FRED ACREE, Lands & Loans MOODY TEXAS

WORK OF THE Y. M. C. A.

AT MEN'S MEETING TODAY REV. W. P. WITSELL WILL SPEAK THIS AFTERNOON.

Business Men's Gym Class—Active Work Is Being Done at Baylor. Good Speaker Coming.

There will be another great meeting for men at the Y. M. C. A. today at 4 p. m., at which time Rev. W. P. Witsell will deliver the address.

That there will be a large number of men present goes without saying when one recalls the strong address he gave to men several months ago at this same hall.

The special subject on which Mr. Witsell will speak will be "A Man's Sins Finding Him Out."

These special lectures are for all men in Waco, whether members of the association or not.

Business Men's Gym Class.

The business men in the business men's gym class at the Y. M. C. A. are enjoying the work to the fullest extent. They have sent out the following call to the business men of the city:

We, the following men, who make up the class as the business men's gym at the present time, but many more are sending in names to begin at once, desire to express ours satisfaction with the work and invite all business men of the city to get in with us and enjoy the social fellowship as well as the real work and games given there.

H. W. CARVER.
SAM HANNA.
S. R. HANKINS.
E. E. INGRAM.
V. T. COLEMAN.
J. A. HAYMAN.
A. BERKMAN.
W. G. PFAFFLE.
JOHN CAUFIELD.

The class is held every Tuesday and Thursday nights from 6 to 7 o'clock, the next session being Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Baylor Y. M. C. A.

Interest is growing in the weekly meetings of the Y. M. C. A. at Baylor. Over 250 men were at the meeting Friday night when the subject of "Christian Citizenship" was discussed. Prof. W. H. Pool, dean of the academy, delivered the principal address, while shorter speeches were made by D. C. Hobbs and E. H. Head, two of the students. Men's civic responsibilities were emphasized in all the addresses.

There will come to Baylor next Friday, October 18, Dr. J. C. Hardy, the new president of Baylor Female college, Belton, who will deliver two addresses under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The first of these will be delivered at the regular chapel hour Friday morning on the subject, "Principles that Should Guide in the Choice of Life Work." The address at 7:15 o'clock Friday evening will be to men only and the subject has not been announced. The public is invited to hear the morning address.

For College Y. M. C. A.

Prof. J. W. Harrell, who is secretary of the Baylor Y. M. C. A., in addition to his duties on the faculty, and W. R. Christian, one of the leading student workers in that organization, have returned from Cisco, where they conducted a two-days convention on Y. M. C. A. work for the benefit of the colleges of North and West Texas. The special trip was made at the request of J. L. Hunter, state secretary for the College Y. M. C. A. work, and the entire program was arranged and carried out by these Baylor men.

About fifty men were present from Simmons College, Abilene, Daniel Baker and Howard Payne college, Brownwood; John Tarlton college, Stephenville; Britton Training school, Cisco; Westminster academy, Westminster, and other places, and the meetings were held on the campus of Britton Training school, in the open air. Mr. Christian delivered two platform addresses and six lectures were delivered by Mr. Harrell. The interest was good throughout the meetings and the men were so well pleased that they voted to make it a permanent affair and will meet annually.

This is part of the plan of deputation work planned by State Secretary Hunter and as the Baylor organization is one of the strongest in the state he deputized these workers to launch the work in the colleges in the section of the state designated.

Most of the letter stamping machines require the stamps to be inserted in strips, but a new English affair tears them from a sheet, moistens them and affixes them at a rate of 4000 an hour.

Chicken Race War.

"A sectional issue has arisen in our town," said the commuter. "Before it is settled I'm afraid the civil war will be fought all over again. Anyhow, our southern friends are sure to indulge in some fire-eating language.

"A resident of our village, who undertook to raise chickens, received a crate of fowls from a South Carolina farm. When the neighbors learned where the chickens came from they raised a row.

"'If you must get chickens,' they said, 'get northern chickens; they don't crow nearly so much as southern chickens. There is something in the climate down there that makes a chicken crow four times as often as a chicken brought up in any other part of the country.'

"That peculiarity of southern chickens was news to the amateur poultryman. He noticed, however, that his chickens really did crow more persistently and more vigorously than any other chickens he had ever known, and when an experienced poulterer assured him that they always would, because southern chickens always do, he sold them and bought New Jersey chickens instead. Now he is in hot water with the southern families in our town, and heaven only knows how the squabble will terminate."—New York Times.

A parachute for aviators that has been patented in England is compact enough to be worn in a cap, being ready for instant use.

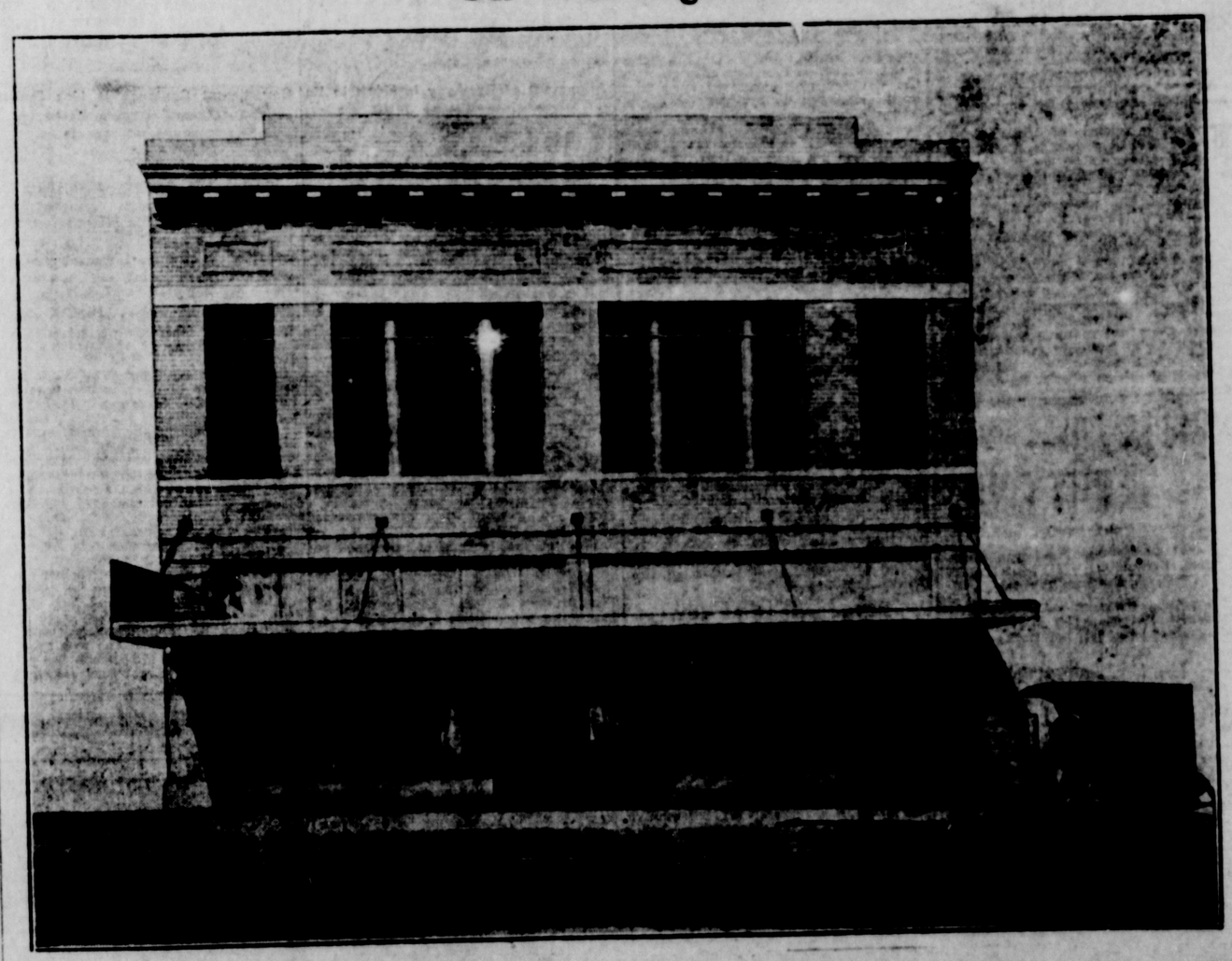
Them Musical Terms.

"I hear your daughter's very musical, Mrs. Comeup." "I suppose so. She's always going to the sympathy concerts and talking about snorters and catcalls and this and that fellow's 'O puse.'"—Baltimore American.

The Spanish government has established a course of free lectures on Spanish art and history at Madrid for the benefit of the tourists.

McGuire's French Dry Cleaning Plant

On Washington



The illustration shown above is the new home of McGuire's French Dry Cleaning establishment at 723 Washington street. This big cleaning establishment is a late addition to the business concerns of Waco and is filling a long felt need in its line in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. McGuire are well known experts in fine cleaning and have an enviable reputation where they are known for the work they do, specializing as they do on French Dry Cleaning. The McGuires are known to all Dallas, having been in the cleaning business in that city, on Ervay street, for six years. The volume of their Dallas business exceeded that of any other like establishment in Dallas, and even now they have a big lot of work sent to them to Waco from old Dallas patrons, including A. Harris & Co.

Homesick for their old home in Louisville, Ky., they sold their business in Dallas last year, but when they returned to Kentucky the old order of things had changed so that they could not be satisfied there. Determined to return to Texas, the empire state, they visited Houston, San Antonio, Austin and other Texas cities, looking for a new location, and picked Waco out as the best and most promising city for their French Dry Cleaning business, and forthwith established themselves here. Even greater success than they anticipated has met their efforts and their business is growing in volume every day. Equipped with the latest and finest machinery adapted to their work, and a finely appointed dry room, they are specializing on fine women's as well as men's work. Evening dresses, opera wraps, velvet goods, ostrich feathers, kid gloves, fancy shoes, etc., are put through processes of their own, and their work has met with popular favor with the people of Waco and surrounding towns. Their business is growing every day and they are now full-fledged Waco boosters.

M. Golding Jeweler

This institution was established in Waco in 1883 and has grown from a small start to a store of nice proportions, by giving every one a square deal, careful and efficient service in its repair department, and the latest and guaranteed designs in Jewelry. Since its successful establishment more than a quarter of a century since, every dollar's worth of goods has had the Golding guarantee, which means 100 per cent in Jewelry integrity. Long experience means proper taste in Jewelry selection, and in trading at Golding's you know you are getting tasteful Jewelry. A complete line of Watches, Silverware, Cut Glass, Hand-Painted China, Novelties, and a nice line of Diamonds, makes a visit to the store of Golding interesting.

Around the World Trip.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The new revenue cutter Unalaga, on her way from Newport News around the world to reach her station on the Pacific coast, has arrived at Gibraltar. She will resume her trip by way of the Suez canal on Monday.

Local News Notes

Work has come to Baylor university from Moxie A. Craus of McKinney, editor of last year's Round-Up, the Baylor annual, who is now enrolled in the Pulitzer school of journalism, Columbia university, New York City. Mr. Craus manifested considerable literary and newspaper ability while a student here and his annual is reputed to be the best that has ever gone out from here. He likes the school of journalism very much and his friends expect to see him make a high mark in that line of work.

Drs. S. P. Brooks, J. L. Kesler and J. B. Johnson, who were in Houston the last three days of last week, in attendance upon the formal opening of Rice Institute, will return from Houston today. Dr. J. W. Downer, of the department of Latin, had received a very cordial invitation from President Lovett of Rice Institute, the two being close personal friends, but his duties at Baylor were so heavy last week that he did not find it possible to get away.

Many Baylor girls who live in Burleson and Brooks Halls are indebted to Dr. and Mrs. Downer for a very enjoyable informal reception at the Downer home on South Fifth street Wednesday afternoon. The young women are members of Dr. Downer's Sunday school class and special guests of the occasion included Dr. F. C. McConnell, pastor of the First Baptist church, and L. B. Smyth, superintendent of the Sunday school.

Indications are that the motion for a new trial made in the Alec Johnson case will not be argued before Judge Richard I. Munroe until the latter part of the week of S. E. Stratton, of counsel for Johnson, stated yesterday that they were preparing the papers in the case, but that it would take several days to get them ready.

Windy Chicago Troublesome.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—A forty-mile wind made many kinds of trouble today in Chicago. Sign boards and awnings went whirling through the streets and there were plate glass windows shattered in all parts of the city.

Wireless Power Generated by Hand.

A new form of generator has been developed by the United States signal corps for use with its portable wireless telegraph sets. It consists of a small generator, the motor of which is driven by hand cranks through a suitable gearing. Two cranks are provided, so that two men may drive the motor at the same time, and if necessary four men may be employed—two at each handle. Low and high speed releases are provided, which disengage the driving gear when the speed rises above or falls below a predetermined limit, so that the motor may be kept at a fairly constant speed. The generator is capable of turning out about 200 watts, and it is light enough to be packed on a mule. The portable generating set has a sending capacity of about 15 miles.—Ex.

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PUREST PRODUCT OF THE BREWER'S ART

Healthful as a Tonic *Refreshing as a Beverage*

BREWED in a plant equipped with all modern facilities known to the Brewing Craft, and made out of the most wholesome of products, it reaches the highest standard of perfection---all the requirements the most critical can demand---exactly what the consumer wants.

Southern Select Beer

is what you should always get. No outing is complete without it. Its nutritious and mild qualities make it unsurpassed for table use. A trial will prove the claim.

ORDER A CASE NOW. PHONE 1-4-4

EUGENE TROTT WACO, TEXAS

BECKER SAID ROSENTHAL MUST DIE, SWEARS ROSE

Continued from Page 1.

bluff me. I don't believe Commissioner Waldo ever caled his attention to my place.'

"Several days later Becker told me that complaints were pouring in and he would have to raid the place. He told me to see Rosenthal and tell him to do him a favor.

Witness Tells of Becker's Message.

"'Tell him he has to stand for a raid,' Becker said. 'I did him a favor and he must do one for me. I'll raid the place and it will relieve me from worry, and in a few days he can open again his place and everything will be all right.'

"Rosenthal said: 'You tell Becker he must think I'm crazy to stand for such a thing. He might as well take a torch and burn it up. It's my place and I am going to handle it the way I think best.'

"I saw Becker and told him what Rosenthal said.

"'Well, I'm going to raid the place and raid it in a few days—within a week.'

"Don't Worry," Said Becker.

"I told Becker it would only cause trouble, and he said: 'Don't you worry about that; it won't cause me any trouble; it will only cause trouble for Rosenthal.'

"'Do you want me to tell that to Rosenthal?' I asked. 'No,' he answered, 'I'm through with that fellow.'

"A few days later Becker told me that he was going to get two men from the strong arm squad to swear to the evidence. 'That's awfully dangerous, Charlie,' I said.

"'No,' he said, 'it's all right. I'll let Rosenthal satisfy the mortgage first. I'll raid his place if it's the last thing I do.'

"'All right,' I said, 'I'm not going to be in the house when it's raided.'

"The house was raided.

"Later," Rose testified, "Rosenthal complained to Becker that policemen were still stationed in front of his place and said he was sore because his wife's nephew was taken in the raid."

Rose said his next meeting with Becker was at his own house.

"He told me," said Rose, "that Rosenthal had been calling him up every day asking a meeting to find out what he was going to do about those indictments against the men arrested in Rosenthal's place. Becker said he had put Rosenthal off. Soon after, Becker said, Rosenthal had begun to talk around street corners that he was in partnership with Becker and was going to show him up. Becker, a few days later, told me of having seen Commissioner Waldo and that the commissioner had heard of Rosenthal's charges and had not believed them."

Rosenthal Found Dangerous.

"Becker said to me, 'That fellow Rosenthal is getting dangerous.'

"I said: 'Nobody will believe Rosenthal.'

"'Well,' he answered, 'so long as Commissioner Waldo doesn't believe him, I guess there's nothing to worry about.' He said that every day he was meeting different reports from people from what Rosenthal was saying. I asked Becker if he had taken the policeman out of Rosenthal's place. He said, 'No.' 'Well,' I told him, 'as long as that man stays there he will talk.'

"'I don't care much what he says,' Becker replied.

Becker Directs to Kill.

"'What do you want done with Rosenthal?' I asked Becker during the conversation,' the witness testified.

"'I want him murdered, shot, or croaked,' Becker replied.

"'I want him put where we will never have to worry about him again.'"

The witness here told of Becker's alleged instructions to him to get out on bail "Big Jack" Zelig, the gang leader, then in the Tombs, and have Zelig's men put Rosenthal out of the business.

"'Do you know the sentiment at police headquarters is so strong they don't care if Rosenthal is put out of the way,' Becker asked.

Sends Word to Zelig.

"'I want you to go over to the Tombs and see Zelig and ask him to give orders to croak Rosenthal tonight. Tomorrow I will see that Zelig's out of the state.'

"Becker gave me $100 to take to Zelig. 'I'll meet you tomorrow to see what Zelig says,' he told me. 'Tell him that there will be no danger to his gang.'

"I saw Zelig and gave him the $100 and told him that it came from Becker," Rose continued. "Zelig said: 'I don't want that $100. I want to get out of here. You and Becker got me into this trouble.' I told him that the $100 was just a little favor from Becker and that he was not to worry.

"Zelig said: 'If you want to do me a favor get me out. I won't do anything for Becker unless he does get me out.'

"I saw Becker next day and told him that Zelig wanted to get out and would not do anything unless he did get him out."

Rose said he went to the home of the four gunmen, "Gyp the Blood" and his pals, and explained the Rosenthal-Becker situation. He told them, he said, that Becker would run them up if they did not "croak Rosenthal."

"They wanted to know what Zelig thought about it and I told them that Zelig thought it would be all right," Rose said. "They agreed to do it that night."

Tells of Plan to Kill Gambler.

Rose said they had delayed "doing the job," and Becker insisted that they hurry along. They told of a plan to kill the gambler at the Garden restaurant. It failed, he said, because of a suspicion that private detectives were present and guarding Rosenthal.

"Becker got hot at this," Rose added. "He kept asking, 'why all this stalling? Why don't they get him?'

"I told Becker that a detective scared the boys off at the Garden," Rose continued.

"'Detective,' he said. 'Walk up and shoot Rosenthal in front of a policeman. Get through with it; get it over.'"

How Murder Was Planned.

Rose told of events immediately preceding the murder. He went to "Bridgie" Webber's gambling place and thence to the Lafayette baths, where he met Jack Sullivan.

"I remained at the baths until that night and had dinner with Sam Schepps, Vallon and Plitt."

Plitt has been described as Becker's press agent.

Rose testified that Vallon, Schepps and himself went to Fourteenth street and Second avenue and got an automobile, then they went to "Dago Frank's" house.

"I asked Frank where the rest of the crowd was," Rose continued. He said they had received a message to come down town to 'Bridgie' Webber's place. We went there and saw 'Bridgie,' 'Gyp the Blood,' 'Lefty Louie' and 'Whitey' Lewis on the sidewalk. We all went up into 'Bridgie's' and had drinks. 'Bridgie' said:

"'Herman Rosenthal is at the Metropole.' Everybody got up then and went out."

"Who went out?"

Gunmen Leave For Hotel.

"'Lefty,' 'Gyp,' 'Whitney,' 'Dago Frank' and 'Bridgie.' I stayed behind and was waiting when the word came in that Rosenthal had been shot."

Rose said he went then to the Lafayette baths and telephoned to Becker.

"'Did you hear the news?' I asked him.

"'Yes,' Becker said. 'I congratulate you.'

"'Are you coming down town?' I asked him.

"'I'll be right down,' he replied."

That was about 2:30, Rose said.

He came down and met Rose on the sidewalk with "Bridgie" Webber near "Bridgie's" gambling place.

Becker Said He Was Glad.

"'I am glad it's done,' Becker said.

"Becker said he was late in coming down," Rose added, "because he had stopped at the police station to see Rosenthal's body. 'If it wasn't for District Attorney Whitman being there I'd have reached over and cut out his tongue,' Becker said to me," Rose testified.

"'Don't worry, Jack,' Becker told me. 'The only thing to do now is to lay low till it blows over.'"

Rose said he hid at Harry Pollock's home with Sam Schepps. Rose telephoned Becker and was told not to worry, but to stay where he was. Becker told him, Rose continued, that he should sign an affidavit saying that he (Rose) had advanced the $1,500 which Becker loaned Rosenthal.

"I told Becker it was a poor thing to do now that he was murdered," Rose said. "But he insisted. At midnight he sent his lawyer, John W. Hart, with the affidavit. I signed it."

Afternoon Session.

A great crowd sought entrance to the trial room when the afternoon session began. Less than 100 were admitted. The remainder were ejected from the court building by the police.

"Bridgie" Webber gave me $3,000 after the shooting," declared Rose, when he resumed the stand in the afternoon session. "I gave it to 'Lefty Louie.'"

"What did you say to 'Lefty Louie' when you gave him the money?"

"I told him, 'There's $1,000 for you, Louie, and the rest of the boys; lie low for a few days. Becker says above all things you must not talk, and that everything will be all right.'"

The witness was then turned over to the defense.

"You will have only today to cross-examine Jack Rose," Justice Goff notified Becker's counsel. "You will finish his cross-examination tonight if I have to stay here till midnight."

Asks Rose If He Is Murderer.

"Rose are you a murderer?" was Mr. McIntyre's first question.

"No."

"Were you ever convicted of any crime."

Objection to this question was sustained.

"Did you procure the murderer of Spanish Louie?"

"Were you guilty of that murder?"

"No," shouted the witness.

"Did you kill 'Kid' Twist?"

"No."

"Did you ever see him?"

"No; I have heard of him."

"Did you procure his murder?"

"No."

"Was Sam Schepps with you when you signed the affidavit sent you by Becker at Pollock's house?" continued Becker's attorney.

"He was."

"You signed that paper under oath, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"And thereby committed perjury?"

"Yes, I did," admitted Rose, coolly.

"Why did you do this?"

Did It for Becker.

"I did it for Becker; I would have done anything for him that night."

"What is your name?"

"For twenty years," the witness said, "I've been known as 'Jack Rose.'"

"Did you know James M. Sullivan in Connecticut?" pursued McIntye, referring to Rose's attorney.

"Yes; he was my press agent when I used to get up prize fights in New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford and other cities."

"And when you were apprehended for murder he became your lawyer, didn't he?"

"I was never apprehended," Rose replied, emphatically.

"I was not apprehended; I gave myself up at police headquarters."

"Were you held for murder in this case?"

"Yes."

Rose said he came here from Poland when he was two and a half years old. He was now 37, he added.

Rose refused to say whether he had lived in Connecticut with a woman not his wife.

"Were you ever convicted of any crime?" reiterated Becker's attorney.

"No."

"You forged some union label stamps, though, didn't you?"

"Never," Rose replied.

Rose Tells of His History.

McIntyre sought further to unfold Roses past history. The witness said that about twenty years ago he ran two gambling houses in New York and three or four years ago he had interest in a gambling house called "The Hooper club."

"Was Rosenthal interested in the Hooper club with you?"

"He was."

"Was that your first business connections with Rosenthal?"

"No; I was interested with Rosenthal in his gambling house on East Broadway twenty-one years ago."

Rose added that he had been engaged in the theatrical business and had variously been a gambling house proprietor, bookmaker and play producer.

"What did you do for a living in 1910?"

Admits He Was Expert Poker Player.

"I was an expert poker player."

Further questions as to Rose's occupation in various years were excluded by Justice Goff.

"I made up my mind," Rose said, "to quit gambling for the sake of my family and lead a respectable life."

"When."

"Oh, two years ago," replied Rose, wearily.

"Three years ago, four years ago, six years ago, ten years ago, twenty years ago—and I hope to lead a respectable life again."

"How did you terminate your interest in Rosenthal's gambling house?" pursued Mr. McIntype.

"It terminated when Becker raided the place."

"And you and Rosenthal fell out then?"

"Yes; our relations were strained after that."

"Wern't you known as a stool pigeon?"

"No; I was known only as a collector."

"When Rosenthal told the district attorney about alleged relations with Becker, did you learn that Rosenthal had given your name to the district attorney?"

"Becker told me so."

"And you felt that Rosenthal had squealed on you, didn't you?"

"I felt so, yes; I felt that Becker's interests and mine were the same."

"Did you tell a newspaper reporter that you resented Rosenthal's squealing on you?"

"I did not."

"Didn't you say that the squealer should be put out of the way?"

"No."

"Or anything resembling that?"

"Yes, I told that to Becker."

A moment later Rose declared he had told Becker no such thing.

"Did you say that to Schepps on the day of the Sam Paul association excursion?"

"No."

"When did you tell Webber that?"

"Not that day."

"When did you tell Webber that Rosenthal ought to be put out of the way?"

"At a meeting between Webber, Vallon, Becker and myself later."

"Did you tell 'Dollar John' that something should be done to Herman Rosenthal?"

"No; 'Dollar John' and I weren't friendly."

"Did you say that Rosenthal had put you out of business and that he ought to be done up?"

"I did not."

"Did you talk with Charles Kelly in April of this year at Cooper institute?"

"I saw him then, but had no conversation at that time. I met him later in that locality."

"On that occasion did you tell Kelly that you'd do up Rosenthal?"

"There was no such conversation."

"Did you tell Kelly to call up Rosenthal and tell him that Kelly had beaten you up as Rosenthal had directed Kelly to do?"

Wanted Only $10.

"I did not. All Kelly asked me was to lend him $10."

The witness joined grimly in the laugh that followed.

"Did you see Rosenthal in Tucho's restaurant on July 14 and offer him money to leave the city?"

"I did not."

"Didn't you tell him that if he didn't make himself scarce you would have him done up?"

"I did not."

"Did Rosenthal say that you were engaged in the white slave traffic in this city?"

"No, no, no," rejoined Rose, with a show of anger.

As this line of examination continued, it became evident that Becker's attorney was endeavoring to show to the jury that Rose had a desire on his own part to see Rosenthal put out of the way.

Denies He Was Afraid.

"Did you tell Becker that Rosenthal had a steerer at the Hotel Cadillac and that an introduction by him was never questioned by Rosenthal?"

"I did not."

"Did you know a man named Jimmie James who succeeded you in Rosenthal's gambling house?"

"Nobody by that name ever succeeded me."

"Didn't you say to Becker that you had a great fear of Rosenthal because he was a man who worked in the dark?"

"I might have said that he worked in the dark, but I didn't say I was in fear of him?"

"You were afraid of him?"

"No, I was not."

"Didn't you say you were afraid you would be brought home on a shutter because something might be done to you by Rosenthal or at the direction of Rosenthal?"

"I did not."

"Was it on or about June 22 that you heard Zelig had accused you of framing him up?"

"It was in May."

"Didn't you say that you wanted to do something for him since you were afraid Zelig would get a gang and do you up?"

"I said something like that to Becker."

Becker's attorney then inquired about the meeting between Schepps, Vallon, Plitt and the witness at the home of Dora Gilbert, Rosenthal's former wife, on the Sunday before the murder.

"Didn't you sugges to Dora Gilbert some of the hard things she said in her affidavit she said against Rosenthal?"

"I suggested a few dates, but the affidavit was all drawn up when I got there."

Tells of Champagne Party.

Rose said the party drank champagne and that he had paid the bill of $35. The party then adjourned to Sharkey's restaurant and had more champagne, he said.

"Did Vallon get drunk?"

"He looked like it."

"Did you say at that time that Rosenthal was going to be killed?"

"At no time did I ever say that."

"But you knew all the time there was to be a frame up to kill him. At no time did I ever say that."

"But you knew all the time there was to be a frame up to kill him?"

"Yes."

"And did you ever during all this time give warning to Rosenthal?"

Warned Mrs. Rosenthal.

"I telephoned to Mrs. Rosenthal and told her that her husband's life was in danger."

"At that time when you were between two fires, Becker and the gangsters, why is it that you didn't rescue yourself by telling somebody?"

"In the company that I frequented, no one would pay any attention to me," replied Rose. "I had a part in them, but I tried to keep them from doing it."

"Did you have the slightest degree of remorse when you saw those men leave Webber's to take a human life?"

"No," said Rose, after some hesitation.

"When did you instigate this murder?"

"It began some time in June."

"When did you first see the men who did the shooting?"

"The latter part of June."

"Did you ask them to shoot to death Herman Rosenthal?"

Says He Told to Croak Him.

"I asked them to murder him—to croak him."

"Did you mean for them to do as you asked?"

"I did."

"Were you on intimate terms with those thugs?"

"Yes."

"Whose place did you go to?"

"Lefty Louie's."

"Who else was there?"

"Whitey Lewis."

"Did you see Dago Frank there?"

"Not on my first visit."

Rose said he had warned "Lefty Louie" to keep off the street and not to allow his "gang" to be seen in public, as he knew Becker intended to "frame" them. Mr. McIntyre's cross-examination continued:

"Did you ask them that night to kill Rosenthal?"

"I did."

"Did you say to Lefty Louie, 'I want you to kill Herman?'"

"I did."

"Did you fix a day for taking off of Rosenthal?"

"No; I told them to be ready, that I would let them know when the job should be done."

"Did you pay them any money?"

"No."

"Did you fix a price for the crime?"

"No, none, except that they should not be framed up like Zelig was."

"You have been promised limmunity to come here and testify, haven't you?"

"Yes, I signed a stipulation to that effect."

"And you expect to go out from here and walk the streets a free man when this trial is over, don't you?"

Silence Follows Answer.

"Not these streets; I shall not be a free man in this community. Not if I value my life would I attempt to live here again."

Rose raised his voice as he made this announcement and Mr. McIntyre paused before he shot the next question. For the moment there was complete silence in the court room. The jurors were watching the witness with the keenest attention, some of them leaning far over in their seats with their hands held to their ears.

"You value your life?" repeated the attorney.

"I do."

"And you are testifying now to save your own life?"

Rose hesitated.

"You are willing to swear Becker into the electric chair to save your own life, aren't you?"

"I am trying to save my life, of course; if I hadn't come here and testified I would have lost its. I am merely testifying against Becker because he was preparing to throw us to the wolves. That was what he had fixed up for me."

"Is the object of your testimony here to escape punishment for your on part in the crime?"

"I have two objects," Rose said, slowly. "First, to establish the truth; second, to get consideration from the district attorney."

Mr. McIntyre then switched his attack back to the murder plot.

"You made a second visit to the gunmen, did you not?" he asked.

"Yes, several days after the first one."

"When was the last time you saw the gunmen?"

"The night before the murder."

"When before that?"

"At the Fafayette baths the night they failed to do its at the Garden restaurant."

Talked About Murder.

"Did you talk with them about murdering Herman that night?"

"I did."

"But there was a detective with Herman that night and you didn't murder him?"

"So I was told."

"Who was with you the night of the murder when you went to Bridgie Webber's?"

"Sam Schepps and Vallon."

Rose told of hearing the gray "murder car" and said they went to see Dago Frank as he wanted to know if there were any developments in the Rosenthal case. He said he did not discuss the Rosenthal matter with Dago Frank, however, because Schepps was there.

"I asked him where the rest of the gang was," he testified.

"He said at Webber's place and rode down there with us."

"You went upstairs at Bridgie Webber's place?"

"Yes, and sat down at a long table."

"Did you intend to murder Rosenthal that night?"

"Yes."

"Who were at the table?"

"'Gyp the Blood,' 'Lefty Louie, 'Dago Frank,' Webber, 'Whitey' Lewis, Vallon and myself."

The witness added that Webber volunteered to find out where Rosenthal was and came back later and said Rosenthal was around the corner at the Metropole. Then the gunmen got up and went out.

"Did you go out?"

"No."

"Did Schepps?"

"No."

"What was the conversation at the table while Webber was out talking about Rosenthal?"

"There were two poker players there who were strangers and we didn't want to talk before them."

"Was Schepps there when Webber came back and said that Rosenthal was at the Metropole?"

"I don't know."

"Are you testifying now to save Schepps?"

"I don't have to." Rose replied.

Mr. McIntyre called for the production

by the district attorney of a letter written by Rose to Schepps when Schepps was in Arkansas. Mr. Whitman handed over such a letter which Mr. McIntyre perused eagerly with his associates. The letter was shown to Rose, who acknowledged writing it, and it as placed in evidence.

"Dear Sam," the letter read, "I don't know what you have heard or read, but it has gotten down to the stage where the electric chair stares us all in the face.

"The first man who tried to get from under was Becker. There was many people who saw everything that night and the next day the district attorney knew what part everybody played in the thing and nobody could have gotten away.

"Becker Acts Like Dog."

"I was deserted like a dog by Becker. When I saw what the situation was, I opened up negotiations with the district attorney, who offered me a sort of cover that I can not go into details about in writing. I insisted that the same protection be given to Harry Vallon, Bridgie Webber and you, and to this he finally agreed. We are all pleased with the arrangement. Our only worry is to get you to come in to get the same friendliness we got before it is too late.

"My advice is to let me send a representative of the district attorney to bring you back here. That will prevent the police from getting you and putting you through the third degree. Don't say a word to anyone.

"You know, Sam, you have been too loyal and dear a friend of mine for me to ask you to do this if I was not positive you wouldn't have a chance otherwise. Immediately on receipt of this letter wire me at Louie's house.

"Your friend. JACK."

"When you wrote him your worry was to get him to come in and get the same benefits you got, what were those benefits?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Mr. Steur and Mr. Sullivan said we would get protected if we told the truth."

"Didn't you sign a paper that if you would testify against Becker you would not be prosecuted?"

"I signed a paper."

"And that was the protection you wanted to give Schepps?"

"Yes."

Rose said he gave Schepps' address to the district attorney the day after he mailed the letter.

"Did you feel that Schepps had no chance?"

Asked to Explain Meaning.

From the turn affairs were taking I knew that nobody had a chance. I knew that I had asked Schepps to be with me when I paid the money, that I had involved him in the case and that I wanted to get him out."

"What did you mean, if you think Schepps was innocent, by saying that the electric chair stares us all in the face?"

"I didn't believe it stared us all in the face?"

"Then you lied when you said that?" shouted McIntyre.

"I knew that we all were involved," protested Rose.

"Did you arrange for immunity for Harry Vallon?"

The witness' retort was an emphatic "no."

Court Refuses Adjournment.

Here McIntyre asked for an adjournment, but the court said the cross-examination should proceed.

It was then after 6 o'clock and the witness had been under fire four hours.

"Didn't you get down on your knees in the Tombs prison," finally resumed Mr. McIntyre, "and swear to Charles Plitt, on the grave of your dead mother, that Becker had nothing to do with the murder?"

"I did not."

"Didn't you say to Jack Sullivan that your only way to beat the case was to frame up Becker?"

"I did not."

"Didn't you say to Jack Sullivan in the counsel room of the Tombs, 'Self-preservation is the first law of nature?'"

"I did not."

"Did you receive any money while you were in the Tombs?"

"I did not."

"You were taken to Mr. Whitman's office, weren't you?"

"Yes, and had a talk with him there. I saw Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty first."

"Did you tell Dougherty that you had nothing to do with the murder and knew nothing of it?"

VERY LAST AD BECKER

"You say you had nothing to do with the murder and knew nothing of it?"

"I did."

"Did you tell him that Becker had no connection with the murder?"

"Yes."

"When you told him that, did you lie?"

Admits He Told Lie.

"I was there to protect Becker—" Rose began.

"Didn't you lie?" interrupted Mr. McIntyre.

"Why, yes I did," Rose faltered. It was the first time that he done so during the day.

"Did you tell Dougherty that you never collected any money for Becker?"

"Yes."

"And again you lied, didn't you?"

"Yes, I lied."

Again and again Mr. McIntyre thrust to the witness the question "did you lie then," and almost as often Rose nodded his glistening bald head and admitted he had not told the truth.

District Attorney Whitman sought futilely to check this line of examination. Once or twice he was sustained, but generally Justice Goff allowed the question.

Claims He Did Not Get Square Deal.

"Dougherty didn't give me a square deal," Rose volunteered. "I made a statement to him and he didn't write it down like I made it. He put down parts of it—such parts as he thought he wanted to go down—and left out what he didn't like."

Mr. McIntyre fought hard to get on the record the terms of immunity granted Rose, Schepps and Vallon, but the best the court would permit him to do was to introduce a copy of a New York newspaper of July 29 containing an alleged signed confession by Rose.

After eight hours on the witness stand, Rose leaned forward suddenly shortly after seven o'clock, placed his hands on his head and rocked uneasily in his chair. He had been shown a copy of his alleged confession.

"It was seen that Rose was ill and at first it was thought he had collapsed. Justice Goff ordered a cessation of the questioning. He appeared to be refreshed within a few minutes, however, and Mr. McIntyre proceeded to complete the cross-examination.

"Did you write down the facts in the Rosenthal case with which you are connected?"

"Yes, I gave the paper to the district attorney. I can't remember when I did so, however."

"Did you give that statement to the district attorney yourself?"

"Yes."

"Who paid the gunner?"

"I did."

"Was Schepps around?"

"Yes."

"How close was he to you then?"

Paid for Murder.

Rose indicated a distance of about 10 feet. He said he paid the money the day after the murder. Schepps brought the gunmen to him at Fiftieth street and Eighth avenue, he said.

"Did you tell Schepps to go and get the gunmen?"

"Yes."

"Did you tell him what you were going to pay the gunmen for?"

"I did not."

"Did Schepps ask you what you were going to pay them for?"

"No."

"Who did Schepps bring?"

"Lefty Louie and another. I am undecided whether the other was Dago Frank or not. There were two."

"Who did you pay?"

"Lefty Louie."

"How much?"

"I don't know. Webber told me there was $1000 in the roll he gave me. I saw a $100 bill on the outside of the roll."

Mr. McIntyre asked Rose about the alleged interview between Rose and Becker near Webber's poker room directly after the murder.

"Who was there?"

Talked in Shadow.

"Bridgie Webber, Jack Sullivan and myself. We were waiting for Becker. When Becker arrived I said, 'Let's walk down the street a way,' and we all walked into the shadow of a doorway. It looked inviting in a way. I was about to start talking when a friend of Sullivan's came up and I stopped. Sullivan took the man away."

"Did you invent this man so that it would appear that Sullivan could not have overheard the conversation you had with Becker?"

"I did not."

"Did you say today or yesterday that Becker said to you that 'if the gunmen were in the presence of a policeman shoot Rosenthal down anyway?'"

"Yes," said Rose.

"Did you say that Becker told you he would shoot Rosenthal down himself?"

Rose said he heard Becker say he was being driven to desperation and would "blaze away himself if the job was not done soon."

"Did you say to Sam Boston that you were going to kill Herman Rosenthal because he had stigmatized your children and slandered your wife?"

"No, no," shouted Rose.

"Don't you know that Rosenthal had spoken of your wife as a prostitute and said you had stolen her from another man?"

The question was not allowed.

"Didn't you say a month before the Rosenthal murder to Lewis Plitt that you intended to have Rosenthal killed?"

"I did not."

Denies Making Threat.

Mr. McIntyre then asked whether Rosenthal had not come to the witness about ten months before his death and asked if he had been plotting to kill him.

"No such thing ever occurred," said Rose.

"Didn't you go to a man named 'Bob' Walker and a man named Warren and offer them money to kill Rosenthal and they refused?"

"Nothing of the kind ever happened," Rose answered.

Rose denied that he had only told a man named R. J. Smith that "Rosenthal will be killed as sure as my name is Jack Rose."

"While in the Tombs did you meet a man named Pat Callahan?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you tell him you'd frame up on Becker and saddle the crime on him and save yourself?"

"I did not."

At this point Attorney McIntyre again appealed to the court asking that the cross-examination be put over until Monday.

Despite Mr. McIntyre's insistence that he was physically unable to go on, the court refused to yield.

"Have you any other questions?" asked the court.

"I have but my mind won't work," said Mr. McIntyre.

"Then the court declares the cross-examination closed."

After a brief redirect examination, Rose was excused from the stand. He had been on the witness stand for ten hours.

A single screw anchor, especially designed for use in concrete, consists of a spiral of wire, shaped to fit the thread of a bolt.

LET ME SEND YOU A TREATMENT OF MY CATARRH CURE FREE

C. E. GAUSS.

I Will Take Any Case of Catarrh, No Matter How Chronic, Or What Stage It Is In, and Prove Entirely At My Own Expense That It Can Be Cured.

Curing Catarrh has been my business for years, and during this time over one million people have come to me from all over the land for treatment and advice. My method is original. I cure the disease by first curing the cause. Thus my combined treatment cures where all else fails. I can demonstrate to you in just a few days' time that my method is quick, sure and complete, because it rids the system of the poisonous germs that cause catarrh. Send your name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, and he will send you the treatment referred to. Fill out the coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for a package of GAUSS COMBINED CATARRH CURE sent free by mail. Simply fill in name and address on dotted lines below, and mail to C. E. GAUSS, 3662 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

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THE SEVENTH WAY TO HELL

Out of Waco.

The Way of the Song

"Everybody's Doin' It"

Austin Ave. Methodist Church Sunday Night.

"Absolute Proof" Sunday morning's subject.

Bring your doubts with you.

CLERKS OF THE TEXAS SYNOD

Rev. J. D. Leslie Is Stated and Rev. S. J. Murray the Permanent for Four Years.

Austin, Oct. 12.—Rev. J. D. Leslie and Rev. S. J. Murray were re-elected stated clerk and permanent clerk, respectively, of the synod of the Texas Presbyterian church today. Their terms are four years.

Among those attending the synod are the following:

Presbytery of Central Texas—Ministers: Edward Bailey of Maysfield, J. L. Bell of Austin, G. T. Bourne of Llano, J. L. Bowling of Bartlett, E. C. Caldwell of Waco, W. A. Gillon of Cameron, J. F. Hardie of Clifton, M. C. Hutton of Georgetown, R. W. Jopling of Austin, S. A. King of Austin, Chas. Oberschmidt of Corsicana, Joshua Phipps of Austin, W. W. Sadler of Mart. Elders: Gray Boulware of Palestine, D. A. Penick of Austin, J. L. Roxboro of Corsicana, John Winson of Files Valley, J. W. Clark of Georgetown, T. C. Smith of Waco, J. M. Brown of Austin, S. J. Keeble of Robinson, T. H. Lumpkin of Mart, R. L. Scott of Clifton, E. W. Dodson of Burnet, J. E. Watts of Cameron.

Presbytery of Cisco—J. D. Leslie.

LOCAL COTTON PRICES

Yesterday was a close second to the best day for cotton receipts in Waco this season. The number of bales received totaled 1100 even, as compared to a figure something over 1300 received about the first of last month, the highest receipts for any one day of the 1912 season. Yesterday's receipts brought the total for the season up to 22,115 bales as compared with 15,759 bales for the corresponding time of the 1911 season. As yesterday was one of the best as far as receipts are concerned of the season, it is interesting to note that the corresponding day of the 1911 season was one of the poorest of that season, only 77 bales being marketed in Waco.

Prices yesterday were, basis middling, 10.50c, while better grades brought around 10.85c.

PRINTERS' WAR ON PLAGUE.

Moving Picture Film Will Be Shown in Waco Soon.

J. Will Moore, president of Waco Typographical Union No. 188, has received advices that a Thomas A. Edison film entitled "a Curable Disease" will soon be shown as a moving picture in Waco.

The film is a strong dramatic story of the white plague and pictures a young linotype operator who finds he cannot marry because he has consumption. He is taken to the Union Printers' home at Colorado Springs, Colo., for treatment. The printers' union was the first labor organization to undertake a fight on the white plague and this picture will present views of the magnificent home of the printers in Colorado, and it will be interesting for several reasons. It will be a strong story regarding consumption, which is a live issue just now.

HOW TO TAKE SUN BATH.

Treatment is Declared Sure Cure for Many Ailments.

The sun bath is rapidly gaining popularity. It was not unknown to the Romans, who indulged in sun baths to cure gout and rheumatism. The buildings they erected in their villas for the sunray treatment were styled solariums.

All that is needed is the sun; but it should not be allowed to beat down upon the head, which should be covered. The prospective sun-bather should get into an ordinary bathing costume and lie down in a convenient spot on a rug. Care should be taken to secure a position well out of the wind, and, of course, the body must be moved about every ten minutes to avoid undue burning of any specific part of the anatomy. Also, a bath should never by any chance last longer than an hour. Dizziness, extreme excitement, even faintness will be the inevitable result should this warning be disregarded.

The sun bath is said to be an almost infallible cure for certain skin diseases, for undue corpulence and run-down nerves.

Perhaps the cult of the sun bath is more popular at a small place near Berlin, where the adherents of the new and simple cure have formed themselves into an association.—Ex.

The cotton is revolved at the same time that a vertical plunger is operated in a new hand-power washing machine.

Brazil will establish a fisheries department, which gradually will organize schools, fishing ports and fish-breeding stations.

Thirty-Eighth Anniversary.

THE

First National Bank

OF WACO

Established 1868—Nationalized 1874

¶ W. A. Fort and Geo. W. Jackson conducted a private bank in 1868 in the village of Waco, having an office up stairs above what is No. 115 South Third Street.

¶ Application for permission to nationalize was made in 1874, under the name of "The Waco National Bank." On Jan. 8, 1889, by permission of the comptroller of currency the name of the bank was changed to "The First National Bank of Waco."

¶ As an interesting memento of the method of keeping accounts in that day, the first trial balance, in its exact form is printed herewith.

Trial Balance of The Waco National Bank, October 1, 1874

		Gold		Gold
Cash on hand	$ 10,715.21	$ 2,049.60	.....	.....
Deposit, individual	.....	258.31	26,828.35	24,308.44
Bank	8,250.54	19,180.66	2,198.71	1,586.32
Time certificates	.....	.....	21,558.97	14,097.00
Notes and bills	44,212.09	17,521.75	.....	.....
Gold premium	.....	757.61	.....	.....
Interest and commis'n.	.....	.....	998.19	620.13
Stocks and bonds	121.00	.....	.....	111.05
Personal property	1,066.00	3,331.03	.....	.....
Capital stock	.....	.....	.....	48,000.00
Stock in Texas Banking company	.....	575.00	.....	.....
Real estate	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Bills receivable	752.46	2,286.05	.....	.....
Revenue account	.....	31.00	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	27,000.00
Bridge stock	.....	190.00	.....	.....
School vouchers	.....	136.60	.....	.....
U. S. bonds	.....	38,772.25	.....	.....
Fort & Jackson	.....	12,100.00	.....	.....
	$ 70,117.30	$ 97,189.86	$ 51,584.22	$115,722.94
	97,189.86	.....	.....	51,584.22
	$167,307.16	.....	.....	$167,307.16

Thirty-Eighth Anniversary Statement of

The First National Bank of Waco

October 11, 1912

RESOURCES

Loans	$2,385,215.68
Overdrafts	None
United States Bonds and Premium	605,159.73
Other Stocks and Bonds	1,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	37,627.59
5 Per Cent Redemption Fund with United States Treasurer	30,000.00
CASH AND EXCHANGE	1,863,913.78
	$4,922,916.78

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 600,000.00
Surplus	150,000.00
Undivided Profits	33,820.19
Circulation	600,000.00
DEPOSITS	3,539,096.59
	$4,922,916.78

In presenting the statement at this date, we do so with some degree of pride. We attribute our growth to several causes: 1st---The great prosperity of our city and territory. 2nd—Our large capital and surplus, now amounting to almost $800,000.00, which not only indicates large strength and perfect security to depositors, but gives us ample funds with which to take care of our customers, and 3rd---Uniform courtesy and consideration for each customer, whether large or small, by our officers and employers. With an untarnished record of 38 years, through every stress of weather known to the financial world, we respectfully solicit your business.

OFFICERS—

E. Rotan, Pres., Tom Padgitt, V-Pres.,
W. B. Brazelton, V-Pres.,
R. F. Gribble, Active V-Pres.,
Geo. S. McGhee, Cash.,
Robt. B. Dupree, Assistant Cash.

DIRECTORS—

S. Archenhold, W. B. Brazelton,
W. R. Clifton, W. W. Cameron,
R. T. Dennis, W. J. Neale,
Tom Padgitt, H. H. Shear,
E. Rotan

The Waco Morning News.

SECTION THREE

WACO, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1912

Just Twenty Days Until the Gates Are Opened on the Third Annual

TEXAS COTTON PALACE

At Waco

Opens Nov. 2, and Holds for Sixteen Grand and Glorious Days

Waco, Nov. 2 to 17

Opening Exercises at Night

While the gates will open at the usual time, 10 a. m., the opening ceremonies are scheduled to take place at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, Nov. 2. Gov. Colquitt will press the button which will start the machinery of the big show and set into life the forces of this big exposition. Merchants will close their stores and an effort will be made to assemble all of Waco and Central Texas inside the Cotton Palace grounds on this evening.

Decorations New and Attractive

Decorations in the main exhibition building of the Cotton Palace this year will be far in advance of any other plan of interior beauty ever witnessed in the state. Artists will portray scenes of wondrous beauty on the panels underneath the monster dome, and some of these will probably depict cotton growing in the elfids, while it's in bloom, and just as the staple bursts the green boll which surrounds it. If this plan is carried out it will be decidedly appropriate, since Waco's big exposition is known as the Cotton Palace, and everything pertaining to the south's great production, in which she excels the world, it is proper and fitting that these things which are in any way connected with the growth and development of cotton should figure prominently in connection with the exposition.

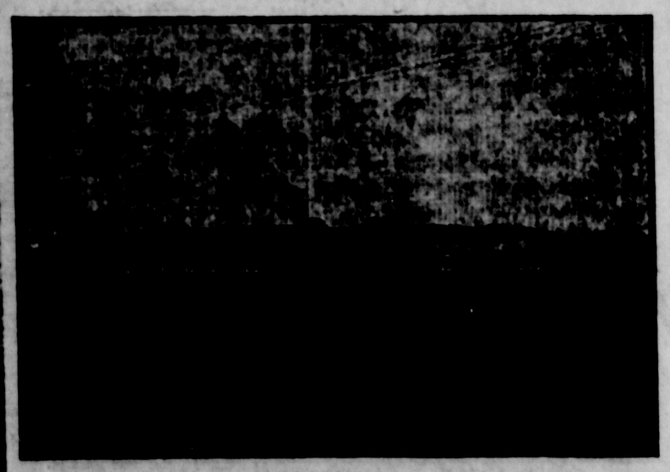
The staff of decorators engaged this year is exceptionally competent. They are men who understand their business thoroughly, who study the beautiful, and who can bring forth the truly artistic effect. This work will not be overdone, but it will be neat, tasty, well arranged, with a harmonious blending of colors, at once restful and pleasing to the eye.

United States Naval Display

Those interested in Uncle Sam's White Squadron will find much of interest in this department. A complete wireless equipment, the same as used aboard a man-of-war, will be installed, with direct communication with New Orleans, Galveston and ships at sea. Models of the latest dreadnoughts, submarines, torpedoboat destroyers and cruisers will be on exhibition. The name plate of the old battleship Texas, a complete deep sea diving set, models of eight and twelve-inch rapid firing guns, Colt's automatic guns, capable of firing 400 shots a minute, will be a few of the features.

Agricultural Exhibition

The agricultural greatness of the southwest will be exemplified, and the combined array of farm, orchard and garden products will give a complete panorama of the state. Every section of the state from the Gulf of Mexico to the Panhandle and from East Texas to West Texas is represented, together with valuable data as to soil and climatic conditions, land values and transportation facilities, of interest to those seeking homes for themselves and their families beneath Texas skies.



MACHINERY HALL

MAIN BUILDING

More and Better Exhibits, Greater and Grander Displays, More Startling Features, Bigger Variety of Amusements, More Things to See and Admire, Larger Premiums, Better Accomodations for All, More Fun for Everybody, Finer Music and More of It Than Ever Before.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2

The gates will swing open on the third annual Texas Cotton Palace at Waco." It will be by far the greatest exposition in the history of the association in Exhibition, Educational and Entertainment Features, and every indication is that it will be a record breaker from the standpoint of attendance. Hon. O. B. Colquitt, Governor of Texas, has accepted the invitation to formally open the Cotton Palace, and the excrcises will be held Saturday night, November 2, at 7:30, in the coliseum. The concluding feature of the opening night will be the Governor s Ball, and plans have matured sufficiently to guarantee that this will be a most brilliant affair.

POPULAR RAILROAD RATES

Railroad rates to Waco this year, account of the Cotton Palace, are the lowest in history. Low excursion rates will prevail throughout the entire sixteen days of the exposition. Many special one day excursions at extremely low rates. Ask your ticket agent for further particulars.

Waco, Nov. 2 to 17

Kyrl Band Big Feature

Those musically inclined are awaiting the appearance here with most pleasurable anticipations of the famous Kryl's band, led by the famed director, Bohumir Kryl, with musicians who have won their laurels by sheer ability, and who are exponents of music in its highest and most exalted sense.

Special programs will be arranged for the concerts in the coliseum by Kryl's band. They will include the best of classical compositions, while the repertoire of popular selections will be the best ever heard here.

Josephine Kryl, violiniste, and Marie Kryl, pianiste, will be with their father in the Cotton Palace engagement, and they come heralded as musicians of the highest order.

The singers who will accompany Kryl's band here are among the best vocalists to be had in the United States. Those who have heard Kryls fa'mous quartette say the harmony resulting from their efforts is superb, and those who have awaited their coming with great eagerness are not to be disappointed.

A disposition has been shown by Prof. Kryl to accede to the wishes of the music committee in many things calculated to enhance the pleasure of Cotton Palace patrons, and he has been found willing and ready at all times to co-operate in every way that might tend to gratify the desires of those who understand music, who have studied it and who are competent judges of whether a composition is rendered as it should be.

Patterson Shows High Class

Announcement that the Patterson Carnival company would be the chief attraction on the "War Path" is of interest to every one familiar with the high character of the shows with this organization.

Worthy of special mention is the Patterson musical comedy show, "Nomia," and it's some show. Twenty-six people are used, and the chorus is composed of pretty girls who can sing and dance, while the ten-piece orchestra is all that any one could ask or expect. The specialties and electrical effects are great, and the ten comedians—well, they'd make a sphinx shake his sides with laughter.

In the Patterson show annex will be found something closely allied to a circus side show. The world has been searched for freaks and curiosities, and they will be found in great abundance, such as Haba-Haba, a Hottentot fire eater; Whittler, the fat woman; a two-headed giant, an ossified boy and a midget as tiny as any would care to see.

In Jungleland will be seen a collection of rare animals from all countries under the sun, including Mexican boxing rooster, Japanese waltzing mice, South American rabbits, snakes, monkeys, cub bears, lions, a gigantic octopus and many others that have never been classified.

Live Stock and Poultry

The livestock department will contain a magnificent exhibit of the finest breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, and will interest all and amply repay any one for their visit.

The poultry exhibit will be almost a whole show in itself, with many rare and wonderful specimens of all the noted strains of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and pigeons on display.

POULTRY BUILDING

"Meet Me on the War Path" Nov. 2 to 17

W. H. HOFFMANN, President **S. N. MAYFIELD, Secretary**

THE MEN WHO DO BUSINESS ON THE SQUARE

A Complete Stock for You to Select From. Honest Goods Honest Prices at

THE MEN WHO DO BUSINESS ON THE SQUARE

Waco Saddlery Co.

ON THE SQUARE

ATTENTION FARMERS And City Folks

We keep in stock a full line of Saddles, Harness and Leather Goods. Repair work is a specialty with us.

We have a big stock of Leather Gloves---the only glove which is guaranteed not to rip and to wash like linen. They'er all leather, too, and in a run of full sizes.

Shelf Hardware

We have an excellent line of small shelf hardware, lanterns, buckets and graniteware. We can also fit you up with a full camping outfit---even to a tent. We cordially solicit your patronage. Mail orders given prompt attention.

THE MEN WHO DO BUSINESS ON THE SQUARE

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111 South 3rd Street

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THE MEN WHO DO BUSINESS ON THE SQUARE

POTTS BACK FROM CONGRESS

A. & M. Highway Engineer Attended the Meeting of the Road Builders of the Nation.

College Station, Tex., Oct. 12.—Professor R. J. Potts of A. & M. College, has just returned from the American Good Roads' Congress held at Atlantic City, N. J. Professor Potts left here September 18 and spent the time prior to the convening of the congress in traveling over the southern states to study their road laws and to investigate the various methods of road work. He found convicts used altogether on the public roads of Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. In Georgia and North Carolina, the state furnishes the convicts to the various counties, which support them; while in Virginia, the state provides for their maintenance. In highway legislation, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia and Maryland have made the greatest progress. Each of those states maintains a department of highways, headed by a commissioner aided by a state engineer. The best roads in the south, declares Professor Potts, are to be found around Atlanta in Fulton county, Georgia. The people have constructed over three hundred miles of the best macadam roads. The gutters are paved with hand-laid tile and the whole treated with asphalt to bind it together and make it permanent. New Jersey, noted for its good roads, has many made of ordinary sand clay.

Since Texas has no state department of highways, the board of directors of A. & M. College has undertaken to aid in the development of good roads by creating the position of highway engineer in connection with the college, the place now being held by Professor Potts. It is a part of his business to help such counties and districts as may require his services by suggesting the best methods of road construction and the best materials to be used.

SOCIAL CLUB IN TROUBLE.

Cited to Answer for Contempt for Violating Court Order.

Dallas, Oct. 12.—Contempt proceedins were filed with the clerk of the Forty-fourth district court Thursday afternoon against J. H. Tilford et al. It is alleged the defendants are connected with the Past Time Athletic and Driving Club and that an injunction granted on December 26, 1911, has been violated in that on October 9, 1912, liquor was sold to parties not members of the club. After the injunction had been granted the order was modified so that drinks might be sold to members of the order.

This contempt proceedings was taken following an investigation by Grand Jury Bailiff Tom Manion, who appeared before Assistant County Attorney John G. Wilson, making the complaint. The petition for contempt was then filed.

When Judge Barry Miller charged his grand jury Monday morning he charged them especially to investigate the selling of liquor without license. Several of the club members, it is declared, have appeared before the probers.

LUXURY IN MOTOR CARS.

Two Palatial Coaches to Do Service for the Midland.

Dallas, Oct. 12.—The two motor cars to be used between Dallas and Paris over the Texas Midland and the Texas and Pacific, have reached Terrell and will make their first run during the next few days. They cost $56,000, and are the largest gasoline electric coaches ever built in the United States, officials of the General Electric company say.

The new cars are the result of E. H. R. Green's desire to place the most perfect motor cars in the world on his line. Constructors were told to spare no expense, and the result has been almost perfection, it is declared. The coaches have separate compartments for whites and negroes, and in the rear there is a ladies' compartment fitted up especiall for their comfort. Each seat in the car is large enough for three people.

Weighty Decision.

"I have seen some queer decisions in my time," said the old baseball fan, "but I think the most peculiar happened to myself when I was a young fellow on an amateur nine."

"We were playing on a home-made diamond in a lot with plenty of rocks around the edges. By the time the last inning was reached excitement ran high, for the score was a tie and the old ball was in a rather dilapidated condition. The first fellow on our side singled, stole second and finally reached third on a sacrifice. The following player fanned out, and when I went to bat all eyes were on me and I felt it was the great chance of my life.

"The ball, as I have said, was in bad shape and constantly getting worse. There was no chance of hitting it very far, but when I slugged out a two-bagger we were all dumfounded to see the ball go up in the air and break into two pieces. The shortstop and second baseman each ran for a section of the ball. The shortstop fumbled, but the second baseman held on to his piece.

"In the excitement I reached first and the fellow on third came home with the winning run. The whole crowd gathered around the umpire and pandemonium broke loose.

"How was it decided? You'd never guess in a hundred years. The umpire was an old-timer and as cool as a cucumber. He picked up the two sections of the ball and went across the street to the corner grocery, followed by the crowd. He placed the pieces on the scales, and because the piece that had been caught weighed 5-16 of on ounce more than the one the shortstop fumbled, that umpire called me out, and we lost the game."—New York Times.

Another Verdict of New York.

Soon after George Ade had put on his play, "The Bad Samaritan," and had it swept off the boards by the condemnation of the critics and the disapproval of the theater-going public, he hurled himself into a sleeping car and beat it back to his home in Indiana. As he stepped off the train one of his old farmer friends remarked:

"George, I hear that your play failed in New York."

"Yes," said Ade pleasantly, "it failed, and I guess it must have been pretty bad."

"That may be true," said the farmer, 'but what I don't understand is how in thunder New York ever found it out."—Popular Magazine.

A Mean Crook.

"That was the meanest crook I ever ran across," said the police officer in a community where graft prevails. "What has he done?" "He got me to fix up an iron-clad system of 'protection' for him and his gang, and then robbed the savings bank where I put my rake-off."—Washington Star.

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(UNINCORPORATED)

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"Business Partnership Makes Ideal Marriage"--A Happy Wife's Recipe

MRS. JOEL FEDER.

According to Mrs. Feder, a marriage is really a happy one when the husband and wife are "pals." But the husband, she says, should be the boss, because if he isn't the wife can't respect him.

By Margaret Hubbard Ayer.

"If girls knew something about business before they married there would be fewer unhappy matrimonial experiences."

This was the conclusion to which Mrs. Joel Feder arrived after we had talked on the subject of married couples as partners in the same business.

Mrs. Feder, who is a smart looking woman with an interesting face, has for some years had charge of the artistic end of her husband's business, and she has been mighty succesful with it, too.

Her particular line of the work is of vast interest to countless thousands of women in America and abroad, for she helps choose and disseminate the fashions which will be popular all over the country, and which are copied by the millions by manufacturers from here to the coast.

So you see she is a very important person, though one hears very little about her.

"Do you believe that a business partnership, such as ours, tends to a happy marriage?" Mrs. Feder repeated my question. "Well, I can only say, look at us. We have a grown-up daughter, and each year our interests are more intimately bound together and our companionship and comradeship are closer than ever before.

"That is what a really happy marriage consists of—husband and wife being pals. I think for the most part this companionship is strengthened if the wife can find some little place in her husband's business, or at least can have sufficient understanding of it to ask intelligent questions or make an occasional helpful suggestion.

Should Not Be Boss.

"No, don't quote me saying that I think a woman should be the boss, for I don't. If her 'man' is not her superior in business, if she can't look up to him and respect him as the head of the firm, your business partnership and your matrimonial partnership will not be a success.

"But there are legitimate lines of work in almost every business in which women can take some part, and I find that among the very happiest couples of my acquaintance most of them are together in business, and have this common bond outside the home as well as in it.

"They are like the great middle class in France, where husband and wife work together, and where unhappy marriages and divorces are very few. These married business partners have a common interest and it is a very strong bond that holds them together. It often seems that it's easier to get a divorce than dissolve a business partnership; when you have to do both, it is simpler to be reconciled, isn't it?" laughed Mrs. Feder.

"But, speaking seriously, I believe that every woman should know something about business, not only because it gives her an interest in life, but because she gets so much better understanding of the worries and troubles which her husband has to endure day in and day out.

"If every wife could understand the nervous strain under which the successful business man is forced to labor, the competition he has to meet, the disappointments and constant irritations of his daily work, there would be fewer unsympathetic wives, less nagging when the husband comes home, and more endeavor on the part of the wife to make things pleasant where her tired worker can recoup his forces and get some recreation.

"No girl can understand this unless she has actually worked in the office with her husband, or seen some other man struggle in the daily grind of business life.

"If girls had this experience there would be less extravagance, I am sure, because they would understand how hard it is to earn money. And the natural conservative element which is part of the feminine nature would assert itself.

"How can you expect a woman who hasn't the faintest idea of the value of a dollar, and who doesn't know how difficult it is to earn one, to save that dollar?

"Most of our American men are glad to lavish anything they have on their wives and then trust that they will be always able to make more. It is the wife's place to save and to conserve the little fortune as it comes in. How can she do this unless she realizes its value.

"I drifted into my husband's work because the ordinary pleasure of social life had begun to pall. I am much too active mentally as well as physically to do nothing but 'gad,' and the changes which modern life has brought make it impossible for the average time keeping house.

"I used to come down to the office and wish that there was something that I could do. Then I took to doing little odd jobs. Finally I began to take photographs and now I have complete charge of that line of the work and of the models who pose for the fashion pictures.

Advice Helps.

"This kind of work brings me into very close touch with young girls of all classes, and often the word of an older woman of experience, one who really desires their good and who likes them, makes a great difference to the career of these pretty young women who develop into theatrical stars or to society women, according to the future which fate has in store for them or which they work out for themselves.

"Now that women have gone into almost every line of business, the co-operation of the wife—especially if she is the wife of the boss—often means easier hours for the girls, better and more sanitary conditions for them. Naturally, she understands their needs better than the man would, and if she is in a position to do so she ought to do much to help her own sex.

"At the base of most unhappy marriages you will find a lack of frankness about the finances. This can never be the case with business partners and consequently one very large element of unhappiness is entirely eliminated."

KOREA IN PARLOUS STATE.

Reports of Killing and Oppression Are Increasing.

Affairs in Korea must be in a lamentable condition, according to the Kuen Up Seen Moon, a Korean paper, which is published in Vladivostok, because of the strict Japanese censorship of affairs in the Korean protectorate. The atrocities practiced by the Japanese, the paper states, exceed in extent and brutality anything ever contemplated in darkest Russia. "Koreans are being murdered on the streets and in the jails, and no one is trying to put a stop to this condition of affairs, but now the very worst crisis is at hand, for the Japanese are literally starving the native Koreans, not even allowing them the alternative of emigrating to other lands." Further accounts state that in many districts the government has recently taken charge of all the money, rice and other eatables that have been found in the houses of the Koreans ranging from the middle class to the wealthy. When the peasant wants anything for himself or family he is required to ask the overseer of his possessions for it, and if the official thinks that the request is a just one he doles out a minimum of provisions. The recent treatment accorded Baron Yun, who is a graduate of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., and a gentleman of the highest character, is being resented by his many friends in the United States, who are actively engaged in endeavoring to secure justice for him.

Drew's Barbecue Tale.

John Drew has always been noted for his clever retorts, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. His latest, which is credited with having occurred in a Broadway barber shop, somewhat dumfounded the tonsorial artist.

Mr. Drew has very fine and silky brown hair. It looks a little thin when it is uncombed, but properly arranged, it shows itself to be very thick and comely.

As the barber laid his moist, cool palm on the actor's skull, he said:

"You are somewhat bald, sir. Have you tried our special tonic?"

"Yes," returned Mr. Drew. "But that wasn't what made my hair fall out."

Blessings of Revolution.

"You see, by financing a revolution we can get control of the oil fields in Bluffaragua." It will cost a good deal." "Oh, the by-products alone will cover the costs—comic opera scenarios and moving-picture films."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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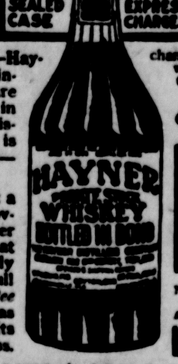

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TAFT EXPLAINS CREDIT SYSTEM

PRESIDENT WRITES LETTER GIVING HIS VIEWS OF QUESTIONS.

"INTEREST NOW TOO HIGH"

Declares Farmers Are Charged More Than Any Other Persons—Refers to Europe's Plan.

Executive Offices,
Beverly, Mass., Oct. 11, 1912.

Dear Governor: For some months past, at my direction, the department of state, through its diplomatic officers in Europe, has been engaged in an investigation of the agricultural credit systems in operation in certain of the European countries. Although the investigation is still under way, a preliminary report has been submitted, together with the recommendations of Ambassador Myron T. Herrick in connection with my proposal to adopt this system in the United States.

A study of these reports and of the recommendations of Ambassador Herrick, which I am sending you, convinces me of the adaptability to American conditions of the co-operative-credit plan as set forth in the organization of the Raiffeisen banks of Germany. The establishment and conduct of such banks, however, are matters for state control. I suggest, also, the establishment of land-mortgage banks under state charters and the formation of co-operative mortgage-bond societies along the lines of the Landschaften societies of Germany, provided that uniform state legislation can be secured to govern their organization and operation. As a later step I favor the enactment of laws by congress permitting the organization of national land-mortgage banks, to be operated under strict government supervision, with the power to guarantee and market the guaranteed debenture of the state land-mortgage banks or co-operative societies. I recommend for your consideration the report and recommendations of Ambassador Herrick, now published by the department of state for general distribution. This report should receive the attention of everyone interested in the problem of agricultural finance and, indeed, of all persons interested in the welfare of the American farmer.

Farmers Need a System.

The need for the establishment of an adequate financial system as an aid to the farmers of this country is now quite generally recognized. The governmental initiative, taken by the department of state under instructions issued by my direction to the diplomatic officers in Europe on March 18 last, have been effectively supplemented by the American Bankers' association, the Southern Commercial congress, [illegible] by many other bodies in which [illegible] question has been agitated, and valuable work has been done in studying and disseminating knowledge of those great instrumentalities which have been created in foreign lands to extend to their agriculturists credit facilities equal in benefits to those enjoyed by their industrial and commercial organizations. The handicap placed upon the American farmer through the lack of such a system and the loss sustained by the whole citizenship of the nation because of this failure to assist the farmers to the utmost development of our agricultural resources is readily apparent.

The twelve millions of farmers of the United States add each year to the national wealth $6,400,000,000. They are doing this on a borrowed capital of $6,000,000,000. On this sum they pay annually interest charges of $510,000,000. Counting commissions and renewal charges, the interest rate paid by the farmer of this country is averaged at 8½ per cent, as compared at a rate of 4½ to 3½ per cent paid by the farmer, for instance, of France or Germany.

Farmers Pay Too High Interest.

Again, the interest rate paid by the American farmer is considered higher than that paid by our industrial corporations, railroads or municipalities. Yet, I think, it will be admitted that the security offered by the farmer in his farm lands is quite as sound as that offered by industrial corporations. Why, then, will not the investor furnish the farmer with money at as advantageous rates as he is willing to supply it to the industrial corporations? Obviously, the advantage enjoyed by the industrial corporation lies in the financial machinery at its command, which permits it to place its offer before the investor in a more attractive and more readily negotiable form. The farmer lacks this machinery, and, lacking it, he sufers unreasonably. This is not theory. Through all the changing conditions of a century the soundness and practicability of such financial machinery, based upon the peculiar credit needs of the agriculturist, has been tried out, and so successful has been its operation that in Germany, in times of financial stress, money has been taken out of the commercial field and placed in the keeping of that empire's agricultural co-operative banks for safety. The value of this assistance to the farmer receives unquestionable testimony in the growth of the system in the countries of Europe. More specifically this advantage may be seen in the fact that through this machinery the German farmer has received money, at times, at rates lower than those current in commercial loans.

But the advantages to be gained by the adoption of this plan go beyond the direct saving in interest charges to the farmer. The great necessity which prompted the establishment and extension of this plan throughout Europe was that of checking the rapidly advancing increases in the cost of foodstuffs, brought about by the inevitable increase in consumption and the failure of the long-drained soil to afford a corresponding increase in production. That problem faces the people of this country today—not in so severe a form as it threatened the older countries of Europe, but, still, as a great and pressing economic problem.

How Europe Solved Problem.

In Europe this problem has been successfully met, first, by reducing the cost to the farmer of producing his crops and, secondly, by increasing his production through the adoption of improved methods of cultivation. Both the federal and state governments in this country have done much to afford the farmers instruction in improved agricultural methods. But it still remains for us to reduce the cost of the farmer's production by affording him the necessary capital for the exploitation of his soil upon the most advantageous terms. He must be afforded the money necessary for him to adopt improved methods. It must be made profitable for him to place every acre of his ground under cultivation. Both the federal and state governments in this country have done much to afford the farmers instruction in improved agricultural methods. But it still remains for us to reduce the cost of the farmer's production by affording him the necessary capital for the exploitation of his soil upon the most advantageous terms. He must be afforded the money necessary for him to adopt improved methods. It must be made profitable for him to place every acre of his ground under cultivation. This offers the consumer relief from the increasing cost of foodstuffs.

It is this portion of the task that still remains to be performed in this country, and it is in this task that I invite your co-operation.

The country enjoys today great prosperity. The factories are busy, the workingmen employed, and everywhere the wheels of industry hum. The farmer shares in this general prosperity. We have come to look upon the farmer of today as one of our most prosperous citizens. The proposal which I make is not to subsidize the American farmer. Fortunately for this country he does not need it, nor would he accept it. What this plan offers is a means to secure to this country greater productivity, at less cost, from the farms that are now under cultivation, and, above all, to give us more farms and more farmers. It will make it profitable for the farmer to return to the cultivation of the abandoned farms of the East and to open up the vast areas of untilled land in the West.

Credit System For Farmers.

All this can be done, and I am convinced that in this country it must be done, by the efforts of the farmer himself. It is natural that some of the European governments should have extended a paternal protection over the systems of agricultural finance and to have given them financial as well as legal assistance. This, however, must be guarded against in this country. We must establish a credit system of, for, and by the farmers of the United Staets. It were better, otherwise, not to consider the matter at all. It is an interesting commentary on the value of paternalistic governmental support to note that this plan of agricultural co-operative credit has thrived best—in fact, has enjoyed a substantial development only—in those countries where the movement has grown up from the farmers and where the government has to the greatest degree refrained from attempts artificially to nurture the plan by subsidy and has restrained its interference to the proper field of imposing restrictional legislation for the purpose of preventing speculation.

The entire field of agricultural co-operative credit is properly divisible into two parts: First, the co-operative societies of farmers, formed for the purpose of obtaining personal credit; and, secondly, the societies or private corporations formed to create a sound security in land mortgages for the purpose of gaining a national or international market for bonds based upin farm-land mortgages. Both of these forms of co-operative credit may be found in many of the European countries under varying forms of organization. The general principles, however, are very much the same.

Suggests Massachusetts Law.

It is not practicable here to go into the details of the organization followed in European countries in the formation of these co-operative societies. A very good law has been enacted by the state of Massachusetts allowing the incorporation of credit unions, which should furnish an excellent example for other states. Their establishment is generally a matter for state legislation and encouragement, their organization and management are wonderfully simple, and the experience of the European countries shows that their success is practically inevitable where the environment is congenial to their growth and where proper laws are passed for their conduct. Although undoubtedly the organization followed in the European countries could not be adopted in its entirety in this country, I would advocate the general principles followed by the so-called Raiffeisen banks of Germany. These smaller societies should restrict their loans to personal credit. They are not intended to make large loans on land mortgages, although, indirectly, the lands of all the members form the security. Above all, the cardinal principle should be followed that all money loaned should be for a strictly creative purpose. No loan for the purchase of anything merely for consumption should be tolerated.

The business of furnishing money as loans on real estate is the proper province of the co-operative societies or private corporations, which I have placed in the second class. In Germany this is done through co-operative societies known as Landschaften and through mortgage banks. In France it is done through the Credit Foncier.

Long Time Loans For Farmers.

The chief advantages brought to farmers through such institutions are lower interest rates and easy amortization, whereby the borrowing farmer may repay his loan bit by bit, extending these paymerts over a long number of years. Thus, his obligations are made proportionate to his annual receipts from the exploitation of his soil, and the danger of foreclosure is vastly reduced. To appreciate what this amortization plan would mean to the farmers of this country, it is only necessary to consider the foreclosure records of some of our states.

It is not my purpose here to lay down any one plan as necessarily the one most suitable for adoption in the United States. From the reports of our ambassadors and ministers in Europe and from the recommendations of Ambassador Herrick, to whom was given the task of compiling from these the general report, I am inclined to suggest the suitability of organizations similar to the German land-mortgage banks for incorporation under state charters in this country. It will be most desirable, if not, indeed, essential, that the laws creating and governing such institutions should be uniform throughout the states, in order that they might be well understood by the investor, and their debentures should be given character both at home and abroad. As a later step it may prove advisable to urge the enactment by congress of laws permitting the creation of national land-mortgage banks similar to those of Germany and France, with limited privileges, and surrounded and guarded by strict supervision, but with sufficient appeal to American initiative and opportunity, with the power to guarantee and market a guaranteed debenture bond of the state mortgage bank or co-operative society. Securities issued by such national institutions would probably find a ready market in Europe at low rates of interest, since they are a favorite and familiar form of investment in those countries by the conservative investor.

Government Must Be Responsible.

The most essential point to bear in mind is the need for the assumption by the federal and state government of the responsibility for economically and honestly conducted institutions. Such assumption is the essential precedent for obtaining the confidence of the American as well as the European investing public. In this field, as in all others, there is room for harmful exploitation for personal gain. That must be guarded against. Therefore, I invite you to make this matter the subject of earnest study and exchange of views between the state executives, and I now extend to you, with the governors of the other states, a cordial invitation to confer with me in Washington, on the occasion of the next annual conference of governors, in order to consider means for the adoption of an agricultural credit system as a benefit to the American farmer. I understand that the Congress of Governors is to occur in December. Were not the interval so short, my conviction of the importance of this subject would impel me to invite you to a special conference at a still earlier date.

Renewing my request for your hearty co-operation in a work of such nation-wide benefit to the farmer, the consumer, and, indeed, to the nation at large,

I am, my dear governor, very sincerely yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

SNAKE VENOM FOR EPILEPSY

Philadelphia Doctor Claims to Have Used it Successfully in Several Cases.

Epileptics can now be cured by the injection of rattlesnake venom into their veins. After three years' experimentation with his discovery, Dr. Ralph H. Spangler, chief of the medical clinic of the Methodist Episcopal hospital of this city, has thoroughly established its success. He announced to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society his matured judgment of the treatment and described in detail [illegible] others patients in the Methodist hospital—which have recently been cured in Philadelphia.

Quietly and persistently, since March, 1909, Dr. Spangler has been developing his theory, says a Philadelphia writer in the Baltimore News. He has given 2009 injections of rattlesnake poison to more than 100 epileptics with splendid results. He has cured children of convulsions of a few months' standing, and has successfully treated adults who had been afflicted with this dread malady for 20 years.

The rattlesnake poison, which is technically called crotalin, is procured from Texas. The man who supplies it to Dr. Spangler also sends big consignments to the Pasteur Institute in New York to be used in the institute's vigorous campaign now in progress for the discovery of snake-bite antitoxins.

Crotalin is made from the dried scales of the snake's venomous fangs. When dry this venom appears as yellow, scaly crystals. It is obtained from the serpent by making it strike in a rubber bag, or by firmly holding its head while an assistant withdraws the poison from the venom gland with a hypodermic needle. It is then evaporated and dried between glass plates under a bell jar in the sun. The crystals thus formed are dissolved in glycerine and sterilized water and then put up in 1-100-grain doses. The venom is like the white of an egg in composition, and acts as a violent toxin when injected into the body by the bite of the living reptile.

Rattlesnake poison possesses two sparate and distinct toxic qualities. Although the nature of the changes wrought by it are not clearly understood, there is little likelihood that anyone will deny its power to lessen the clotting power of the blood and to paralyze the blood and nerve centers.

Recognizing that some cases of epilepsy have an intrinsic quality in the blood serum that heightens its clotting strength, Dr. Spangler thought of crotalin as a possible remedy. Obviously, however, there are numerous persons with convulsions or epileptic fits whose blood is just the same as that of the average healthy individual. How, then, could this be reconciled with the trial of the venom?

Here is where theory and practical experience parted ways. For upon testing the venom upon epileptics, both with and without an excessive blood clotting facility, the poison, in proper doses, was found to do the work.

Dr. Spangler found that not only was the violence of the fits appreciably cut down by the crotalin treatment, but the general sensitiveness and excitability of the nervous system was pacified. Then again, the general health and mental powers as well as the appetite and nutritive strength of the patient were definitely benefited.

There is no danger, apparently, in the use of crotalin when the correct dosage is given by a specialist.

A man whose initials are J. F. was referred to Dr. Spangler by another physician for his new treatment. Mr. E. is a bottler, 29 years old. His father and mother drank alcoholic liquors excessively and he acquired the habit from them between his seventeenth and twenty-third years. Epileptic fits then began, and when he came to Dr. Spangler they had lasted six years. A cure was effected.

Nowadays.

"Have you packed the sanitary drinking cups?"

"Yes."

"Put in the sanitary towels?"

"Yes."

"Put the antiseptic soap where we can get at it quickly?"

"Yes."

"Stored away the individual combs and brushes?"

"Yes."

"Put the peroxide in the grip?"

"Yes."

"Then come along. I guess it will be safe for us to spend a day or two in the country."—Detroit Free Press.

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London is obtaining a choice collection of titles for new clubs. Picturesqueness is the one essential. Hence we have the Club of the Golden Calf and Black Cat club—both well known institutions with titles that certainly arrest attention. There is also a Ghost club, whose secrets are so well guarded that it is unknown to the outside world.

It meets monthly in a private dining room of a fashionable West End restaurant, and its membership is both limited and exclusive. Among the members are a titled chemist of world-wide fame. Harley street physicians, solicitors and other professional men, and a conjuror who is entitled to rank high in the list of public entertainers. After dinner papers are read by the members, all of whim are regarded as experts in psychical of ghostly phenomena, and sometimes the proceedings are varied by the holdings of seances.

One of the most extraordinary clubs London has ever known was the Sighing club, the members of which were supposed to be wholly absorbed in thinking of their sweethearts, says a writer in the London Standard. Each would hold in his hand a bit of ribbon, a lock of hair, a purse or some other article belonging to the object of his affections, and from time to time he would address this articles in terms of endearment, no other speaking being allowed. On initiation the member had to compose and recite a poem in honor of his lady, and at the meetings a fine was imposed upon the member who did not sigh five times within a quarter of an hour.

Abduction Club Lasted 32 Years.

Again, there was the Abduction club, organized in 1766 by some prominent Irish youths who banded themselves together to abduct heiresses and good-looking young women of gentle birth. As there was a large membership, many forced marriages took place in consequence of their exploits. The evil became eventually so serious that a special act of parliament was passed making abduction a capital offense.

The members assisted each other by providing relays of horses and carriages whenever necessary. The wealth of the two sisters Kennedy, daughters of Richard Kennedy of Rathmeaden Manor, Waterford, caused the attention of the members to be drawn to them. Gerald Byrne, grandson of Sir Gregory Byrne, and James Strange Villard were drawn in the lottery and the abduction took place on April 14, 1779.

The principals were arrested, tried and condemned, and they were executed the following May, notwithstanding the fact that minister of the court of Vienna, grandees of Spain and French nobles implored their pardon. The club was introduced into England in 1770, but disbanded in 1802, when twenty-nine members remained.

Clubs For Ugly Men.

The No-Nose club was founded by a man who was an unwilling follower of the Egyptian fashion of flat faces. When the members dined together and a young pig, the favorite dish, was the principal item on the menu, the snout was always cut off by the cook. The late Henry Pettit established a Nose club for the possessors of large noses. He himself was the first president.

The Club of Ugly Faces was also founded by a man who boasted an enormously large nose. Another member had a chin the size and shape of a shoe-horn, another a huge mouth and a fourth very large, protruding eyes. No one was eligible for membership who had not some facial malformation, and all members on initiation had to make a speech in praise of Aesop, whose portrait hung over the mantelpiece of the club room.

The Surly club had its meeting place near Billingsgate Fish Market, and the membership was limited to cabmen, carmen and watermen, who used to meet once a week to exercise the art of abusive language in order that they might not lose the reputation they had gained. Any member found guilty of courtesy or politeness was promptly fined.

Where Misers Met.

The Split Farthing club was limited in membership to men who agreed to stint themselves to the utmost in order to increase their possessions. One member is reported to have had his garments so darned that there was not enough of the original material left to show the texture. The members presented so starved an appearance that it was said there was not an ounce of fat among the lot.

The Our club was the outgrowth of the Museum club and had its quarters in Northumberland street. Among the members of this club were Thackeray, Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, David Mason and George Henry Lewis.

The present 101 club in Central London, whose title defines the limit of membership, recalls to mind the Six O'Clock Club which consists of six members only, who met at 6 o'clock in the evening and separated at 6 o'clock in the morning. Doctor Brooks and the celebrated Greek scholar, Porson, were members of this club.

The Everlasting Club.

The Humdrum club used to meet early in the evening and the members sat together smoking pipes until midnight, observing strict silence all the time.

The Everlasting club was limited in membership to one hundred, and the members divided the day among themselves in such a way that there were always some present upon the premises.

The great fire of London put an end to this institution, as the premises were burned down, and the only member on the premises was nearly burned to death because he refused to leave until he had emptied all the bottles on the table. The fire for lighting the members' pipes was never allowed to go out, an old woman being kept solely for the purpose of attending to it. During the fifty years of its existence the members smoked fifty tons of tobacco, drank thirty thousand butts of ale, one thousand pipes of port and two hundred barrels of brandy, in addition to other liquors.

Only Murderers In This Club.

The Man Killing club was limited in membership to men who had killed opponents in duels. The conversation at gatherings was confined to bullets, wounds and slaughter. The president was said to have killed half a dozen men in single combat, and the seats at dinner were arranged according to the numbers the members had slain. At banquets a side table was provided for visitors who had only drawn blood. The members had not a lengthy existence, as nearly all the members were executed.

Suicides' clubs have been long in existence, and one existed recently at Kursk. The club had for its motto: "Death is the cure of all ills," but as set forth in its book of rules, candidates for membership had first of all to show that they had a substantial reason for wishing to die. A would-be candidate who prosecuted himself with the weight of ten or more years of unhappy married life was received with open arms. Loss of fortune, incurable disease and a record of ill luck were also excellent qualifications for membership.—From the London Standard.

It Didn't Go.

He suddenly put his hand in his waistcoat pocket and drew out three broken cigars.

Then he looked at his best girl with a forgiving smile.

"Flor de King Alfonsos," he airly said. "Fifty dollars a hundred, but who cares?"

"Let me see them," said the girl.

She inspected the fragments closely.

"Yes," she quietly announced, "that is the kind papa always buys when he is running for office. I know the odor. Five dollars a thousand. Somebody has fooled you, George."

She was a wise girl and she did not smile.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Do you want to buy a home? Do you want to sell a home? A Want Ad in the News will get a buyer or seller.

NORWEGIANS SEEK PACIFIC SLOPE

CALIFORNIA IS NOW STUDIED BY EMINENT SCANDINAVIANS.

VISITING IN LOS ANGELES

Bishops of Homeseekers' Church Regard it New Land of Promise for Their People.

Representing a United States constituency numbering 500,000 Scandinavians, a party of bishops of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church are now in Los Angeles with the view of bringing their people to this state for colonizing purposes, says the Los Angeles Examiner. While in San Francisco arrangements were practically concluded to hold a convention during the San Francisco exposition, and plans are being made to bring out the majority of the members of the Norwegian church at that time. The committee declare, however, that of equal, if not greater importance, is the part of the present plans which instructs the visiting bishops to study the state of California as a suitable place for their young people to colonize. They will travel throughout southern California with this end in view.

Investigation On (?)

At the head of the investigating committee is Rev. Dr. E. M. Stenerud of San Francisco, director of the western division of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Directors from the eastern division who are of the party are Rt. Rev. O. P. Vanganess of the Iowa district of the Norwegian Synod of America; Rt. Rev. J. Nordby, bishop of the Eastern division, and Rt. Rev. L. C. Foss, bishop of the Pacific coast district.

While in Los Angeles the members of the committee are guests of Rev. Dr. Ove J. H. Preus, 2619 Paloma avenue.

"We are here to look into the farming possibilities of California," said Bishop J. Nordby of Lee, Ill., who is most enthusiastic in his declaration of favor to Southern California. "We have found a hospitable people and a class of boosters, but above all things we have found undeveloped land which we want our young men to see. You people have hardly begun to expand as yet, and the possibilities seem unlimited here for young men who wish to farm.

A Complete Study.

"It is our intention to study the soil, climate and to see what can be done towards colonizing in this state. Towards this end we will endeavor to hold the triennial synod Lutheran convention in San Francisco in 1915. We were sent west by the members of the general committee in charge of the affairs of the Scandanavian societies in America, at the recent ministerial conference held in St. Paul, Minnesota.

"Arrangements have been made, to a large extent, for the western convention at the time of the fair, and if these plans are carried through, further plans will be made for bringing the young folk. We will bring the Young People's Federation with a membership of 10,000, the Choral Union of 3000. An attempt will be made to hold a sangerfest on this coast."

Other members of the party were equally certain that California held golden promises for the Scandanavians, and particularly for the Norwegian people. Bishop Vanganess declared that each year 10,000 young Norwegians left the Middle States for Canada or some newer country.

Defects From Canada.

An effort is being made to prevent the migration to Canada, and, according to the bishops, this is the initial cause for the trip west.

Bishop Nordby stated that last year 37,000 people came to the United States from Norway and Sweden, and that these people moved through the Middle West to new colonization grounds. Many of these stopped in Washington and Oregon, while others crossed the line into Canada.

The visitors will remain here for a week and then will visit San Francisco again, where they expect to complete all arrangements. From San Francisco they will return to their homes.

News Want Ads bring results.

NEWS TELEPHONES.

Advertising and Circulation, both phones	1132
Editorial and News, both phones	2385

SOLD 'EM STONE POTATOES

Not Sermons in Stones, But Stones in Potatoes, Anger New York Housewives.

An interesting New York dispatch to the Baltimore News tells of half a dozen grocers whose shops are in the neighborhood of Lexington avenue between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-eighth streets being visited by irate housewives, each one armed with a good-sized potato. To the dodging grocers the visitors, one and all, made angry complaint somewhat as follows:

"Fine potatoes you're selling your customers! It's an outrage! You ought to be arrested!"

And therewith up went the housewife's arm after the fashion of a suffragette Tearoan, and down came the potato on the grocery floor with the resounding whack of a perfectly solid, unelastic and inedible rock. And in each case the potato brought by the housewife was really a rock and nothing else.

Potato Petrified.

Some of the angry women declared that they had boiled their "petrified potato" with the vegetables ones purchased at the store before they noticed its rocky makeup. Several even complained of broken dishes they now had as a result of dumping thereon a kettleful of real and rock potatoes mixed. One matron insisted that she had really tried a knife on one before she discovered that, while it apparently had a jacket, it couldn't be undressed.

The amazement of the grocers knew no bounds, especially when they examined their potato barrels and found that, sure enough, there were dozens of perfectly life-like "petrified potatoes" among the edible ones. One grocer tried to explain the phenomenon to an irate customer by assuring her that the strange circumstance must be ascribed to the fact that the potatoes were "Long Island potatoes" and not like the kind he had been handling.

The mystery was explained later in the day, however, when one grocer happened to stop on Lexington avenue where the new subway excavation is going on. He found dozens of boys and girls with baskets gathered around the openings of the shafts, eagerly waiting for the upheaval of sand and gravel from below. Whenever a load was cast up, there was a wild scramble of the youngsters in the pile of loose dirt, and in a few moments each emerged with hands full of finely formed, life-like "petrified potatoes," just like those the grocer had found in his barrel earlier in the day.

Mystery Explained.

Simultaneously the mystery of how the "potatoes" had got into his barrel was made clear to him. No sooner did a youngster find his basket full of this strange breed of "Murphys" than he trotted gleefully away to the nearest grocery store and there, slyly and stealthily when the coast seemed clear, dumped his basketful of jawbreakers into the barrel of cookable ones. Then the young scapegraces would return for new crops of rocky mischief.

The odd harvest was extracted from a depth of from 25 to 30 feet beneath the street level and yesterday afternoon the workingmen excavating there declared that there had been no let-up in the crop. Almost every "potato" dug up was a perfect specimen, with distinctly marked eyes and a temptingly wrinkled dust-brown jacket falsely indicating mealy stuff

CLIMBS SPIRE; ARRESTS MAN

Detective Goes Up 200 Feet and Brings Down Steeplejack.

Detective Cheesman of the local force today climbed a church spire, the top of which is 200 feet above the street, in order to place under arrest a steeplejack, wanted for wife desertion. Cheesman brought his prisoner to the ground.

The man had escaped arrest by declining to descend from his lofty perch and sitting out the detectives watching for him until dark, when he would slip away.

Cheesman was a rigger before he joined the police force, and when given the warrant he went right after his man.—Camden (N. J.) dispatch to the New York Sun.

YALE TABOOS ALL SNOBS

Freshies Like Rule Requiring Students to Live on Campus—Property Owners Object.

snobbishness, which was begun at the close of the last term, has developed unpopular features in the view of New Haven's townsfolk, and the faculty's 1912 edict making compulsory a campus residence for all members of the freshmen class has raised New Haven property owners, real estate agents and scores of boarding house keepers to a high state of indignant protest, says a New Haven dispatch to the Baltimore News.

The order, which was designed to "save the freshie from himself," has excited little or no opposition in the ranks of the newly arrived students, who have been forced to adopt the "living in" system since the fall term was begun. The faculty is satisfied that the new system is better than the old.

Under the former arrangement the first year men on entering the university took outside lodgings wherever they pleased. Many of the undergraduates, having modest means, found themselves unable to keep quarters in the dormitories, despite the small rental charge.

Rich Students Opposed.

On the other hand, many wealthy students balked at engaging quarters in the dormitories, and took expensive apartments elsewhere. In both cases the students, rich and poor, failed, it is argued by the Yale faculty, to meet on the common ground made possible under the dormitory system.

Many of the poorer students, living in cheap rooming and boarding houses, consequently met their more affluent classmates only at lectures. That system, if continued, would foster snobbishness and seriously affect the weal of the university, the faculty said, at the end of the last term.

Among the under-class men, it is said, the new plan is working out satisfactorily. The boarding house keepers and owners of dwellings, however, are up in arms against the faculty. Many of the rooming house keepers in New Haven are widows, who for years have made a living by letting rooms to the poorer students.

Expensive Apartments Closed.

Scores of more pretentious dwellings have been leased in past years by the wealthier students, whose lavish entertainments often cause dismay to the faculty, the poorer students, and not infrequently to the absent parents of the hosts.

Under the compulsory "living-in" system almost 500 students no longer patronize the boarding houses and the smart apartments which sheltered the "freshies" of other years.

As a result the visitor to New Haven now sees everywhere "For Rent" and "To Let" signs, tightly shuttered, shabby houses, weed-littered lawns and block after block of quiet streets which once resounded under the hurrying feet of under-class men.

Both classes of lessors today were loud in condemnation of the Yale faculty, but none of the house owners or real estate agents has as yet hit on a possible solution of their troubles, which have served to give to the residence district skirting the university buildings the appearance of a deserted village.

Cost System.

At a recent meeting of the Manufacturers' association of New York, Robert S. Derham gave it as his opinion that 97 per cent of the manufacturers of the country do not know how to estimate correctly the cost of their products, and that they failed to include the loss by depreciation, the purchase of new machinery to take the place of obsolete devices, and the fact that the average life of a business is fifteen years. Another speaker, in discussing the postal regulations, said that the laws covering this department were the most inequitable and iniquitable in the country. He cited statistics to bear him out in his assertions that $210,000,000 is expended annually in this department by the government, and that in 1910 the loss was over $70,000,000, and is constantly increasing yearly. He believed that the government should not be compelled to subsidize a personal business in carrying second-class mail at a loss. The proposed new parcel post regulations, he maintained, was inequitably apportioned into zones, and many, he said, thought they were going to get something similar to second-class rates.

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FEDERATION FOR ENGLAND URGED

WINSTON CHURCHILL OUTLINES PLAN IN DUNDEE SPEECH.

LARGER UNITS ARE REQUIRED

He Declares Welfare and Development of the Kingdom Depend on a Change.

Mr. Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, delivered a somewhat remarkable speech at Dundee recently, in which he tentatively outlined a scheme of federalism for the United Kingdom, making it clear that he was expressing his own views, writes W. Hamilton Rhodes from London to the Kansas City Journal. His speech was frequently interrupted by women among the audience, and there was some disorder as the interrupters were ejected. The following are a few points from Mr. Churchill's speech:

The government advocated a federal system for the United Kingdom as a means to end a long and miserable quarrel, which had for generations distracted the relations between the two islands. They advocated it also because they believed and intended it to be a forerunner and a preliminary to a genuine system of self-government in all the four countries which must always remain united under the crown and the imperial parliament.

Scotland and Wales would gain greatly from being able to manage their own national affairs, and there would be no difficulty in applying the federal system to them as well as to Ireland, but when they came to England a very real difficulty arose. England was so great and populous that an English parliament, whatever its functions or limitations might be, could not fall in the nature of things to be almost as powerful as the imperial parliament, side by side with which it would have to live.

Great Evils Threaten.

If there were, as there very easily might be, a divergency of feeling and policy between the English parliament and the imperial parliament, the quarrel between these two tremendously powerful bodies might tear the state in half, and bring great evils upon us all. He was speaking his own thoughts on this question, because he was anxious that the question should be considered, and that it should be talked over in the political discussions of the country.

If it were desired to set up a workable federal system in these islands, we should have to face the task of dividing England into several great self-governing areas. After instancing as some of these, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Greater London and the Midlands, he said the questions raised by the adoption of a federal system in England required for their solution only one thing. It was that the public men of this country should give the best of their minds to solving the problem.

Lord Curzon had spoken rather superciliously of such a prospect, and had said: "Fancy all these parliaments in these poor little islands."

"Well," went on Mr. Churchill, "the prospect, I am bound to say, does not seem extravagant to me. The vision does not seem to me at all disquieting. After all, we may be very little islands, but we have a very large population, and the affairs of 45,000,000 persons demand a far closer attention and a far more intimate knowledge than they can possibly receive from one imperial parliament. I have no hesitation in saying that larger units of loyal government are required for the welfare and active development of our country.

U. S. System Indorsed.

"I am not in the least disturbed by the prospect of seeing erected in this country ten or twelve separate legislative bodies for the discharging of the functions intrusted to them by the imperial parliament. The United States conducts its business through a great number of parliaments, and Germany has not merely parliaments and states gathered and grouped together within the German empire, but has separate kingdoms, principalities and armies woven together in a strong federation of the whole. Our colonies—Canada, South Africa and Australia—have found this federal system the only way in which they can reconcile the general interest of organized state with the special and particular development of each proper part and portion of it.

"The creation in the United Kingdom of a federal system of government would be an immense task, but it would be a task attended by proportionate advantages to every part of the nation as a whole. Each part would be better looked after and more actively developed. All sorts of able men who now have no share in the government would find a new and fertile field of responsible activity in the services of their local or national government. Our public life would become richer, our administration more sympathetic and more searching. It will be only another bold step onward from such a system as I have described to open the way to that closer union with the great dominions beyond the seas which must be achieved if the greatness of Great Britain is to endure.

"But the extraction of the Irish quarrel from our political affairs and its settlement will be found to be a vital and indispensable preliminary to any larger reconstruction. Until that is achieved you will have wrangling and bitterness and faction rife and rampant in your legislature. Irish interests will be trampled underfoot in the storm and strife of British politics, and Irishmen will in their turn strike roughly into our affairs. So I would urge upon all those who are attracted by the idea of a Scottish parliament for the settlement of purely Scottish affairs to concentrate upon this preliminary step—the reconciliation of the British and Irish democracy by the restoration to Ireland of a parliament for dealing with purely Irish affairs."

NEWS TELEPHONES.

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"BUSINESS WOMEN LACK SYSTEM AND DECISION"

"Women are afflicted by a certain nervous timidity which handicaps them and to which their failures in business and professional life must generally be laid."—Miss Josephine W. Chapman.

MISS JOSEPHINE WRIGHT CHAPMAN.

Miss Chapman, who is a successful architect, has given up employing women after fifteen years because, she says, they haven't the ability to decide quickly.

By Ada Patterson.

Amid the chorus of sex congratulations and sex extollings in which the voices of women all over our broad, smiling land have lately joined, there was heard yesterday a somewhat discordant note.

A discord—some of the leaders of the big women's symphony chorus would have called it—but symphony leaders can bring sweet sounds out of discord by the blending art of harmony. At any rate, I call the attention of Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's clubs, and Mrs. William Grant Brown, president of the New York City Federation of clubs, to the dissonant note and suggest an effort at hormanizing.

The note was uttered by Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, the architect who designed the Cambridge Dormitory at Harvard University, St. Mark's church in Boston, the Woman's club of Worcester and the New England building at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. Miss Chapman, who looks a dauntless woman, a very Brunhilde, heroic of proportions, fair of hair, of pleasant, characterful face, was discouraged.

She told me of the discouragement, amidst the soft golds and dull browns of her studio, among the plants and the books and the fine old prints and paintings, the thick rugs, the softly opening and closing doors, all the signs of an atmosphere of peace and prosperity.

Miss Chapman's discouragement was not personal. A few minutes after our chat she drove away in a handsome automobile to inspect several houses in the upper part of town which she designed and the erection of which she is superintending. She looked handsome and prosperous on her own account. It is for women, especially working women, she is discouraged.

Stopped Employing Women.

"It is true that I have stopped employing women in my office for draughting work," she said. "I prefer men. They do their work better and I am compelled to give my clients my best service. I am discouraged about the outlook for women as architects. I've given up hiring them after fifteen years of experience in employing both sexes."

"What is the lack?"

"They haven't decision. No one can progress without that. The ability to decide quickly and correctly isn't a special gift of our sex." She sighed sympathetically, but faced the fact. "Women bother about little things. They waste their time waiting for some one to tell them what to do. They won't decide and won't take responsibility. Here is an instance—a very little one, but one that is characteristic: I send a girl to get a piece of blue cotton. She comes back without it and says: 'Miss Chapman, I didn't buy any because I found it was not ten cents, as you thought, but fifteen. I didn't know what you would want to do, so I came back.' 'I don't care if it cost a dollar. I want it, and I am sorry you didn't decide that for yourself,' I have replied.

"Now to apply that to draughting. I am away from the office and come back and find a drawing hasn't progressed more than an inch beyond the point where it was started in the morning. 'I didn't know just what to do about these two lines,' the draughtswoman would say, 'so I waited to see you.' Now I would far rather she had done it wrong than to have done nothing. That would have showed that she thought about it and had initiative.

Waste Time On Trivialties.

"Another fault of many of our sex, especially as I have seen them in offices, is that they waste time and thought on trivialities. They are like the artist who wants to draw perfect leaves. He might do that, but he would lose the breadth and scope and power he would have shown in larger work. That is a great sex failing. We take the minute, not the broad view.

"We as a sex lack system. We do not work in an orderly way even in our homes. That is the reason there are so few well regulated households where the machinery moves on well oiled wheels.

"Women are afflicted by a certain nervous timidity which handicaps them and to which their failures in business and professional life must generally be laid. Men know this and dread it. When I applied at an architect's office for a place, his answer was: 'O, you'd cry and run home in a month.' 'I won't cry,' I answered, and he reluctantly took me into the office. Men who employ women expect a fall of tears and they are likely to get it."

TRAIN ON THE CAMORRA.

New York Ex-District Attorney Tells of Terrible Order.

Arthur Train, who for seven years was assistant district attorney for New York county, has written a book on "Courts, Criminals and the Camorra." He defends the jury system and believes that the ordinary New York city jury finds a correct verdict four times out of five, which is quite as accurate, according to his observations, as decisions of judges. The second part of the book is devoted to criminals, and begins with a discussion of the subject, "Why Do Men Kill?" and the answer is a surprisingly long list of murders. After a long study of the subject the writer concludes that "in almost no case was there what an intelligent, civilized man would regard as an adequate reason for the homicide. They killed because they felt like killing, and yielded to the impulse, whatever its immediate origin." The writer presents a new view of the Camorra trial at Viterbo, Italy. While we in the United States believed that the case was one in which much valuable time was wasted, the writer is of the opinion that it was conducted considerably faster than would be probable in this country under like circumstances. The closing chapter relates to Italian societies in America, and shows that bands of criminals from Italy have an amazing power in this country.—New Orleans Picayune.

Vast Electric Holdings.

The American Electric Railway association. Although twenty-six years ago the use of electricity as a motive power for rail work was unknown, there are now in the United States alone 1300 electric railways, carrying more than ten billions of passengers in a year. They own and operate 42,000 miles of track and 90,000 cars; they employ 250,000 persons; their capitalization is $5,000,000,$00; their gross annual earnings are $500,000,000. They operate street, elevated, underground, underwater, interurban and partly electrified steam railways. The companies which are members of the American Electric Railway association own and operate 80,000 miles of the above mentioned track, and 73,000 cars. They carry more than a half-billion of passengers annually, and have 200,000 employes.—New Orleans Picayune.

Diner—I told you I wanted two fresh-laid eggs on toast. Do you call these fresh laid? Waiter—Yes, sir; fresh laid on the toast, sir.—Boston Transcript.

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Don't allow your Stomach Trouble to become so bad that an operation is necessary. Don't permit an operation until you have at least tried this FREE bottle.

It is a marvelous remedy for Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, Sick Headache, Appendicitis and Gall Stones.

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with mucoid and catarrhal accretions, backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits—only one dose is usually required. I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to, and I again repeat I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to you absolutely FREE so you can try it in your home atmy expense.

The most eminent specialists declare a big per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from Gall Stones. I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and Gall Stones should not hesitate a moment, but send for this Free treatment at once.

I have watched sick people for years and have reached out my hand to thousands in the great depth of the Valley of Despair and brought them into the light of life and happiness. I want you, and each one suffering, to know the full joys of living with every part of your system in beautiful accord and in absolute perfect harmony. This is possible if you will take this wonderful remedy. **A FREE BOTTLE** will positively prove it.

DON'T LOSE HOPE

Why suffer with stomach trouble? Why give up hope—and despair of ever being cured? If other treatments have failed and you feel disheartened, don't allow it to discourage you from sending for this Free bottle. Don't say to yourself that it will not help you, before you have tried it, as it costs you nothing to take this wonderful remedy and judge for yourself its marvelous powers. You will, like the thousands of others who have been cured, bless the hour and offer fervent thanks for this wonderful remedy that has brought back your health.

Why suffer with those horrid griping pains that cut like a knife? They rob you of all the sweets of happiness. Each morning means another day of torture and agony; each meal is looked forward to with pain. No matter what you eat, you suffer. Life is one continual round of "Don't eat this and don't eat that." You can't sit down to a table, spread with necessities of life and know that you are going to enjoy them; thet they are going to be turned into rich, red blood and strength which will give you vitality, health and happiness.

Almost every one who takes it declares that they have not felt so well in years since they have taken the first bottle, and this benefit is an entirely natural one, as the remedy contains no opiate, stimulant or any poisonous or injurious ingredients whatever. They are able to eat anything they want—even forget they have such a thing as a stomach. No more of the gnawing, aching, dull sensations, no more paroxysms of pain, belching of gases, and other symptoms of indigestion that stomach trouble produces.

Don't suffer all this pain; don't dose yourself with every medicine and try every treatment, when Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy, which has cured and made thousands and thousands of sufferers happy, is offered to you. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is absolutely pure and harmless. It is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act—Series 25792. This medicine has been successfully taken by children of years of age, and by old people eighty-eight years, and will not hurt you in any way.

Below we show an exact photograph—actual size of poisonous catarrhal Mucoid and Bile Accretions removed by my remedy. These are the cause of about 99 per cent of Stomach, Liver and Intestinal ailments.

Read These Letters

WHAT A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN HAS TO SAY OF MY WONDERFUL STOMACH REMEDY.

Sept. 12th, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—My wife received your letter and treatment a few days ago. She took the medicine as per directions Saturday with wonderful results, as she passed a large quantity of gall stones of various sizes. I will send you a money order herewith for balance of treatment. Have recommended you to several that I know need your treatment. I have practiced medicine 20 years and have used Olive Oil treatments for a long time for my wife, and I can assure you that your combination greatly surprised me. You shall hear from me again soon.

Yours gratefully,

ERNEST VINCENT, M. D.

WHAT A TRAINED NURSE HAS TO SAY.

Aug. 24th, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—To begin with, I am a trained nurse and I had two patients that the doctors seemed unable to reach with their medicines and were trying to persuade the patients to submit to the knife. A friend who has tried your wonderful medicine proposed that I recommend it to my patient; so I did. They agreed to try the medicine if I would try the sample on myself. To please my patients was why I sent for the sample. I know that your medicine is wonderful because it has cured Mrs. Clark Fitzsimmons of Orofino, Idaho, and Mrs. Charley Frear of the same place. I am very glad that I was able to recommend your medicine to them.

LINNETTE HAVEL,
Trained Nurse.
Box 284, Orofino, Idaho.

CURED AFTER FIVE YEARS' SICKNESS.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

I am pleased to inform you that I ordered a full treatment the latter part of March. It cured me after a five years' spell of sickness. I ordered a free bottle for a neighbor. Now I must tell you it is through me you are getting so many orders from Willard and Yelton postoffices. I sojourned through Eastern Colorado and sang your praises and left your address wherever I went. I have not written you at an earlier date, as I have just waited to see if I stayed cured before I let you know. Your remedy is surely a wonder. The doctors told me I had appendicitis and would soon die if I were not operated on. I was lying in bed about all the time with misery most of the time for five years. I took treatment during March, have been busy ever since. It is the only medicine that hit the sore spot.—L. C. Morehead, Willard, Oklahoma.

Doctor Said Cancer of the Stomach

July 22, 1911.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I write you this morning that I took the last drop of medicine yesterday morning and am now free from gall stones. It has made a new man of me. Sleep well, eat what I want and feel fine. No soreness left, but I have some large boils. I think it drove them out. The doctors said I had cancer of the stomach and nothing would do but to be operated on, but they were mistaken. I have spent lots of money before and only got temporary relief, but I assure you I feel all right now. Passed about 400 gall stones.

Yours truly, WM. CAMPBELL,
Denver, Mo.

More Benefit Than From a $100 Treatment.

Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, Chicago, Ill.

I received the treatment you sent and can truthfully say I got more benefit from it than from a hundred dollar treatment I took last winter.

Very respectfully,
MISS F. A. HARNESS,
1020 Pacific Av., Bremerton, Wash.

A Few Names of People Who Have Taken My Wonderful Stomach Remedy—And Who State They Have Been CURED of Various Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments and Gall Stones.

Phil Strain, Bloomington, Ill.
Alma Loving, Russellville, Miss.
Mrs. Thomas Mulvihill, Detroit, Mich.
Mattie Kirkham, Fountain Head, Tenn.
W. G. Riddell, Burlington, Ky., Rt. No. 9.
Mrs. E. P. Cady, Auburn, N. Y.
H. D. Chappell, Agt. Amer. Exp. Co., Scotland, Archer Co., Texas.
W. H. Kingsley, Beulah, Miss.
J. W. Blackburn, Fryatt, Ark.
Henry Oaks, New River, Tenn.
Henry Thomas, Mahrud, Miss.
Mr. M. A. McCann, Norwalk, Ohio.
Ralph Johnson, McComb, Miss.
Mrs. Callie Wells, 1123 Harrison St., Guthrie, Okla.
S. R. Allen, Buckeye, W. Va.
Chas. L. Morse, 8 Pearl St., Middleboro, Mass.
W. P. Cole, Medina, Tenn.
Fred Zwicke, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Estelle McAllister, Ludlow, S. D.
B. A. Dooley, 92 Union St., Clinton, Mass.
Mrs. E. C. Daugherty, Conway, Pa., Beaver Co.
Sarah E. Johnson, 1107 Bell St., Mt. Vernon, Il.
Mrs. D. Burghduff, 75 Walnut St., Auburn, N. Y.
John Driver, Dunkirk, Ind.
W. D. Barr, 601 Walnut St., Irwin, Pa.
Mr. W. E. Cobb, Wichita Falls, Kans.

Fill out this FREE coupon now and mail to me. The full $1.00 bottle will be sent you without delay. Send no money—your name and address on the coupon is all

MAIL IT TODAY—WRITE PLAINLY.

GEO. H. MAYR, MFG. CHEMIST, 651 Mayr Bldg., 156 Whiting St. Chicago, Illinois.

Send me absolutely FREE, $1.00 treatment of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy.

Name .....

Address ..... City.....

County ..... State..... Express Office..... 651

My last word to you—Don't permit a dangerous operation. No matter how severe your case may be, I am confident my wonderful and harmless remedy will entirely and quickly restore you to perfect health without any operation. It has saved thousands from operations. It should you. I believe that eighty per cent of the operations are unnecessary and the knife could be avoided if the proper method of treatment was administered. Quite often sufferers of Stomach and Intestinal ailments or Gall Stones are told they have cancer of the stomach and other rare diseases.

GEO. H. MAYR, Mfg. Chemist

651 Mayr Bldg., 156 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill.

References: Mercantile Agencies or State Bank of Chicago.

GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES.

2500 Chapters in American Colleges Today.

It will be surprising to a great many people to learn that there are in American colleges today 2500 chapters of Greek letter fraternities, that these chapters in their time have initiated 389,000 men, and that they own property valued at least at about $15,000,000. Much has been written of college "frats." They have sometimes been regarded as destroyers of higher scholastic standards, have often been accused even of being potent influences for evil, and occasionally have been charged with fostering among their members a spirit of snobbishness and hostility to all things pertaining to the general good of the schools. Many who have studied the question of fraternities in schools believe them to be of benefit instead of harm. The fraternity system, with its tremendous membership of educated and enlightened men and its vast financial resources can be made an enormous force for good or for ill. The duty of the present is to see that they develop along lines that will not interfere with academic democracy and intercollegiate prosperity.—New Orleans Picayune.

Campaign Brickbats.

"Your candidate has made remarkable attacks on all his opponents." "Yes," replied the campaign assistant, discontentedly, "he gets all the credit, while I do the real work." "What do you do?" "I keep looking up epithets for him in a book of synonyms."—Washington Star.

News Want Ads bring results.

Wiley's Mush and Milk.

Dr. Harvey Wiley, former government chemist, recently told the members of a woman's club to give their guests a bowl of mush and milk, and not the thing called a modern dinner; also that they should learn the nutritive value of food and that they should find that it will not cost half as much to live as it does now. The need of the age is to get back to the simple life, and it is also true that Americans waste as much food in a year as would feed twice as many people.—New Orleans Picayune.

Punctured Doughnuts.

"These doughnuts—" began the man. "What's the matter with them?" demanded the Vere De Vere behind the lunch counter. "I think the tubes are punctured."—Washington Herald.

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OPINION TOUCHES THE HEART

Chicago Judge Reconciles Couple and Receives Tender Proposal From Widow in Toledo.

When Judge Jacob Hopkins of the municipal court, sitting in the thirty-fifth street station, acted as Cupid's first aid and effected a reconciliation between a man and his wife, he unconsciously bared his own heart to the darts of the little god, and received his first wound.

News of the judge's ability as a mender of broken hearts spread to Toledo, Ohio. The story of the reconciliation, copied by a Toledo paper, struck a tender chord in the heart of Mrs. Geraldine LeFaar, a widow, says a Chicago dispatch to the Baltimore News. "Think of having a man like that to step into the shoes of my late lamented husband," sighed Mrs. LaFaar. "I can picture him as tall, slender, with waving locks and with the face of a Greek god."

Judge Hopkins received the surprise of his life. In his mail, he found a scented note addressed in a feminine hand, and upon opening it he found that the writer had offered to relieve him of his bachelorhood.

"I have read about the case where you reconciled a man and his wife," the letter read, "and I know I want you for a husband. I am sure you will make the right kind. I will rob you of your bachelorhood if you will give me a chance. I believe that you must understand the mystic currents of love, and I feel that those currents are flowing from my heart to yours. Won't you come to me and let me see you and love you?"

After the court attendants had revived Judge Hopkins, his first judicial act was to appoint Harry Thompson, assistant state's attorney, as official "Cupid's envoy."

Thompson has been granted a two weeks' vacation, which, the judge asserts, he must spend in Toledo, investigating the "willing widow." Mrs. LaFaar is a widow of 30 summers, she says, but neglected to state the number of winters.

The assistant state's attorney received his appointment solemnly. "Judge," he muttered hoarsely, "supposing it comes to a case of 'Why don't you speak for yourself, Harry,' then what'll I do?"

"You'll have to make the best of it," said Judge Hopkins. "I am not going to give up my bachelor quarters in the Illinois Athletic Club for someone unless I know she is worth it. Call the next case."

SCOTCH STUDENTS WHO STRUGGLED

HARD WORKERS OF GREAT ENDURANCE—THEY LIVED VERY FRUGALLY.

GOLDSIMTH'S BILL OF FARE

Carlyle's Long Walk to School—Poverty of Some Distinguished Men.

"He would rise in his garret at 4 in the morning, even when the snow was a foot thick on the skylight, kindle his lamp by means of a tinder box and splint of wood dipped in sulphur, and sitting down in the keen cold, turn half a page of Addison into something as near Ciceronian Latin as he could effect. This would take him from an hour and a half to two hours, when he would tumble again into bed, blue and stiff, till it was time to get up and go to the morning school before breakfast."

That is a true account, the New York Sun states, of what went on about a hundred years ago in many a humble home in Scotland, in which poor boys, seized by the endemic fever of ambition, sacrificed pleasure and comfort and endured pains and privations in their thirst for learning. In no other part of the world has that fever raged so continuously or assumed such acute forms.

A Scottish gentleman once told me, writes Sir James Crichton-Browne in the Youth's Companion, that when walking along a country road one October day many years ago, he heard a curious whimpering in a field, and looking over the hedge, saw a small boy of about 14 years of age, engaged in digging potatoes. The boy was weeping and murmuring and presented a somewhat grotesque appearance, as he had been wiping the tears with his earth-soiled hands.

"What art ye greetin' for, laddie?" the gentleman asked.

"Because my father winna let me gang to the university," was the reply.

Had University Ambitions.

The boy had been dux, or head, of the parish school, and had fixed his hopes on what seemed to him the highest felicity—a university career and a victory in the battle of books. But his father, a small farmer, who had pinched his household to put an elder brother in the ministry, did not see his way to another struggle, and sent him to work on the land. Hinc illae lachrymae.

Touched by the boy's woe and impressed by his scholastic ardor, the gentleman said to him:

"Gie o'er yer greetin'; ye shall gang to the university." Forthwith he visited his father and persuaded him to give his son a trial and enabled him to do so by insisting on his acceptance of a small loan that was afterward punctually repaid. So the boy did go to the university, gained a five-pound bursary, drudged on valiantly for four years, eking out a scanty living by teaching evenings, and obtained his degree. I must not mention his name, for he is still alive and has attained to a position of great eminence in one of the learned professions.

When I myself was a pupil at a Scottish grammar school, barely sixty years ago, there were a number of boys, sons of small farmers, cotters or country clergymen, who walked five or six miles every morning to be at the school at 9 o'clock, and who walked home the same distance after it had "scaled" at 4 o'clock, sustained only by a frugal luncheon of bread and cheese.

Boys Bound to Work.

By such boys the spirit of the school was maintained at a high intellectual level. They meant work and were bound to work. They were not without a secondary and subordinate interest in football, shinty and even marbles (cricket was at that time unknown in Scotland), but it was thing of mind that chiefly concerned them, and their conversation on their long trudges to and fro and in the intervals in school hours was of books and history, heroes and problems. They scanned eagerly the prize lists of the universities and paid homage, not to brawn but to brains.

There were, of course, idlers and dullards in those days, as there always will be, but the school generally was alert and diligent, its tone very different from that of the affluent Eton of the same period, where, according to one of its gifted sons, mental inactivity prevailed. The rank and file of Eton, he affirms, was hopelessly and irretrievably unintellectual. "They knew little; they hated books; they regarded scholars with good humored indifference or neglect; they worshipped athletes with an ever increasing veneration. To mention the Newcastle scholar of their year would have been to the majority a painful effort of memory; the captains of the boats or the captain of the eleven were deities ever present before their minds."

But it was not only in the schools of Scotland that the path of learning was steep and thorny in the first half of the last century. Hardships had to be encountered at every step. No stage coach or comfortable railway carriage conveyed the poor student to his college destination. He had for the most part to walk or get a lift in a carrier's cart.

Tom Carlyle Goes To School.

In November, 1809, Thomas Carlyle, then nearly 14 years old and about to enter the university, walked from Ecclefechan to Edinburg, a distance of 100 miles, at the rate of 20 miles a day. His father and mother accompanied him through the village on the dark, frosty morning, and then he had to make his weary way across the moors by Moffat and Airock Stane.

George Macdonald in his radiant novel, "Robert Falconer," paints from the life a group of half a dozen foot faring students from Aberdeen making their way home through a biting east wind in March at the close of the winter sessions to the farm labors of the spring.

"The company," he says, "was composed of men of lowly origin who either could not afford to travel by the expensive coaches or could find none to accommodate them. Possibly some preferred to walk. The various groups of this kind who at the beginning and close of each session passed through Rothieden, weary and footsore, were sure of a hearty welcome at the Boar's Head. And much the men needed it. Some of them would have walked one and two hundred miles before completing their journey.

"The men knocked at the door and Miss Letty, the hostess, herself went and opened it.

"'Can ye tak's in, mem?' was on the lips of their spokesman, but Miss Letty had the first word.

"'Come in, come in, gentlemen! This is the first o' ye and ye're the mair welcome. It's like seein' the first o' the swallows. An' sic a day as ye hae had for yer lang traivel,' she went on, leading the way to her sister's parlor and followed by all the students.

"Miss Napier gave them a similar welcome, shaking hands with every one of them. She knew them all but the last, the most weary and downcast. To him she involuntarily showed a more formal respect, partly from his appearance and partly that she had never seen him before. Presently she went to order the supper.

"'Now, gentlemen,' said Miss Letty, 'wad any o' ye like to gang and change yer hoe and pit on a pair o' slippers?'"

A faithful picture this of the respect paid to learning in Scotland of old days and of the journeyings of university students of the cotter class—men who followed the plough in the spring and reaped the harvest in the autumn and welcomed the winter that opened the door to yet harder toil and poorer fare, but gave enlargement of vision and the blessings of culture!

Lord Kelvin's Father.

Lord Kelvin on the occasion of his installation as Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, related how his father, who ultimately became a professor there, attended the classes for four consecutive years during the winter months while earning his livelihood as an assistant teacher in the north of Ireland during the summer.

"There were no steamers or railways or motor cars," said Lord Kelvin. "Can the young person of the present time imagine life under such conditions? My father and his comrade students, chiefly aspirants to the ministry of the Presbyterian Synod of Ulster and for the medical profession in the north of Ireland, had to cross the Channel twice a year in whatever sailing craft they could find to take them. Once my father was fortunate enough to get a passage by a revenue cutter which took him from Belfast to Greenock in ten hours.

"Another of his crossings was in an old smack whose regular duty was to carry lime, not students. The passage took three or four days, in the course of which the little vessel, becalmed, was carried three times round Ailsa Craig by the flow and ebb of the tide."

Poor Scottish Students.

But it was after his arrival at the university that the serious troubles of the poor Scottish student of old days began. He had to practice the severest economy, and while pampering his brain with classical dainties, half starved his body.

A volume might be filled with stories of noble self-abnegation, of dogged perseverance, of curious contrivance. A string across a room had to partition off the quarters of two men who were obliged to live together, but were not, perhaps, on speaking terms. And the arrangements of the commissariat were often similar to those that Goldsmith found in vogue in the University of Edinburgh at an earlier date, when he learned to live for a whole week on a single loin of mutton, having a broiled chop served up the first day, a fried steak the second, a chop with onion sauce the third and so on, till the fleshy part being all consumed, on the seventh day there came a dish of broth from the bones, and the ingenious landlady rested from her labors.

But Goldsmith was extravagant and luxurious. In the first half of the last century many Scottish students rarely partook of animal food. A typical description of the sort of life they led is given in a manuscript lately brought to light, some biographical notes of the late Dr. Thomas Murray, author of the "Literary History of Galloway."

How They Economize.

"On my arrival in Edinburgh," he writes, "I and my companion took lodgings consisting of a single bedroom, and the character of the accommodation may be inferred when I mention that the rental was four shillings sixpence a week, coals included. I joined the Latin and Greek classes, and also attended a three months course of English reading. My attention to my studies was assiduous, and my progress proportionate. My whole funds, which were to keep me during the session and provide for class fees, amounted to sixteen pounds. I economized them well. Butcher meat I never tasted. As I could not well afford candles, I often stretched myself on the floor and turned up my dictionary by the light of the fire. Early in March my resources became exhausted, and I waited on the two learned professors to ascertain if the time I had attended might be allowed to account for a session. Knowing my circumstances, they assented, and I started on my walk home with three shillings and a few coppers in my pocket."

In my day in the University of Edinburgh, which has always been the most well to do of the Scottish universities, with fewer poor students than the others, there was not much of this extreme impecuniosity, but there was, nevertheless, plenty of privation and many instances of courage and fortitude under grievous trials.

A few affluent students from England and the colonies lived in clover, the students who had homes in Edinburgh had nothing to complain of; but the rest of us even with fair allowances had to put up with food and lodgings that the Oxford or Cambridge undergraduate of today would shudder to contemplate.

Some Taught For Support.

In my faculty, that of medicine, there was less poverty among the students than in the faculties of arts and theology; but a few medical students had to support themselves by teaching and others had to depend to a considerable extent on stores sent to them from their country homes. I have seen their store boxes unpacked of their contents—meal and oatcake, butter, eggs and cheese and a few pots of jam.

My old fellow student and fellow graduate, Col. Kenneth Macleod, who has won distinction for himself and done his country signal service in India and who was honorary physician to the late King Edward VII, has recorded his experiences at the university at this time.

"A son of the manse," he says, "is seldom flush of cash and a small stipend and a large family are prohibitive of much expenditure on education. Classes, books, instruments had to be paid for by all alike, but in every possible way I found it necessary to pinch. My account for board and lodging seldom exceeded twelve shillings a week and the whole cost of my medical education was under 250 pounds. Toward the end the fountain ran dry, but with the aid of loans and gifts from relatives and friends I managed to scrape through."

All this is of the past. We have fallen on softer places in Scotland now. What with the increased wealth of the country, the multiplication of bursaries and scholarships there need be no lean students today. It may even be questioned whether the universities, although they are still begging as stoutly as ever, are not already too well off. It is good for institutions as well as for individuals to have, in the words of Agur, the son of Jakeh, "neither poverty nor riches."

Looking back on the day of poverty one sees the good and the evil of it all, the incentive to work that the res angustae gave, the injury to health that they sometimes inflicted. It was a splendid discipline, but a perilous ordeal. Charactez was formed, but lifelong dyspepsia was sometimes incurred. The mind was strengthened but the memory was often overstrained. Many men dropped by the way and others left the university with distinction, but with the fatal seeds of tuberculosis in their bodies. "Neither poverty nor riches," that is, after all, the summum bonum in a university career.

Bees Invade a Factory.

For the tenth successive autumn a flourishing mineral water factory at Cardiff, carried on by Messrs. Smith & Co., is being invaded by bees, which come in huge companies.

The firm have consulted local bee keepers and experts, but no one can say where the bees come from, although bee keepers in neighboring suburbs state that the have lost large numbers lately. Bee experts say they may come from many miles around.

A curious fact is that although Messrs. Smith have been "honored" by these armies of bees for ten years, another mineral water factory nearly opposite and another around the corner have been left alone. The bees come every morning as soon as day breaks and depart when the sun goes down, or rather those of them do who have not fattened themselves too much on the little pools of syrup which are always to be found on slabs and utensils and window sills in a mineral water factory. — London Chronicle.

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EMPEROR, WIFE AND DAUGHTER ARE BESET BY AILMENTS.

CANCEROUS MALADY RUMORED

Princess Louise Said to Be Nearly Deaf from an Hereditary Trait.

Everybody is pitying the kaiser, and indeed his troubles are accumulating fast, reports a Berlin special to the New Orleans States. Not only is his own health in a very shaky condition; not only is the empress a very sick woman, who will probably die long before her time; not only is the breach between himself and his oldest son constantly widening, not only is he disappointed in the majority of his daughters-in-law failing to produce the desired grandchildren, but his own darling daughter, Louise, is sick in mind and body.

Louise, though she is pictured as a bright girl, is very deficient in mentality; she never learned even part of the things that every well-informed young woman should know; in fact, she is decidedly stupid, even for a princess, whose intellectual powers are not generally taken seriously. That might not have prevented Louise from making a good marriage. Indeed, the majority of kings would rather marry a stupid woman than one whose mentality is likely to cause interference in affairs of state.

Louise Also Afflicted.

But now comes the worst. Louise suffers the same affliction of the ear as her father, and this affliction, as is well known, is of cancerous origin. This dread malady, an inheritance with the Royal Prussian house, generally manifests itself not earlier than in middle life. That it afflicts a young woman is both unusual and terrible, and the imperial family has the sympathy of all, now that the fact can no longer be withheld. It was the beautiful queen Louise, whose picture is world famous, that introduced cancer into the royal family, and it seems like fate that the first princess named after her should show a tendency toward suffering from the same malady.

Of course, the physicians have not given up hope of saving Louise, and it is most probable that the above statements will be officially denied. In fact, it would be queer if they were not denied, for as long as royalty is alive it is the duty of officialdom to pronounce it healthy. Just the same, Princess Louise is nearly completely deaf, and nowadays when she rides out two ladies of the court ride by each side of her to protect her against accident owing to her defective hearing.

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New Coats With Cutaway Fronts Fashions Decree

Beautiful Blouses of Chiffon and Silk for Tailored Suits—Net and Lace Waists.

New York, Oct. 12.—We are now seeing on "real live people," as the children say, the clothes about which we have been reading in the advance fashion notes from Paris. Although many of the extreme things observed in reproductions of the photographs taken at the French show places have been modified to suit a quieter taste, we, nevertheless, have a distinct pleasure in recognizing clever adaptations

4958-4909

Figure One.

of many charming ideas. Of chief interest just now are the fall and winter coat suits. We notice that the short coat of the so-called "coat dress" has been lengthened a little for the more utilitarian suit, but it has by no means departed from its jaunty lines. It is especially smart with the cutaway fronts, either square or rounded, featured in most of the recent designs. The disposal of the buttons, also, has much to do with the correct development of a particular style. Shall they extend from the fastening at the waistline upward toward the shoulder, or from that point downward toward the lower edge of the garment? This apparently minor consideration is often the pivot upon which the entire harmony of the model turns.

This is clearly illustrated in this figure. The slightly military look of this splendid design would be quite lost with any other than the attractive arrangement of buttons. Any other, in fact, would be out of keeping with the notched collar and straight lines of the cutaway front. Such a coat is wholly satisfactory made of gray cheviot, as shown here. With its four-gored skirt, laid in three side pleats as left-front, it is a suit to fill the requirements of every well-dressed woman.

A wider range of materials than ever before is permissible this fall for our useful coat-suits. In fine wools, cheviots, tweeds and zibeline with its soft camel's hair texture, are in the lead. But we are not restricted, as in former years, to woolen fabrics. We have our linen coat-suits nowadays for summer days; in the early autumn we change to taffeta, bengaline or satin, preparing ourselves meanwhile with broadcloth and other heavy suitings for the first cool days of winter. This necessitates a greater variety of vesture than we dreamed of in the happy days when one good coat-suit was considered ample supply for every well appointed wardrobe. But it is a custom not without advantage, overstocked as we may feel ourselves to be with one kind of garb. With plenty of waists to make the necessary changes, we meet our social needs with fewer costumes of other descriptions. Of these a house-gown or two, and one pretty dress frock a year for parties, is sensible provision for the great average of womankind in times like the present, when club meetings and tea room teas are taking the place of the more intimate social life of former years.

The coat-suit makes the question of the separate waist a vital one. Three-piece suits, so-called, have not proven as popular as separate waists and skirts for this style of woman's dress, partly because the impossibility of change greatly restricts the serviceability of the suit, and for the reason, as well, that one feels much more cleanly with separate waists that can make frequent visits to the laundry or the dry cleaner.

From Paris come interesting descriptions of the new waists. Self-colored waists, that is, those matching in tint the suit with which they are worn, are in best style. Just as chic, however, are blouses of the same material or color as that used to trim the suit. A suit of navy blue, for instance, trimmed with Alice blue, should have an Alice blue waist to be in perfect taste. Silk and chiffon over silk are the materials most often selected for the service waists which go with tailored suits, but to change off with for more dressy occasions there are elaborate waists of net and lace. Some of these are much trimmed in color. Beautiful are those colored with red; a fine cord covered with red silk outlining armholes, yoke, collar, cuffs and belt.

Black and white striped chiffon cloth waists to wear with black satin coat-suits are best developed with a touch of rose color in the trimming and rose-embroidered buttons. For a green suit a beautiful waist of green liberty satin was seen, with a large lace sailor collar reaching almost to the waist line in the black and fastened in the center-front just below the bust with a gold buckle. Individual taste can find full scope for display in the lovely waists now in fashion, and the woman who is skilled in sewing need not restrict herself in number as long as she can visit the remnant sales to pick up the few yards for making them.

Items worth remembering in making your waists this fall are that sleeves are long—very long, reaching to the wristline—and collars are as high as you can wear them.

The high collar now in fashion is illustrated with both the smart coat-suits shown here. In Figure Two it is on a lace waist worn with a taupe satin coat suit. This coat has the cutaway with curved fronts. The three buttons are below the raised waistline in this instance instead of

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Figure Two.

above it, an arrangement more in keeping with the general style of this model. Shawl collar and straight cuffs are made of dark-gray velvet, of the same shade as the underfacing of the gray felt hat worn en suite.

The fancy for the high collar shows itself in all styles of neckwear, for those that are open in front in Robespierre or directoire fashion are high in the back, and the V or surplice vests, now extremely stylish both in lace and embroidery, extend upward and outward in Medici collars which entirely conceal the hairline at the nape of the neck.

ARE WOMEN UNDERSTOOD?

Le Matin Gathers Data on "Burning Question."

Le Matin, one of the leading newspapers in Paris, is engaged in gathering together one of its periodical symposiums on burning questions of the day. The question that everybody is just now trying to answer is, "Are Women Understood?" Every day two or more columns of the paper are filled with the answers. Among one of the answers sent in was the following:

"The man who fancies he understands women is he who flatters their foolish whims. For a woman who wishes to be a serious and faithful friend the position is not so complicated, and she does not need to reflect whether she is understood or not. The only true women are those who are good mothers and good wives—all the rest are superflouous. They are odious talking figures, everything with them false—physique and morals alike—they interfere with life."

Women oftentimes are the severest critics of their own sex.—New Orleans Picayune.

The owner of a large livery stable in Indiana has found that the installation of electric fans to keep his horses cool and free from flies is a paying proposition.

McKNIGHT-LOVING SUNDRIES CO.
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Advises Women to Strike In Fight to Get Votes

MISS ELIZABETH BANKS.

According to Miss Banks, who is secretary to the Minister to Peru and the first American woman ever appointed to diplomatic service, something big and startling must be done to get votes.

HEN TRACK HANDWRITING.

It is Not Sign of Genius, But of Carelessness.

There is an idiotic notion that illegible writing is a sign of genius. It is, on the contrary, a sign of slovenly carelessness. There may be a few exceptions found where a man, try as hard as he may to write legibly, finds it impossible. It is said of Horace Greely that it was impossible for him to form his letters so that they could be plainly read. A singular thing is that many who write letters with pen and ink which are easily read will sign their names in such a manner as to make it impossible to have the least idea who the writer is. Although unable to sometimes make out every word written, it is possible to catch the writer's meaning in a poorly written manuscript, but neither men nor angels are able to guess a writer's name signed in a scrawl. It appears to be the delight of some writers to show how illegibly they can sign their names.

Do you want to buy a home? Do you want to sell a home? A Want Ad in the News will get a buyer or seller.

W. S. Watt, President. J. E. Rose, Vice President. E. A. Sturgis, Cashier. W. T. Linton, Assistant Cashier.
Provident National Bank
WACO, TEXAS
CAPITAL $200,000. SURPLUS AND PROFITS $200,000.
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SOLICITS THE ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, and promises careful attention to business entrusted to it.

L. M. WOMACK. JOE B. WHITE.
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BARGAINS OUR SPECIALTY.
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W. J. NEALE, Agent.
COTTON
WACO, TEXAS.

Whalebone Teeth
IT'S IN THE SUCTION
$5 NO PAIN
In order to introduce our new (whalebone) plate, which is the lightest and strongest plate known—you can bite corn off the cob; guaranteed—we will until Oct. 25 make this $15 set of teeth for $5.
A Few Prices for Short Time Only:
Full set of Teeth $5.00
Gold Crowns $4.00
Bridge work, 22-k. (per tooth) $4.00
Gold Fillings ..... 75c up
Silver Fillings (alloy) 50c
Painless extracting 25c
Have impression taken in morning; get Teeth the same day. Examination and advice Free.
UNION PAINLESS DENTISTS
615½ AUSTIN STREET SECOND FLOOR 615½ AUSTIN STREET

Texas Cotton Palace Premium List

The premium list for the third annual Cotton Palace and exposition, to be held November 2 to 17 inclusive, is a very interesting and attractive prize offering to those who will exhibit in the live stock and other departments and th Morning News presents it in this issue, that the largest number interested may know just what is offred.

Attractive prizes are offered in all classes for live stock, and for high bred horses and show horses, the premiums are such that the horse part of the exhibit will be an attraction to bring many visitors to the city at that time.

In crop production, there are premiums which will be an inducement for much of the best there is in the Texas crops, and very attractive offerings are made for the boys in the corn clubs.

The woman's department is very interesting.

The following is the complete prize list:

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT.

Good Purses Are Offered for Fine Individuals of All the Breeds.

In the live stock department good purses are offered for the best individuals of all the breeds. The object is to get the best and the fattest that are produced in the state, and in horses there will be interest because of the prizes for show horses. The following is the premium list in the division for horses:

Class 1.
Registered Draft Horses to Halter.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 4 years old or over—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Weanling—First prize $7, second $3, third ribbon.

Stallion and four of his gets—First prize $20.

Mare and three of her produce—First prize $20.

Champion stallion—First prize ribbon.

Champion mare—First prize ribbon.

Class 2.
Grade Draft Horses to Halter.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Stallion, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Mare, 4 years old or over—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Mare, 3 years old or under 4—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Mare 2 years old and under 3—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Mares, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Weanling—First prize $5, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Stallion and four of his get—First prize $15.

Mare and three of her produce—First prize $15.

Champion stallion—First prize ribbon.

Champion mare—First prize ribbon.

Class 3.
Registered Coach Horses to Halter.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 4 years old or over—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Weanling—First prize $7, second $3, third ribbon.

Stallion and four of his gets—First prize $20.

Mare and three of her produce—First prize $20.

Champion stallion—First prize ribbon.

Champion mare—First prize ribbon.

Class 4.
Grade Coach Horses.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4—

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Stallion, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Mare, 4 years old or over—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Mare, 3 years old or under 4—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Mare, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Mares, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $8, second $4, third ribbon.

Weanling—First prize $5, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Stallion and four of his get—First prize $15.

Mare and three of her produce—First prize $15.

Champion stallion—First prize ribbon.

Champion mare—First prize ribbon.

Class 5.
Shetland Ponies to Halter Not Over 46 Inches High.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 4 years old or over—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Weanling—First prize $5, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Stallion and four of his get—First prize $25.

Mare and two or more of her produce—First prize $25.

Champion stallion—First prize ribbon.

Champion mare—First prize ribbon.

Class 7.
Grade Roadsters.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Stallion, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 4 years old or over—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Mare, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $5, third ribbon.

Weanling—First prize $5, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Stallion and four of his get—First prize $15.

Mare and three of her produce—First prize $15.

Champion stallion—First prize ribbon.

Champion mare—First prize ribbon.

Class 8.
Registered Saddle Horse to Halter.

All horses entered in this class shall be registered with the American Saddle Horse Breeders association and the certificate of registry must be shown if required.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—First prize $12, second $8, third ribbon.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $12, second $8, third ribbon.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $12, second $8, third ribbon.

Stallion, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $12, second $8, third ribbon.

Mare, 4 years old or over—First prize $12, second $8, third ribbon.

Mare, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $12, second $8, third ribbon.

Mare, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $12, second $8, third ribbon.

Mare, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $12, second $8, third ribbon.

Stallion and four of his get—First prize $25.

Mare and three of her produce—First prize $25.

Champion stallion—First prize ribbon.

Champion mare—First prize ribbon.

Class 9.
Registered Jacks and Jennets.

Jack, 3 years old and over—First prize $10, second $7.50, third ribbon.

Jack, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $10, second $7.50, third ribbon.

Jack, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7.50, second $5, third ribbon.

Jennet, 3 years old and over—First prize $10, second $7.50, third ribbon.

Jennet, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $10, second $7.50, third ribbon.

Jennet, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7.50, second $5, third ribbon.

Weanling—First prize $5, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Jack and four of his get—First prize $15.

Champion jack—First prize, ribbon.

Champion jennet—First prize ribbon.

Class 10.
Mules.

Pair mules—First prize $20, second $15, third ribbon.

Mule, 4 years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third ribbon.

Mule, 3 years old and under 4—First prize $10, second $7.50, third ribbon.

Mule, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $10, second $7.50, third ribbon.

Mule, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7.50, second $5, third ribbon.

Champion mule—First prize ribbon.

HORSE SHOW CLASSES.

Parlor Ponies With Fancy Gaits Are to be Considered for Prize Ribbons.

In Division B will be the premiums for horse show classes. There will be no entry fee charged, and horses will not be required to be stabled on the ground. These are the fancy individuals, with pretty gaits and parlor manners. They will be required to go before the official tagger and veterinarian two hours before showing, for inspection. Handsome trophy prizes and ribbons will be offered for each class. Horses must be serviceable and sound and degree of soundness will be considered in the judging.

Class 11.
Roadster Trotters—Single.

Stallion, mare or gelding, to be shown to road or speed wagon, horse alone considered.

Class 12.
Roadster Pacers—Single.

Stallion, mare or gelding, to be shown to road or speed wagon, horse alone considered.

Class 13.
Family Turnouts—Single.

Owned in Texas. Mare or gelding, must be 15-2 or over in height, to be shown to an appropriates vehicle, two seated, and driven by the owner. Entire turnout to be considered.

Class 14.
City Salesman's Class.

For the best turnout used by city salesman; horse to count 60 per cent; vehicle and appointments 40 per cent.

Ponies in harness, single—Pony in harness not exceeding 14-2; any age, must be practically sound and have good manners to be shown before suitable vehicle.

Ponies under saddle—For the best saddle pony under 14-2, to be shown at walk, trot and canter.

Saddle horses, walk, trot and canter—Stallion, mare or gelding, to be shown at walk, trot and canter.

Saddle horses, walk, trot and canter—Stallion, mare or gelding, owned in Texas, to be shown at walk, trot and canter.

Saddle horses, walk, trot and canter—Mare or gelding suitable for a lady to ride and ridden by a lady; horse to count 50 per cent, riding to count 50 per cent.

Cowboy riders—Rider must have complete cowboy equipment. Entire outfit to be considered.

Saddle ponies, best boy rider—Best boy rider under 15 years of age.

Saddle ponies, best girl rider—Best girl rider under 15 years of age.

Saddle horses, five gaits—Stallion, any age, must show five distinct gaits, viz: First, walk; second, trot; third, rack; fourth, canter; fifth, running walk; slow trot, or slow pace.

Saddle horse, five gaits—Mare or gelding, any age, must show five gaits.

Saddle horses, five gaits—Stallion, mare or gelding, 2 years old or under, must show five gaits.

Saddle horses, five gaits—Stallion, mare or gelding, any age, any age, must show five gaits.

Saddle horses, five gaits—Stallion, mare or gelding, any age, owned in Texas, must show five distinct gaits.

High school horses—Stallion, mare or gelding, any age.

Combination horses—For the best combination horse, mare or gelding, to be first driven before an appropriate vehicle, then unharnessed in the ring and shown at trot and canter.

Combination horses—For the best combination horse, mare or gelding, owned in Texas, to be first driven before an appropriate vehicle, then unharnessed in the ring and shown at walk, trot and canter.

Champion three-gaited saddle horses

Champion five-gaited saddle horses

Champion three-gaited saddle horses owned in Texas.

Champion five-gaited saddle horses owned in Texas.

DIVISION OF CATTLE.

Standard Herd Books of the Five Big Associations Are to be Recognized.

In the cattle division no entry fee will be charged. In all pure bred classes, certificates or registry must be furnished.

Only the following herd books will be recognized: The American Short Horn Herd Book, American Herford Record, Red Poll Herd Book, Herd Book of the American Aberdeen Angus Association, Herd Register of the American Jersey Club.

All female animals forty-two months of age or over, must have produced a calf within the past eighteen months to be eligible to show. Any bull over thirty-six months old that has not dropped to his services a living calf during the twelve months preceding the opening day of the Cotton Palace shall be deemed barren and as such shall be excluded from competition.

No bull over one year old will be allowed on the grounds without a ring in his nose, or to be led through the grounds without a staff.

Exhibitors must have owned, had under charge or control all animals shown by them for premiums for a period of at least thirty days prior to the date of exhibition.

All cows and heifers in milk must be thoroughly milked out at 5 o'clock the afternoon preceding the day of exhibition to the satisfaction of the manager and committee consisting of a representative from each herd exhibited.

Class 35.
Herefords.

Bull, 3 years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull, senior yearling—First prize $12, second $7.50, third $5.

Bull, junior, yearling—First prize $10, second $6, third $4.

Bull, senior calf—First prize $7.50, second $5, third $3.

Bull, junior calf—First prize $5, second $3, third $2.50.

Cow, 3 years old and over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, senior yearling—First prize $12.50, second $7.50, third $5.

Heifer, junior yearling—First prize $10, second $6, third $4.

Heifer, senior calf—First prize $7.50, second $5, third $3.

Heifer, junior calf—First prize $5, second $3, third $2.50.

Aged herd—First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Young herd—First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Calf herd—First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Get of sire—First prize $25.
4 animals
either sex.

Produce of cow—First prize $25.
2 animals
either sex.

Champion bull—First prize $25.

Champion cow—First prize $25.

Class 36.
Short Horns.

Bull, 3 years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull, senior yearling—First prize $12.50, second 7.50, third $5.

Bull, junior yearling—First prize $10, second $6, third $4.

Bull, senior calf—First prize $7.50, second $5, third $3.

Bull, junior calf—First prize $5, second $3, third $2.50.

Cow, three years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, senior yearling—First prize $12.50, second $7.50, third $5.

Heifer, junior yearling—First prize $10, second $6, third $4.

Heifer, senior calf—First prize $7.50, second $5, third $3.

Heifer, junior calf—First prize $5, second $3, third $2.50.

Aged herd—First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Young herd— First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Calf herd—First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Get of sire—First prize $25.
4 animals
either sex.

Produce of cow—First prize $25.
2 animals
either sex.

Champion cow—First prize $25.

Class 37.
Aberdeen Angus.

Bull, 3 years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull, senior yearling—First prize $12.50, second 7.50, third $5.

Bull, junior yearling—First prize $10, second $6, third $4.

Bull, senior calf—First prize $7.50, second $5, third $3.

Bull, junior calf—First prize $5, second $3, third $2.50.

Cow, three years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, senior yearling—First prize $12.50, second $7.50, third $5.

Heifer, junior yearling—First prize $10, second $6, third $4.

Heifer, senior calf—First prize $7.50, second $5, third $3.

Heifer, junior calf—First prize $5, second $3, third $2.50.

Aged herd—First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Young herd— First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Calf herd—First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Get of sire—First prize $25.
4 animals
either sex.

Class 38.
Red Polled.

Bull, 3 years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull, senior yearling—First prize $12.50, second 7.50, third $5.

Bull, junior yearling—First prize $10, second $6, third $4.

Bull, senior calf—First prize $7.50, second $5, third $3.

Bull, junior calf—First prize $5, second $3, third $2.50.

Cow, three years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, senior yearling—First prize $12.50, second $7.50, third $5.

Heifer, junior yearling—First prize $10, second $6, third $4.

Heifer, senior calf—First prize $7.50, second $5, third $3.

Heifer, junior calf—First prize $5, second $3, third $2.50.

Aged herd—First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Young herd— First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Calf herd—First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Get of sire—First prize $25.
4 animals
either sex.

Class 39.
Steers, Open to all Breeds.

Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.

Steer, spayed or martin heifer, under 1 year old—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.

Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.

Champion steer, any age—First prize $25.

Class 40.
Registered A. J. C. C. Jerseys.

Bull, 3 years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $12.50, second $7.50, third $5

Bull calf under 1 year old—First prize $7.50, second $5, third 3.

Cow, 3 years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $12.50, second $7.50, third $5.

Heifer calf, under 1 year old—First prize $7.50, second $5, third $3.

Best herd—First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Milch cow, 3 years old or over—First prize $15, second $5, third ribbon.

Milch cow, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $5, third ribbon.

Class 41.
Registered Holstein—Friesian Association of America.

Bull, 3 years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $12.50, second $7.50, third $5

Bull calf under 1 year old—First prize $7.50, second $5, third 3.

Cow, 3 years old or over—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $10, third $7.50.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $12.50, second $7.50, third $5.

Heifer calf, under 1 year old—First prize $7.50, second $5, third $3.

Best herd—First prize $25, second $10, third ribbon.

Milch cow, 3 years old or over—First prize $15, second $5, third ribbon.

Milch cow, 2 years old and under 3—First prize $15, second $5, third ribbon.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Same Rules Governing Cattle Will Apply to These.

The same rules governing the cattle department will apply to the sheep and goat department.

Class 42.
Shropshire.

Ram, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Champion ram, any age—First prize $12.

Champion ewe, any age—First prize $12.

Flock, ram and 3 ewes—First prize $10, second $7, third ribbon.

Class 43.
Cotswold.

Ram, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Champion ram, any age—First prize $12.

Champion ewe, any age—First prize $12.

Flock, ram and 3 ewes—First prize $10, second $7, third ribbon.

Class 44.
Merino.

Ram, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Champion ram, any age—First prize $12.

Champion ewe, any age—First prize $12.

Flock, ram and 3 ewes—First prize $10, second $7, third ribbon.

Class 45.
Lincoln.

Ram, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Champion ram, any age—First prize $12.

Champion ewe, any age—First prize $12.

Flock, ram and 3 ewes—First prize $10, second $7, third ribbon.

Class 46.
Southdown.

Ram, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, lamb under 1 year old—First $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Champion ram, any age—First prize $12.

Champion ewe, any age—First prize $12.

Flock, ram and 3 ewes—First prize $10, second $7, third ribbon.

Class 47.
Hampshires.

Ram, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Champion ram, any age—First prize $12.

Champion ewe, any age—First prize $12.

Flock, ram and 3 ewes—First prize $10, second $7, third ribbon.

Class 48.
Rambouillets.

Ram, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ram, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Ewe, lamb under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Champion ram, any age—First prize $12.

Champion ewe, any age—First prize $12.

Flock, ram and 3 ewes—First prize $10, second $7, third ribbon.

Class 49.
Goats.

Buck, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50' third ribbon.

Buck, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50' third ribbon.

Buck, kid under 1 year—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

Doe, 2 years old or over—First prize $7, second $2.50' third ribbon.

Doe, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $7, second $2.50' third ribbon.

Doe, kid under 1 year old—First prize $7, second $2.50, third ribbon.

PRIZES FOR SWINE.

Individuals That Have Been Exposed to Contagion Barred.

In the division for swine any animal not up to the requirements of the catalogue as to pedigree and registration will be barred from competition.

All animals entered for competition in this division must be on the grounds not later than 9 a. m. Friday, November 1st, unless otherwise provided for.

The association reserves the right to have the swine exhibited from other states placed in separate quarters from those exhibited by Texas breeders.

Each and every animal in this department must be registered and the certificate of registration must be examined and approvad by the superintendent of this department and shall be held subject to his orders during the entire Cotton Palace. The superintendent shall demand that the certificates of registraion be placed on each animal on exhibition in this department.

All exhibitors in this department shall at the time of offering any swine on the association grounds make and file with the secretary an affidavit that the swine to be exhibited have not had any contagious diseases among them for a period of three months prior to the opening day of the Cotton Palace, and have not been exposed to any contagious diseases for a period of thirty days prior to the opening of the Cotton Palace, and in case of any of said swine having been exhibited at any fair within thirty days prior to bringing them upon the grounds said exhibitor shall in addition to said affidavit, be required to secure and file herewith a certificate from the superintendent of the Swine Department and secretary of the fair at which last exhibited, that there had been no contagious diseases among the swine exhibited at such fair.

All sows two years old and over will be excluded from the show rings unless they have produced a little of pigs.

Ages of all animals competing for premiums in this department shall be computed from the first day of October, of each year.

No stock shall be shown by an exhibitor unless same has been owned by the exhibitor five days previous to the opening of the Cotton Palace.

Class 50.
Berkshire.

Boar, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Litter of pigs under six months old—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Herd, boar and 3 sows—First prize $15, second $7, third ribbon.

Champion boar—First prize $10.

Champion sow—First prize $10.

Class 51.
Poland China.

Boar, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Litter of pigs under six months old—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Herd, boar and 3 sows—First prize $15, second $7, third ribbon.

Champion boar—First prize $10.

Champion sow—First prize $10.

Class 52.
Duroc Jerseys.

Boar, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Litter of pigs under six months old—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Herd, boar and 3 sows—First prize $15, second $7, third ribbon.

Champion boar—First prize $10.

Champion sow—First prize $10.

Class 53.
Chester Whites.

Boar, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Litter of pigs under six months old—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Herd, boar and 3 sows—First prize $15, second $7, third ribbon.

Champion boar—First prize $10.

Champion sow—First prize $10.

Class 54.
Tamworth.

Boar, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Litter of pigs under six months old—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Herd, boar and 3 sows—First prize $15, second $7, third ribbon.

Champion boar—First prize $10.

Champion sow—First prize $10.

Class 55.
Essex.

Boar, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Litter of pigs under six months old—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Herd, boar and 3 sows—First prize $15, second $7, third ribbon.

Champion boar—First prize $10.

Champion sow—First prize $10.

Class 56.
Yorkshire.

Boar, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Boar, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 2 years old or over—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Litter of pigs under six months old—First prize $10, second $4, third ribbon.

Herd, boar and 3 sows—First prize $15, second $7, third ribbon.

Champion boar—First prize $10.

Champion sow—First prize $10.

IN CORN EXHIBIT.

Judging Will be on the Scale of Texas Association.

In the exhibit of corn exhibits where not otherwise specified shall consist of ten ears.

Corn for exhibitoin must be at the Cotton Palace at Waco, not later than November 1st, 1912. Corn will be scored by the judges on the scale of points adopted by the Texas Corn Growers' association, which is as follows:

	Character of points.	Perfect Score.
1.	Uniformity of exhibit	10
2.	Seed and market condition	10
3.	Shape of ears	5
4	Circumference to length	5
5.	Butts	5
6.	Tips	5
7.	Furrows between rows	5
8.	Space at cob	5
9.	Grains—(a) shape	10
	(b) uniformity	5
10.	Color—(a) grain	10
	(b) cob	5
11.	Proportion of shelled corn to ear	15
	Total	100

Best 10 ears, White Dent $12, $9, $7, $5, $3, $1.50.

Best 10 ears, Yellow Dent, $12, $9, $7, $5, $3, $1.50.

Best 10 ears, mixed and other varieties, $12, $9, $7, $5, $3, $1.50.

Boys' Corn Club.

The following premiums are offered the Boys' Corn Club in McLennan and adjoining counties:

Grand Champion or Sweepstake for the District—Best 10 ears any variety, a free trip to Washington, D. C., next winter, which will include first-class transportation and all expenses en route and in Washington for ten days such as railroad fare, sleeper accommodations and hotel bill. The winner of this prize must be a boy of not over 18 years of age at the time the award is made and must be a member of the regular organized Boys' Corn Club. He will receive in Washington a diploma of honor from the hands of the secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. This prize is worth one hundred and fifty dollars.

All boys must be under 18 years

of age and a member of a regular organized corn club in the demonstration work.

Each boy must plant his own crop and do his own work. A small boy may hire help to break his land.

Exhibits must be delivered to the secretary of the Texas Cotton Palace association on or before November 1st, 1912, and must consist of 10 ears each.

Each boy must submit certificate attested by two disinterested citizens showing the amount of yield per acre and the accurate measurement of the land and corn.

The basis of awards of the Grand Champion Sweepstake prize shall be as follows:

Greatest yield per acre....30 per cent
Best ten-ear exhibit.....20 per cent
Best written record showing history of crop.....20 per cent
Best showing of profits in business statements.....30 per cent

In estimating profits, uniform prices must be used as follows: $5 per acre rent of land; 10 cents per hour for work of each boy; 5 cents per hour for each horse; $2 for two horse loads of stable manure and actual cost of commercial fertilizer used; value crop at market price of $1 per bushel.

All contestants for Sweepstake prize shall first submit a written record or history of his crop, and a business statement showing the cost of production to a committee appointed by the county judge, who will grade these reports and forward them to the secretary in charge of the Boys' Corn Club exhibit at the Texas Cotton Palace association, Waco, Texas, and who shall deliver them to the judges of the corn show.

The awarding committee will provide a substitute if from any cause the first prize winner does not accept the trip to Washington.

List of Prizes.

White Dent, $12, $9, $7, $5, $3, $1.50.
Yellow Dent, $12, $9, $7, $5, $3, $1.50.
Mixed varieties, $12, $9, $7, $5, $3, $1.50.
LaGuna and Prolific varieties, $12, $9, $7, $5, $3, $1.50.

COLLECTIVE COUNTY EXHIBITS.

No Charge Is to Be Made for Space for the Displays.

In the collective county exhibits, each county is limited to one show and entries for county exhibits close and all exhibits must be in place ready for the exhibition not later than 6 o'clock p. m. the day before the Cotton Palace opens. The failure to comply with this rule will bar exhibitors from competition.

The display and decoration from each county shall be confined to products actually grown therein, but the party representing the county is not required to be the producer. Awards and prizes shall be based on the quality and variety of the products in the several exhibits, and shall be made on first, second and third best and largest display from the counties competing.

Each exhibit must include a representative collection of the cultivated products of the farm, orchard and garden—cereals, grasses, extile and forage plants, vegetables and fruits. Also native and wild grasses, nuts, fruits and other useful products of the soil. Each sample to be plainly and correctly labeled with the common name. No exhibit which does not as a whole creditably represent the products of the soil in the county from which it is sent, shall be deemed worthy of any portion of the money offered for the collective exhibits.

Every exhibit should be carefully and tastefully arranged and installed by the exhibitor or an authorized agent as this feature will be taken into account by the judges. Exhibitors are requested to read carefully the following score card which has been adopted for the judging of county exhibits:

Garden products, embracing vegetables, melons, etc.	15
Field products	15
Orchard products	15
Arrangement and decoration	25
Quality of materials composing the exhibit	30
Total	100

No premium will be awarded to any county exhibit scoring less than 66 points.

Best and largest display of farm and garden products from any county in the state of Texas, first prize $75, second $50, third $25.

EXHIBITS OF COTTON.

Good Prizes for Exhibits of Staple Texas Crop.

In the exhibit of cotton where there is no competition but one award will be made in each class of entry.

No premium shall be awarded when the exhibit is unworthy, though there be no competition.

The premiums of this association are open for competition to the world, except as otherwise stated.

Entries in this department will close November 2nd, at 9 o'clock a. m.

All exhibits in this department must be grown, made or manufactured by the exhibitor.

No exhibit shall compete for more than one prize.

Best three stalks of cotton. Must be grown in Texas during the season of 1912—First prize $25, second $15. The base of the stalk with the roots removed should be securely fastened to the center of a board and each stalk crated separately. The following score card will be used in judging the exhibits:

Condition of stalk	10 points
Number of bolls	30 points
Shape of stalk	30 points
Size of bolls	20 points
Per cent. of 5 lock bolls	10 points

Best fifty bolls of cotton—First prize $25, second $10. Cotton should be left in the burr, but the pedicel (boll stalk) should be cut off close to the outside of the burr and the involucre (square cone) carefully removed. The following score card will be used in judging the exhibit:

The uniformity of exhibit	10 points
Size of bolls	20 points
Condition	10 points
Drag	10 points
Quality of lint	25 points
Length of fibre	25 points

The best ten pounds of seed cotton—First prize $20, second $10.

Best bale of cotton—First prize $10, second $5.

Those who contemplate entering the contest for the acre yield must notify the chairman of the committee or the secretary of the association by the 20th of July. A sworn statement of the yield must be submitted to the committee on awards, accompanied by the affidavit of three disinterested citizens, that they measured the land and saw the cotton weighed. The contestant will be asked to give a description of the type of soil, the method of preparation and cultivation of same and the variety of seed planted.

Best display of Texas manufactured cotton, showing different stages from lint to variety of clothes—Diploma.

Best and largest display of Texas manufactured products from cotton seed, showing different stages from seed to different grades of oil, oil cake, meal, etc.—Diploma.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Contest in Cotton Modeling Open to Everyone.

In the woman's department the cotton modeling contest is open not only to the people of Waco and McLennan county, but to every one in the state. School children are especially urged by the management to enter this contest. No entry fees are charged. For this contest figures may be made of raw, absorbent or jewelers cotton and cotton batting, the cotton may be covered with paint, ink or diamond dye, which will be very effective. Any material such as wire, card board, wood, eye, may be used in the construction of the object, but cotton must form the outside part. Ready made designs covered with cotton will not be admitted; contestants must make entire object. Nothing but cotton decoration may be used such as spool cotton of colors, batting, etc. No careless work will be accepted. Figures must be made to hold together. Contestants must write their names and addresses on cards and attach firmly to the object entered.

Best specimens in raw cotton—First prize $10, second $5, third $2.50, fourth ribbon.

Best specimens using any part of the cotton, seed, cake, stalk, bolls or lint—First prize $6, second $3.50, third $2.50, fourth ribbon.

Best cotton picture—First prize $6, second $3.50, third $2.50, fourth ribbon.

Best article, picture or design, children only—First prize $3, second $2, third $1, fourth 50c, fifth ribbon.

The following are some articles exhibited at the last Cotton Palace and are offered merely as suggestions: Cotton palace, suspension bridge, court house, Indian, set table, set of furs, cake, models of houses, stock figures, Cameron park, Lovers Leap, Old Spring, Texas map, Moses in the Bullrushes, landscape scene, a sail boat, a Texas flag, a doll, a basket or cluster of fruit, a chicken, a goose a dog, a bird a bale of cotton, a Texas star.

Department of Art.

In the department of art, Mrs. J. W. Bass and Mrs. Allen D. Sanford are superintendents and all entries will be free. Exhibits may be marked "For Sale" and disposition made of them at the chairman's office after the close of the Cotton Palace. No article can be withdrawn in any department until after the Cotton Palace. All persons having valuable or interesting works of art are earnestly asked to exhibit them in this department. Arrangements will be especially made for their protection. No premiums are offered in this class.

Exhibits by Professionals.

	First	Second
Best portrait in oil	$15.00	Ribbon
Best water color in any class	10.00	Ribbon
Best original picture	15.00	Ribbon

Amateur Exhibits.

	First	Second
Best water color in any class	10.00	Ribbon
Best crayon	1.00	Ribbon
Best Pastel	1.00	Ribbon
Best original picture	1.00	Ribbon
Best display in metal works	2.00	Ribbon
Best display in pottery	2.00	Ribbon
Best display in leather work	1.00	Ribbon
Best wood carving	1.00	Ribbon
Best display in Raffia and willow	1.00	Ribbon
Best display in stenciling	.75	Ribbon
Best display in pyrography	.75	Ribbon

Exhibits by boys and girls 12 years old and under:

	First	Second
Best water color	.75	Ribbon
Best charcoal	.75	Ribbon
Best Pastel	.75	Ribbon
Best original picture	1.00	Ribbon

Textile Department.

Articles can only be entered for competition by the maker. No article will be sold by the association, but may be marked for sale and orders will be taken if inquiry is made at the general chairman's office. No charges are made for entries.

Prizes will be offered for best initial or monogram and for the following:

English Eyelets—Lingerie underwear, fancy waist, towels, pillow cases, lunch cloth, doilies, infant caps, dresses.

French Embroidery—Lingerie underwear, fancy waist, towels, pillow cases, lunch cloth, doilies, infant caps, dresses, embroidery, Bulgarian; embroidery, Mount Mellick; embroidery in colors, any style; hand made portiers, fancy bags, fancy soft pillows.

Lace work—Infant's cap point lace, collar point lace, handkerchief point lace, battenburg center piece, battenburg table cover, renaissance center piece, tatting.

Knitting and crochet—Infant crochet sacks, infant crochet sox, infant crochet caps, Irish crochet collar, slippers, knit or crochet; shawl, knit or crochet; spread, knit; spread, crochet; best knit or crochet collection not less than three pieces.

Old ladies' work—Competitors in this class must be over 60 years of age at the time of the making of the article. Lace, any specimen; embroidery eyelets; embroidery, French; knit spread, hand sewing, knit or crochet set, not less than three pieces.

Children's department—Hand sewing, embroidery any style, garment, hand made; crochet, any specimen; hemstitching.

Bread, Cakes and Candy—Best loaf of white bread, salt rising; best loaf of white bread, yeast; best loaf of brown bread, best loaf of Boston brown bread, best loaf of nut bread, pound cake, iced; angel food cake, iced; fruit cake, best varieties in small cakes, whit eloaf cake, iced; layer cake, any filling; hot rolls, beaten biscuit and for goods and perserves.

China department—Tete-a-tete, coffee and chocolate, plate set, 6; water, lemonade, etc., punch bowl and cups, salad or fruit bowl and six plates, fish or game platter, chop dish, tankard, best specimen, etched; best specimen, lustre; vase, 12 or over; best specimen, best collection, not less than 5 or more than 10 pieces, jardinere.

BEE AND HONEY SHOW.

Cotton Palace People Want Good Exhibit of Bees and Honey.

It is the desire of the Cotton Palace association to have a large apairian exhibit this year. Beekeeperz are urged to send a nice lot of bees, honey and beeswax. The premiums are as follows:

	First	Second
Golden Italian bees and queen in single comb observatory hive	$ 5.00	$3.00
Three branded Italian bees and queen in observatory hive	5.00	3.00
Carniolan bees and queen in observatory hive	5.00	3.00
Holy Land bees and queen in single comb observatory hive	5.00	3.00
Banant bees and queen in single comb observatory hive	5.00	3.00
Cyprian bees and queen in single observatory hive	5.00	3.00
Best and largest display of bees of various races in observatory hive	10.00	3.00
Best Caucasian bees and queen in observatory hive	5.00	3.00
Best queen in mailing cages of various race	5.00	3.00
Queen cell in process of hatching	5.00	3.00
Best twelve 6 lbs. friction top pails	5.00	3.00
Best dozen 3 lbs. cans of white comb honey	5.00	3.00
Best and largest display of bulk comb honey	10.00	5.00
Best dozen quart jars white bulk comb honey	5.00	3.00
Best case of twenty-four section of white comb honey	5.00	3.00
Best and largest display of fancy bottled honey	5.00	3.00
Best and largest display of extracted honey	5.00	3.00
Best dozen quart jars extracted white honey	5.00	3.00
Best dozen quart jars amber extracted honey	5.00	3.00
Best cakes or cookies made with honey	5.00	3.00
Best preserves made with honey	5.00	3.00
Best letter designs in comb honey made by the bees	10.00	5.00
Best designs made with beeswax	10.00	5.00
Best cake of yellow beeswax, not less than ten pounds	5.00	3.00

THE "NEVER NAG" SOCIETY.

Rules for Wives Declared on Steamship Voyage.

Recently thirty-four brides on the steamship Bermudian organized the Never Nag society, and a New York lady was elected as the first president. Among other rules adopted were the following:

A wife should have her husband's breakfast ready at any old hour. We have no use for the new woman who boasts that she cannot cook or sew. The wife should greet her husband when he returns from his work in the evening—not force him to take the initiative. The husband should have a night off every week to spend where and with whom he pleases."

It must not be forgotten that these rules were made by women just married, who in a little while will discover that their husbands, with or without rules, will do as they please. Where true love exists between husband and wife there is no necessity for rules.—New Orleans Picayune.

Fishing for Fish.

Many people there are who delight in just fishing for fish, says the Christian Herald. Such a one was John Quincy Adams. The story was told by one of his clients, whose case was to be tried on a certain morning that he could not get his counsel to leave his fishing-boat except long enough to write a note to the judge which read: "Dear Judge: For the sake of old Izaak Walton, please continue my case until Friday. The smelt are biting, and I can't leave." And the judge, hving read the note announced to the court: "Mr. Adams is detained on important business."

A Day With Dad.

Father's had a busy day,
Hustled to the store at ten;
Listened to some stories gay
Told by other busy men.
Had to rattle for the smokes
With some members of the bunch;
Spent an hour relating jokes
And then hustled out to lunch.

Hustled back at half-past two
Twice as busy as before;
When he had a lot to do
Telephoning for the score.
Placed a bet or two, of course,
Signed a voucher for his pay,
Came home blowing like a horse.
Father's had a busy day.

—Kansas City Journal.

A Broad Demand.

"Yes," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "there are $100,000 jobs waiting for young men who are competent to fill them." "What requirements would you expect?" "Well, he'd have to show that he was competent to establish and run as big a business as mine on his own account. And then, of course, he wouldn't need the job."—Washington Star.

Meow!

"How well you look!" "Do you think so?" "Yes, indeed. I do. I never saw you looking better in my life." "I'm so glad to hear you say so. I hope you mean it." "I really do. Only the other night I was saying to my husband that there are a lot of women I know who aren't half as old as you that don't look nearly so young."—Detroit Free Press.

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When We Solicit Your Business Consider:

We offer you the skill and experience of our firm members who have been in active service for more than a quarter of a century.

We consider our reputation for honest, and our guarantee for absolute satisfaction worth more than dollars and cents.

We accord every job our careful and personal attention and no job is considered completed until every detail of the specifications has been fulfilled.

We will appreciate your business and show our appreciation in the substantiality and correctness of our work.

We take as much interest in every job as if it were the only job and therefore give you the best that is in us.

Cordially,

OSCAR MYRE BUILDING CO.

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We can execute your orders for Engraved Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards and Embossed Stationery Very Promptly.

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Printers, Stationers, Blank Book Makers, Office Supplies and Filing Devices.

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The Jurney Drug Co

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS and Best Soda Water in Town. CORNER SIXTH AND AUSTIN STS

TO ALL MEN

If you like good clothes and are willing to pay a fair price for them, order them now from Mike Adam. He will give you the worth of your money in style, workmanship and material. You have a large stock of woolens in all the latest shades and designs to select from—a fact that's worth remembering.

MIKE ADAM
121 South Fourth St.

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¶ Its directors are men who have been successful and are familiar with the conditions in this community.

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A. S. McASHAN, Vice President
L. B. BLACK, Cashier

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REALIZING the demand for a strictly high-grade line of hardware and specialties, we have for years been assembling a line that we could offer the trade under our own brand, WA--KO, nothing but the best of material and workmanship goes into each and every article and we stand behind them with an unconditional guarantee.

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150x350 Feet — Three Stories

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The Season's Latest in Ladies' READY-TO-WEAR
The Waco Ladies Who Are Lovers of the Artistic in

Wearing Apparel Will Be Pleased With the Charming Styles in Ladies' Suits, Coats and Ready-Made Skirts That We Are Showing on 2nd Floor

Ladies' Tailored Suits

A pleasing array af all the new and stylish weaves in ladies' coat suits are here open for your inspection. Plain serges, whip cords on a fancy mixtures in a price range from

$15.00 to $40.00

Tailored Skirts

New and bright, very carefully tailored composing the much favored diagonal stripes in a wide range of colors, prices

$5, $6.50, $8 to $15

BROADCLOTHS, CORDUROYS
Moderately Priced

50-inch Broadcloth, tan, green, Copenhagen, dark red, brown and black; smooth chiffon finish; offered at, a yard..... **$1.00**

Corduroys, 30 inches wide; colors, navy, gray, tan, garnet and purple; these are our $1.25 sellers; offered very specially Monday at, a yard..... **98c**

Hervy Welt Whip-Cord

56-inch Whipcord, all wool; colors, tan, gray and blue mixtures; a $2.00 value, offered at, a yard..... **$1.50**

Shepherd and Plaid Suiting

One lot Shepherd Plaid Suiting; also colors; sold regularly for 25c; very specially priced at, a yard..... **15c**

25c White Madras Nonday 15c

White and Cream Madras, figures and stripes; a regular 25c grade; on sale Monday at, a yard..... **15c**

TWO BIG SPECIALS IN TOWEL CRASH

Natural Color Linen Crash, our 8 1-2c grade; offered special Monday, a yard.. **6c**

Plain Crash with colored border; also blue and red cheegs; offered Monday at, a yard..... **12½c**

TOILET ARTICLES SPECIALLY PRICED FOR MONDAY'S SELLING

Pyralyn Combs

1 lot Pyralin Combs.....10c
Williams' Talcum 12c
Toilet Soap, 3 10c cakes to a box; Monday, a box.....19c

MONDAY'S

Specials on Ladies' Gloves and Hosiery

Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, regular price 50c, special Monday... **43c**
Ladies' 16-Button Kid Gloves, worth $3.50, special..... **$2.75**
Ladies' Short Kid Gloves, the $1.25 kind, special..... **75c**
Ladies' Fast Black Hose, a 15c seller; Monday, special..... **12c**
Ladies' All Silk Hose, Monday, a pair..... **43c**

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF

Clothing and Furnishings

Begins the Second Week With Unabated Interest

New Clothing Has Arrived

That had been bought before the proposed change had been brouget about. Each suit has been marked down and will go in this Clean Up Sale.

This Is Absolutely the Best Opportunity You Will Have to Supply Your Needs

Boys' Suits

A full line of boys' Knickerbocker suits, in plain blue serge and fancy worsteds. These are of the latest styes and designs, closing out prices as follows:

$3.00 SUITS AT..... $2.45
$3.50 SUITS AT..... $2.90
$4.00 SUITS AT..... $3.25
$5.00 SUITS AT..... $4.15
$6.00 SUITS AT..... $4.95
$6.50 SUITS AT..... $5.25
$7.50 SUITS AT..... $6.25

MEN'S SHIRTS

Men's Negligee Shirts, plain and fancy patterns; wide range of colors; worth up to $1.50; to close, each..... **89c**

Galatea Cloth

Galatea Cloth, in an attractive line of patterns, including stripes, checks and solid colors; special, a yard..... **14c**

10c Bleached Domestic, Monday, 12 yards for..... **$1.00**

Red Seal Gingham, Monday, a yard..... **10c**

BUY SHOES MONDAY

Men's $5.00 Shoes.....$4.25
Men's $4.50 Shoes.....$3.90
Men's $4.00 Shoes.....$3.45
Men's $3.50 Shoes.....$2.95
Men's $3.00 Shoes.....$2.58
Men's $2.50 Shoes.....$2.15

OUR LINE OF MEN'S SWEATERS IS STILL COMPLETE AND THE PRICE REDUCTIONS ARE STILL ON--DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM

Mistrot-Calahan Co.

ADJUST SCHOOLS TO THE COLLEGE

NEW EPOCH IN EDUCATION IS AT HAND SAYS NOTED EDUCATOR.

WRITES PROF. FRED SCOTT

Schools and Colleges Will Work in Harmony But Perfect Unity Is Impossible.

Professor Fred N. Scott of the chair of rhetoric in the University of Michigan, writes in the New York Sun:

The nice adjustment of the secondary school to the college or university so that a pupil may pass without undue waste of time and energy from one to the other is one of the most complicated and perplexing of educational problems. It is like the task of so arranging the time tables of a dozen intersecting railroads that close connections may be made at every junction. On the one side are the many colleges, each with its peculiar ideals and idiocyncrasies and queer little traditions, on the other side is the still greater number of secondary schools, each with its individual standards and its sweeping concessions to local needs. How can these parring elements be so combined as to form one harmonious system of popular education?

The nature of the problem and the progress that has been made toward its solution will become clearer if one considers the various relations which it is possible for the colleges and the high schools to maintain to each other. They would appear to be three in number.

First, the colleges, claiming their ancient prerogatives, may assume to dictate arbitrarily the terms upon which candidates will be admitted to academic membership, leaving it to the schools either to arrange their courses in accordance with the college requirements or to abandon altogether the work of preparation. Second, the schools may assert their right to arrange their courses as they think best or as their local conditions necessitate, leaving it to the colleges to adjust their requirements to the actual preparation of the catering students. Or, third, colleges and schools may come together on a friendly basis and by co-operation, compromise an adjustment of differences and arrive at a modus vivendi that is reasonably fair to each, even if not entirely satisfactory to either. As a matter of fact, American educational institutions have passed through the first of these stages and now seem to be in the second, or happily to have entered upon the third.

The first type of relationship, that in which the college is dominant, is the traditional one. The college as the historical center of learning and of culture, as the recognized head of the educational system, was naturally long in control of the situation. Its position was strategic. Being wholly independent of the schools, it could set its own standards and dictate its requirements. The schools might prepare, but whether their candidates should be accepted or rejected was the business of the college and of the college alone. It is true that when requirements for admission were under consideration the advice of the schoolmen was usually sought by the university authorities, but it was with the tacit understanding that when the conference was at an end the university would do precisely as it pleased and the schoolmen would have to make the best of it. Even in the Western States, where the relations between the high schools and the state universities have always been peculiarly intimate, this attitude of the higher educational institution toward the lower was long accepted on both sides as natural, normal and inevitable. It was the business of the university to make requirements, it was the duty of the schools to accept them.

In course of time, however, the schools became restless under college domination and began to assert their right to a voice in the framing of entrance requirements. Many causes combined to bring about this revulsion of feeling. One of them was in the increase in the number and importance to the community of the secondary schools. Another was the improvement in the general standing of the secondary teachers, leading to greater independence of thought and a desire for initiative. But the most potent cause of all has been the rapid growth of the vocational area among the schools and the hesitation of the colleges to accept the vocational subjects as satisfying part of the requirements for admission. It may be that the schools were over-eager in their clamor for the recognition of these subjects. It may be that the colleges were properly cautious in withholding credit for a new study until its value as a mental discipline had been thoroughly tested or until some continuing course had been provided in the college curriculum. However that may be, the difference of opinion on this point gave the secondary schoolmen and those within the college who sympathized with them an occasion for revolt and a center about which to rally their forces. Within the last few years the secondary party has grown increasingly bold. It has ventured to challenge the whole scheme of college entrance requirements as out of harmony with the conditions that now prevail in the secondary schools.

As one example among many it may be mentioned that in 1910 the High School Teachers' Association of New York city published the following protest:

"We believe that the interests of the 40,000 boys and girls who annually attend the nineteen high schools of this city cannot be wisely and fully served under present college entrance requirements. Our experience seems to prove the existence of a wide discrepancy between 'preparation for life' and 'preparation for college' as defined by college entrance requirements."

I have spoken of this movement as a revolt of the school men, but it must be said in justice that their university friends have fairly outdone them. At a meeting of the North Central Association of College and Secondary Schools held in Chicago last March President Judson of the University of Chicago used the following words:

"My notion is that we shall get some time the abolition of all specific requirements for entrance to college. * * * The solution which seems to me to be coming is this: Any good college will enter the student who comes from any good high school and give him the kind of things he can do to advantage, and if he cannot do things to advantage there, send him away. That is the simplest solution of the matter. It is not at all likely that first class schools are not going to give their pupils the best training possible, and if a boy is old enough to get through the high school under the hands of good teachers he is old enough to go into a college and do good work under the hands of other good teachers."

And at the same meeting President McVay of the University of North Dakota went so far as to say: "It is becoming clearer to many men in the field of education that the logic of the situation points to a material surrendering of the control of the secondary curriculum to the high school authorities, both in the character and in the amount of the units that are prescribed."

The limit of the movement (or, as some might say, the reductio ad absurdum) in this direction was perhaps attained last spring, when a meeting of school men was called in a western city for the purpose of inspecting a certain university and passing judgment upon its curriculum and methods.

All movements of revolt, however, are negative and transitional, and are of value only as they lead to something constructive. In this instance, fortunately, it is apparent that the falling out of faithful friends is only the prelude to a renewal of cordial relations upon a broader and sounder basis. There are many signs that both sides are coming to realize the wisdom of a co-operative union, where neither shall attempt to dictate terms to the other and where both, by recognizing each other's peculiar needs and ideals and limitations and by conceding when concession is necessary, shall attain to a mutual understanding.

The truth is that the colleges and the schools, when we clear our eyes of prejudice, are indispensable parts of one educational body between the members of which there is the most intimate and vital relationship. Each has a different function to perform, but one is just as necessary to the life of the body as the other is. We might as well talk of a living head without a trunk or a living trunk without a head as to speak of one of these parts of the educational organization as existing without the other. As for the so-called "requirements," they are, broadly speaking, simply statements of the natural and vital connection between the two indispensable members.

The indications that school and college authorities are tending toward this more organic view of their relations are many and unmistakable, but they are different in the west from what they are in the east, owing to a striking difference in methods of admission to college. Partly by tradition, partly because of temperament, the eastern colleges have always inclined toward admission by examination, whereas the western institutions, taking their cue from the University of Michigan, which followed the German system, have generally employed the method of certification.

The changes which may be noticed in the east, therefore, are mainly changes in the methods of examination. Of these by far the most important is the adoption at Harvard in 1911 of a new set of entrance requirements especially designed to bring that university into a closer articulation with the average secondary school. In place of a series of detailed examinations, the effect of which was to impose upon the secondary schools a rigid scheme of preparatory courses, Harvard now requires an examination of a broad and liberal character in only four subjects, of which English is the only one absolutely required. "Graduation from a good general four year high school in any state," says President Pritchett of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in his comment upon the new requirements, "admits directly to Harvard College, provided the applicant can demonstrate in a reasonable test that he has really done the work which his high school course covers," and he remarks elsewhere in the same article that no event of recent years has had greater significance than Harvard's adoption of this new scheme.

In the west, where entrance examinations have virtually disappeared, the important changes, aside from the general acceptance of vocational subjects, have naturally been in the method of certification.

Whether the system of examinations or the system of accrediting will in the long run be found the better instrument to bring about the desired articulation of school and college is a question upon which east and west will probably long continue to differ. It is worthy of remark, however, that while a certain form of accrediting has made headway in the east (even Harvard now requires a detailed statement of the candidate's school work and gives some weight to it) the west has shown no disposition to return to the method of examination, but is continually retreating farther from it. For my part I find it impossible to agree with President Pritchett when he says "The college owes it to itself and to its position in education to open its doors to such a graduate (of any four year high school) * * * only when he has shown by reasonable elementary tests that his work in the high school has resulted in a training which fits him for the college studies." The commission on accredited schools has, I think, found a better way, at least one better adapted to the western states. It is true, as he adds, that "today in the institutions that admit by certificate from the four year high schools many more high school graduates are accepted than are really ready." But precisely the same thing may be said of the institutions that admit upon examination. I venture to question whether a greater number of unfit pupils have been admitted to the leading state universities on certificate than have been dexteriously slipped into the examining universities by expert coaches. The percentage, at any rate, of unfit graduates who are held back by conscientious principals—and without the principal's positive and explicit recommendation no graduate is accepted—is probably just as high as the percentage of unfit candidates rejected on examination.

In conclusion let me say that no matter how much progress has been made in one direction or another, there is still unlimited scope for improvement. Much time and energy have been expended in the search for a universal formula by which the relations of high school and university can be settled once for all. Educators in both school and college have assumed that if only the right subjects could be selected, if only the right number of hours could be assigned to each subject, if only new method of examination or accrediting or inspection could be discovered, the problem would be solved and the school authorities could turn their attention to something else. This, however, is a fallacious hope. It may be safely asserted that no such formula will be discovered—not at least as long as schools and colleges are alive and in a healthy condition. High schools will forever be compelled to adjust themselves continually to changing environments and powerful waves of popular sentiment. Universities, if they are worthy of the name, will forever be discontented with their curricula and the preparation of their students. Maladjustments between high school and college are bound to arise, and in these emergencies there must be at hand trained officials always on the alert to detect signs of trouble and apply a lubricant before the friction has injured the educational machinery. What especially needs attention at the present time, at least in the west, is the discovery and training of expert school inspectors—broadminded, courteous, tactful men, who in scholarship will hold the respect of the university faculties and in knowledge of secondary matters will hold the respect of the schoolmen. Persons thus gifted and equipped and willing to remain in the service are hard to find and when found should command large salaries. When such a body of men is at work everywhere, meditating unremittingly between school and college, the dangers and difficulties of the present situation will tend rapidly to disappear.

Boy's Knowledge of French History.

One afternoon the boy of Tunis (now visiting in Paris) was conducted to the gallery of battle pictures, says Le Cride Paris. He found all the paintings admirable. They first showed him Philip Augustus at Bouvines.

"That's Napoleon I, isn't it?" said the boy.

"No," said Mr. De Nolhac, "that is not Napoleon I, but quite the same a great warrior."

They passed to St. Louis, who, on the bridge of Taillebourg, was battling like the archangel Michael himself.

"That's Napoleon I?" queried the boy with a wink of the eye.

"No," said M. De Nolhac.

They arrived at Henry IV; who was carrying bread to the besieged Parisians.

"Napoleon I?"

"No, that's Henry IV."

The boy was visibly disappointed. They skipped Louis XIV and XV and passed quickly to the wars of the empire. They stopped before the battle of Austerlitz.

"Napoleon I?" asked the boy.

"Yes," said M. De Nolhac. "How! Your highness has recognized it? How admirable that is! Ah, truly, your highness knows the history of France marvelously well!"—New Orleans Picayune.

News Want Ads bring results.

Cream for the Chaps

If these cool mornings make your face, lips and hands chap, you need a good Cream to rub on them.

Benzoin and Almond Cream

Will serve the purpose. It relieves all irritation and protects the skin. Rub it on before you go out and see the difference. For gentlemen after shaving it is great. Use it and drive the chaps away.

Provident Drug Company

The Star Grocery Co.

Ind. Phones 175-1681
S. W. 688-689

Texas Concrete Co

Walks, Curbs and Concrete Work of all kinds. Office U. L. Johnson & Sons. Both Phones 304.

WOLFE
THE FLORIST

Is now selling Bulbs for Christmas bloom. Hyacinths, Pushkias, Narcissus, in white and yellow, on sale now at

WOLFE, The Florist
BOTH PHONES.

Hamilton-Turner Grocery Company
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WACO, TEXAS.

Agents Texas Refining Co.'s El Toro Lard Compound. Guaranteed equal to any hog lard. Made from cream of the cotton. Pure, wholesome, healthful.
DEMAND EL TORO.
We are here to serve you. Keep us busy.

The New Exchange Hotel

The Best in the Southwest for the Price--- The Home of the Farmer and Traveling Man

145--Outside, Clean, Cool Rooms, With or Without Private Bath--145

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Both European and American Plans

Rates Reasonable and Service the Best

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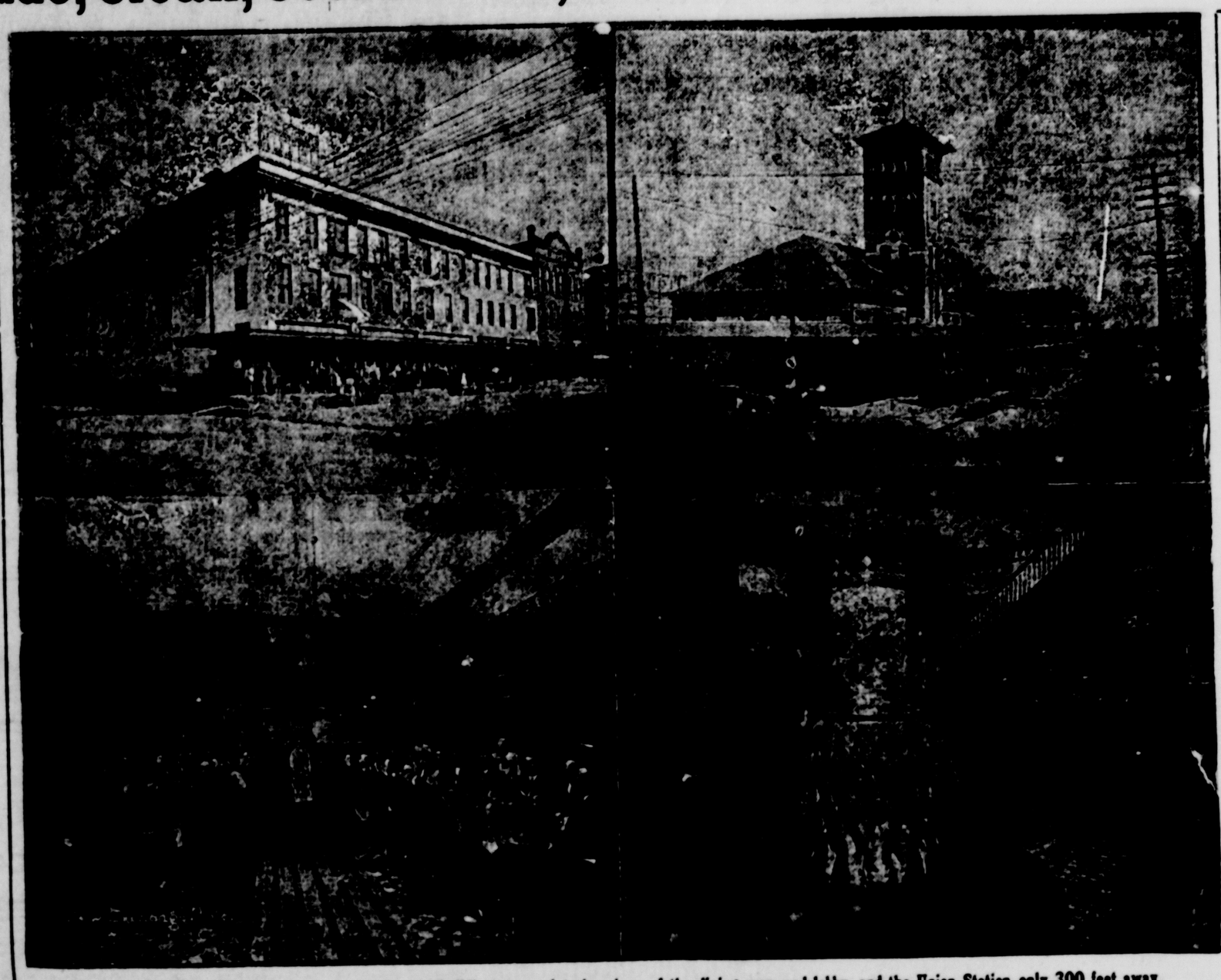

Views of The New Exchange Hotel, showing the building proper, interior views of the dining room and lobby, and the Union Station, only 300 feet away.

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Improvement is Our Watchword

A. D. ADAMS
PROPRIETOR

Third and Franklin Streets
Waco, Texas

Highway Situation in Colorado

By Charles W. Comstock, State Engineer.

The office of State Engineer in Colorado was established to give assistance on irrigation work, which is a very complicated problem. However, as there was formedly no other engineering department to which questions relating to roads and bridges could be referred, this department did all the work the state has done in these lines prior to the establishment of the Highway Commission, January 1, 1910.

The Highway Commission consists of three members appointed by the governor for a term of six years. The chairman receives a salary of $1200 per year and the other members receive $600 per year. They elect and direct the work of a secretary-engineer, who has general charge of the detail work of the commission.

As the appropriations for the secretary-engineer of the highway commission are small and his field crews are very small, the state engineer is still required to do more or less work in connection with the roads and bridges. The seventeenth general assembly in 1909 named the state engineer as a member of the board of construction on each of the 29 roads and the 22 bridges for which appropriations were made. As the appropriations were small in most cases, and as there was no provision in the state engineer's office for the organization and payment of a party of field engineers, and a general policy was adopted of having all necessary surveys and other field work done by the county surveyors wherever practicable. In some instances the counties paid for this work from their own funds. In others it was paid from the state appropriation for the construction of the road. In all cases the state saved the time and expense incident to sending a party from one county to another. In general, however, the system is not satisfactory.

This is the sixth of the series of articles written by the state officials of other states at the request of Robert J. Potts, professor of Highway Engineering of the A. & M. College of Texas.

Colorado's Highway Commission is only 20 months old, and its authority and its support are not what they should be.

This article is very valuable, as it states frankly some of the very same abuses that are current in Texas.

While the county surveyors of some counties are able men of mature judgment who make good locations, and whose estimates and recommendations can be relied upon, it happens in many counties that the county surveyors have none of these qualifications. In some instances the survey work has had to be done a second time either by the county surveyor or some one else selected in his place, but always with a loss of time and at a considerable increase of expense.

Must Have Enough Funds.

I think it extremely important that the state engineer's office or the highway commission, whichever may be placed in charge of future road work, should be provided with sufficient funds to organize and maintain a field party of competent men whose business it should be to accumulate all necessary data upon which to base specifications and contracts.

Of the 29 roads, with the construction of which the legislature charged this office as a member of the various boards of construction, all have been completed or are under contract.

Of the 22 bridges, 17 are either completed or are in progress of constuction. Three of the remaining five will be contracted for as soon as the drawings can be completed. The other two cannot be built unless the eighteenth general assemly shall see fit to make some further appropriations for them. The amounts appropriated by the seventeenth general assembly, in addition to the amounts which could be contributed by the counties and by other interested parties, are not sufficient to build these bridges. These two are the bridge across the Grand river at Grand Junction, in Mesa county, and the bridge across Maroon Creek canyon, in Pitkin county.

State Designs Bridges.

It has been the policy of this office to design in detail all of the bridges to be constructed under state appropriation, whether of steel, wood, concrete or other material. It has been extremely difficult to get reasonable bids in many instances. For years there has existed a recognized pool among highway bridge contractors who divide the state into districts and allot one district to each contractor. Although there is a semblance of competitive bidding whenever a bridge is advertised, the low bidder in each competition (?) is known in advance to the members of the pool and the others place their bids above his figures. This in itself would not do so much damage if it were not for the practice of "loading the bid" with a certain amount over and above the price which the contractor is to receive, this additional amount being distributed among the other bidders. The amount of which the state or the county is robbed by this practice in any specific case is difficult to ascertain, but a little light is thrown on the subject by the following facts:

How the Bridge Pool Works.

In one instance, by a series of fortuitous happenings, a bridge contract was awarded to a contractor not in the pool, after all bids received in response to a previous advertisement had been rejected. The saving on this contract was nearly $6000, and this was nearly 50 per cent of the price which had finally to be paid for the work. Had the contract been given to the member of the pool who was low bidder at the first competition, practically one-third of the money paid to him would have been in excess of the cost of the work plus the legitimate profit.

In July, 1909, the state engineer, well aware of the existence of this pool and of the method of its operation, endeavored to evade it by awarding a general contract for all the structural steel work to be built by the state during this biennial period at specified prices per pound for the finished work delivered at Colorado common points. Specifications and a contract on this basis were prepared and advertisements for bids inserted in a number of engineering periodicals throughout the United States. A bonafide bid from a responsible firm, accompanied by a check for $2000 as a guarantee of good faith, was received, naming the following prices:

Riveted steel trusses, 3.75 cents per pound.

Rolled steel floor beams and poists, 3.00 cents per pound.

Steel lattice railings, 5.00 cents per pound.

Tubular piers and bracing, 3.40 cents per pound.

The state engineer was prepared to accept this bid and execute a contract at these prices. However, when the proposed contract was submitted to the attorney general, he, in consultation with the attorneys for the bidder, decided that the contract could not properly be executed under the terms of the appropriation bills. This move, therefore, had to be abandoned.

How State Could Have Saved.

As an illustration of the saving which could have been made by this contract, the cos tof one of the bridges now under construction in Garfield county under this proposed contract, as compared with its cost under the contract, the cost of one of the bridges may be shown. The steel in one of these bridges weighs 181,340 pounds. Of this 18,240 pounds is in the steel floor beams, which would have been delivered under the proposed contract at Colorado common points at 3 cents per pound. The remainder of the work would have cost 3.75 cents per pound, making the total $6663.45. To this must be added the additional freight from common points to points on the Western Slope at $12 per ton. This amounts to $1088.04. The cost of erection would probably not exceed $15 per ton, but if taken at $20 per ton would amount to $1815.40. The total cost of the steel work erected would have been $9584.89. The wooden floor, at $35 per 1000 feet, board measure, would cost $1050. The masonry substructure would cost not to exceed $5000, basing this on separate contracts for masonry which have been awarded by this office. The total cost of the completed bridge would then be $15,614.89. The actual price named in the contract which was executed for the construction of this bridge is $24,000, a little more than 50 per cent of what the bridge would have cost under the proposed contract.

These two instances are probably fairly indicative of the extent to which the state and county treasuries are robbed by this pool arrangement.

Bidders Prepare the Plans.

A practice which has become too prevalent in many states is that of building bridges on designs submitted by the bidders with their bids. In cases of this kind the bidders first ascertain how much money the state or county has to apply to the construction of the bridge in question. The design is then prepared so as to be built with a minimum of metal and at the lowest possible cost. The difference between the actual cost and the amount which will be paid for the bridge, is of course, the contractors' profit. Since he cannot in most cases increase the amount appropriated to pay for the work, he devotes his energies to decreasing the cost, and in doing so takes longer chances than almost any other class of gamblers. Although these structures are nominally designed to carry certain specified loads, few of them would do so with the margin of safety generally accepted by the engineering profession as necessary in such structures. The bidder simply wagers, with the odds in his favor, and the specified load will not actually be applied to the bridge. In preparing and pushing these designs for shoddy work, the bidder relies on the fact that most of the public officials with whom he has to deal are without competent technical advice, and that they will therefore be mislead by showy drawings into overlooking the inherent defects.

Road Improvement Fund.

The administration of the internal improvement fund in the past has not been efficient. Each assembly has attempted to chop it up into little pieces so that each county would get a little. The division has apparently borne no relation to the necessities of the different counties, but has depended more upon their relative influence in the legislative halls. Thus it has happened that appropriations of three or four thousand dollars have been obtained to build bridges costing between fifteen hundred and two thousand dollars. In other instances appropriations of two or three thousand dollars have been made to build a road or a bridge which should properly cost ten or twenty times that sum. As a result, the larger works, requiring the expenditure of a large amount of money at one time, have remained undone, while two, three or four thousand dollars have been almost wased here, there and everywhere in the building of three or four miles of road, or in the repairing of a road previously built, which should properly have been maintained by the county in which it is located.

Should Have Wide Latitude.

This matter properly comes up for consideration in this report since the state engineer is nearly always one member of the board of construction named in the acts making appropriations for internal improvements. The seventeenth general assembly created a highway commission, and during the past two years this commission has appointed, has organized, and has selected an engineer. It is believed that the internal improvement fund can be used more effectively and to better advantage under the direction of the highway commission than in any other way. In its administration the highway commission should have the widest latitude. It should not be hampered by legislative appropriations or subdivisions of funds. It should have the authority to expend this money at such places and in such sums as seems best to it, after an examination of conditions. If the highway commission is given this authority, it will not spend some money in each county every year, but what it does spend can be made to count.

The seventeenth general assembly appropriated $177,650.00 from the internal improvement fund. The largest appropriation for any one purpose was $7,500. It appropriated $6,480 towards building a bridge across the Grand river near Grand Junction. A bridge at this point will be at least 1000 feet long, and must be upwards of 220 feet in width. A suitable bridge will probably cost not less than $100,000. The state appropriation is a mere drop in the bucket, and it is too much to expect the people of Mesa county to raise all the additional money required, in one year. Had this entire fund been in the hands of the highway commission, and had this commission believed that the demand for the bridge justified the expenditure, it could have very properly paid forty or fifty thousand dollars toward the construction of the bridge, if the people interested had raised the balance. In this way, and in this way only, can larger works which will form a necessary part of the highway system of the state be constructed.

News Want Ads bring results.

GERMANY'S HONOR ORDERS

Government Decorates Thousands in all Walks of Life—Army Rivalry Keen.

A Berlin dispatch to the Springfield Daily Leader reports there are in existence more than 2000 "orders" and "decorations" conferred as a mark of honor and distinction and for services rendered. To this number of "stars," "crosses" and "medals" Emperor William has just added two more. Now some of the German papers are beginning to ask whether there are not already such a large number that many of them will soon begin to lose the distinction and honor that so long attached to their possession.

There is not a principality, however small, which has not half a dozen "orders" with which the ruler can gratify the vanity of his subjects. The 26 states which make up the German empire alone have several hundred. Were the rulers of the German states to exchange with one another all their "orders," each would have more than could find room upon his chest. Russia, Austria and England each have an imposing list of "stars" and "crosses," some as large as a small saucer.

Worse Than Office Seeking.

In few countries is there such a craving to be the recipient of an "order" as in Germany, Austria and Russia. It exceeds even the craving for office among American politicians. The pride and satisfaction of an Austrian or a German, who has just received an "order," as they are called in German, is almost beyond conception to any one not familiar with this peculiar trait of character. And it is not confined to monarchies. What a son of the republic of France would not do for the coveted cross of the Legion of Honor, could hardly be chronicled, while in the United States this same feeling finds expression in the many beautiful insignias worn by members of secret societies.

The number of Germans who may wear a little gilt cross or enameled star upon their breasts runs into thousands and includes all walks of life. They are most numerous in the army and navy where there exists much rivalry for these marks of favor and distinction. Even ministers of the gospel are "decorated" by the government.

Many Honored in Germany.

In connection with the annual fall review of troops in Berlin, and the big "kaiser maneuvers" early in September, there was a veritable rain of "orders." The list of names thus honored filled four newspaper columns set in small type.

An examination of the long list of "orders" that have been created from time to time discloses that many have been "extinguished" or "died out." Not a few had peculiar titles. The "Order of the Holy Oil Bottle," created in France A. D. 899, leaves some doubt from its name as to what service this "decoration" was conferred for. The French order of the "Cock and Hand," first conferred in 1050, has disappeared, as have also the "Order of the Ship and Sea Mussel," the "Order of the Girdle of Hope," and the "Order of the Porcupine," all created in France.

The "Order of Virtue," created in Mecklenburg in 1763, has not been conferred for many years. Whether [illegible] the qualifications are too [illegible] modern times, the records do not disclose. The [illegible] Ladies Order of the Slaves of [illegible] is another beautiful gold [illegible] star" which is no longer conferred. The "Order of Methusalem" and [illegible] "Order of Silence or the Sword" also have died out, probably for lack of eligibles. The decoration created by the king of Saxony in 1719, called the "Order of Faithfulness" and conferred only upon women, is another German order no longer in existence.

Imported Honey Impure.

Recently out of 72 samples of honey from Haiti, Cuba and Mexico, analyzed at the government bureau of chemistry, only one of them was found really fit to eat, and that was not a good grade. There seemed to be carious troubles with this imported honey, first of all uncleanliness, second, poorly extracted or separated from the honeycomb; third, unpleasant flavor. Probably th unpleasant flavor may have been brought about in a degree by the uncleanliness of these 72 samples of honey. Anything that is imported many people foolishly believe is much better than the domestic article, whether it be foodstuffs, beverages, wearing apparel or jewelry. But the really country-loving citizen should make sure he is right about these things if he is square enough to want to give his own countrymen a square deal. Imported honey would lead many people to believe that it must be of a very superior quality and far superior to our own quality, because of the tropical flowers. If nothing more. But actual tests and experiments prove that American honey is far superior in every respect to the imported article and also cleaner and more wholesome.

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GIRLS MARRY TOO YOUNG--ATHERTON

FAMOUS NOVELIST PRESCRIBES 25 YEARS, AND 30-35 FOR THE MEN.

MODERN WOMAN HER THEME

She Blames "Commercialism" for Change of Good Old Ideals Among Young Women.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the famous novelist, believes that girls should not marry until they are from 25 to 30, and men from 30 to 35 years old. She also declares in the Los Angeles Examiner that the present evolutionizing and expanding sphere of woman's activity will not materially impair the function of the home or lessen the influence of romance upon the lives of men and women.

Mrs. Atherton is a Californian, is recognized as one of the most brilliant literary women of her time, and the long series of novels she has written has won her international fame. She is a traveler, a deep student of present day problems and a close observer of modern life in America and abroad, especially those concerning her sex. In the following article, writ-Mrs. Atherton presents her interesting Mrs .Atherton presents her interesting views of woman and her place in the world of today:

The Novelist's Views.

I think the tendency of the modern woman is a greater and greater leaning toward independence. The modern woman perhaps will not marry unless she be a woman who wants a family. Heretofore in years gone by woman was taught by tradition to believe the culmination of ideal womanhood was marriage—an ideal that has undergone a vast change within the last ten years.

It is a sort of natural climax brought on by modern evolution of, well, say commercialism, perhaps. The strife for livelihood makes necessary the securing of employment by girls and women. They are simply compelled to support themselves—a condition that is as much of an ideal to some as a tragedy to others. That is why they won't marry merely for the sake of being supported.

A woman, of course, whose soul is yearning for a home, naturally will marry earlier than a girl whose ambition impels the seeking of a career whether it be art, music, the stage or any other goal. To me it seems there is nothing more tragic than for a woman who is not domestically inclined, has no particular yearning toward motherhood, whose innermost soul strives for perhaps a career where her individuality can assert itself, to be shackled be wedlock and her ambition and talent die of inanition. Yet these same women will do their sacred duty and live on with men whose evening home-coming is deadened by a day's toil where business exhausts them.

Cause of Unhappiness.

I believe careers are open to a very great number of women that heretofore were denied them, due solely to this so-called feminine movement. Matrimony has been the ideal for so many years that woman has been led to believe marriage was the apex of their existence. Anybody knows there are many families where happiness is not what it should be, where neither the wives nor husbands are happy, to say nothing of the children.

Now they find many walks of life where they will develop interest and comfort. Man wants a variety in business to keep from becoming stagnant; the same should apply to the wife, for certainly domesticity will have a tendency to dwarf as much as a business office. That is why I believe woman is becoming more of a factor to be reckoned with, for she is finding her place.

As for the effect of this evolution of the sphere of woman upon home life, I don't think there will be a material change. Aside from the servant question, which is far more important than the question of whether a woman should vote or not, a woman that wants a home will have a home. Even at that, if she wants to vote, become broader through public contact with important events and national affairs, and become interesting in general, I can't see where the world is going to suffer such a shock. A woman who is homeless or childless should not be put on a shelf as worthless. Some are far more equipped for general usefulness after having passed the thirty-year mark than when emerging from their teens.

I know one woman in England whose wealth would permit her to have every care of her eight children attended to by servants or maids, yet she gives a part of her time to suffrage, has been jailed for the cause, and yet attends to all her children herself and fairly worships them. Of course, there are some men who neglect their homes, or would from any cause, but generally speaking, man does not slight his home for the sake of voting.

Take the woman's club, for instance. The rich and fashionable follow sports, so to speak, the golf links, boating, motoring, etc., and have other countless diversions. Should the domestic woman simply live on in idleness? That is the blessing of clubs. A woman may have any number of children, who in time marry or leave home. It is a godsend that such a woman should have a club to relieve the monotony of merely living in the past. I do not believe woman's clubs are going to be the means of breaking up many homes, regardless of a few beliefs to the contrary.

In the past woman could not take any initiative in politics, art, music, or other development of her talent, because men did not uphold it, but now suffrage has aided materially in dispelling this fallacy. If her individuality craves for hearing, she not only is justified, but men actually uphold her; and this, believe me, will do much toward woman's enlightenment—not as a medium of breaking up homes.

Preserves The Romance.

Rather than a destroyer of romance, suffrage should tend to binding a husband and wife more closely together, provided there exists a proper devotion between the two. You have heard men say they could not talk of certain subjects at home because their wives were not informed.

On the other hand, many a man comes home from business cares in a state of physical exhaustion. Such men would not gain much by having a wife to continue the day's work in a political discussion. Yet if such a man did desire to have a wife, interesting and well informed, the question is open as to whether she would act as a bore to him or the contrary.

Frankly, there are recognized authorities who firmly believe in the intellectual supremacy of a woman's mind, and merely because a man is a man is no reason why the wife should not excel in mental equipment if she has the inherent quality to so develop.

There is no use evading the question, but that seems to be the trouble with some men, they apparently fear the woman will get ahead of them. This is a state that is reluctantly admitted by some; nevertheless there are women who develop just as rapidly, if not more, during the noonday age of thirty than men.

More than one home secret of unhappiness would reveal that the man has begun to retrograde as the woman has begun to advance. Any human being knows that some marriages of early years have wrought disaster to the couple's happiness and comfort when later years has added wisdom and knowledge to married life.

The Love of Sport.

So far as woman's political activity or club life having a tendency to destroy the old-fashioned romance ,we hear so much about, that dread is misplaced. Possibly admitting, for the sake of argument, that romance as our grandfathers knew it has begun to wane, I believe the girl of modern times is gifted with more discriminating power and knowledge than she had when she sat in a moonlit window and waited for her plumed knight to appear.

Knowledge is diffused through so many mediums that one cannot but help gain by wisdom. Constant association, rubbing elbows, if you will with the opposite of sex has had much to do with this dethroning of romance.

A girl is but human, the same as the boy, and she likes athletic sports and follows with equal interest—in fact, they become pals, so to speak. Golf links, rowing, motoring, etc., may be said to be the means of killing our old-fashioned romance, but I can't believe it that way. Perhaps in a large city where a girl is naturally shut up and denied companionship, she'll adhere to such romantic ideals, but to girls who come in constant association with life as it really is, the same old-fashioned romance taints with sentimentality.

I believe young couples would be far better off if girls married at from 25 to 30 and the men from 30 to 35; for at these ages their minds have developed, and maturity aids materially in choosing a life-long mate.

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ALIEN HORDES RETURN

600,000 HIED THEM HOMEWARD LAST YEAR, REPORTS SHOW.

Most of the Lonesome Foreigners Went Back With "Bunches" More Than They Brought.

Must is said of the constant flow of the people of Europe into America. Eleven millions of new Americans in the last 19 years came in through the port of New York alone. But nearly every one appears to forget the "back current"—the enormous number of foreigners who stay in this country only a little while and then, with a few hundred dollars saved up, return to their own lands.

This "back current" is large and important. In the 19 years 44 per cent, or 4,800,000 out of the 11,000,000 who had come here, returned to Europe. Some years more went back than arrived here. In 1908, 620,000 foreigners, credited as part of new America, set sail for their old homes. That year only 355,000 arrived, so there was an actual immigration deficit of 265,000, says the New York Sun.

A balance on the wrong side has only happened once or twice, but the last complete figures—those for 1911—show that while 600,000 immigrants passed through Ellis Island, 440,000 took returning steamers during the same period, a net immigration of only 160,000.

Some years have been big ones of course from the point of view of added Americans; even in these the back current pulls down the total. Thus 1907 was a banner year, and 1,200,000 immigrants came in. But rows of little figures in the books of steamers plying out of New York to the countries of Europe proved that this very year over half a million—528,000, to be exact—slipped back to take up their lives in their native towns or cities just as before.

Ellis Island is so picturesque and imposing, its massed crowds so dramatic, the entire immigration system so significant of continuing prosperity and unbounded opportunity, that people do not think of the steamers that are constantly and untheatrically carrying immigrants back week in and week out. The steerage of the big and little liners going east are not indeed so crowded as they are upon the western passage, but they are comfortably filled. An empty steerage, even relatively, going east is a thing seldom known.

Return Is Steady.

What is more, the procession of returning immigrants is steady, and now a common thing. It is well understood by the transportation people and is a profitable extra traffic. It long ago passed out of the class of valuable by-product with the steamships and is now a prominent source of their revenues.

In 19 years nearly five million people crossed back to Europe. Nearly a quarter of that number went back in the last two years. In the fiscal year ended last June there were 600,000 of these returning Europeans, each with a little money saved, and the year before that 500,000. These two sets of figures are significant beside the back current average of the 19 years—260,000.

The growing back current is regarded as curious, with labor much in demand and wages relatively high. So far as any one has attempted to analyze the return movement, it is seen to be that of the successful. The failures and those who can do only a little better than work from hand to mouth daily have stayed here. Practically going back almost daily in the steerages of outgoing steamers are the capitalists, the men who have won out.

A very little money means a lifetime of competence to many of these people. The average returning immigrant is rich with $1200, he is practically a plutocrat with $2000. Sums under $1000 amply satisfy many.

An interesting story was told not long ago by a traveller just returned from Sicily. He was a good American and he was on Mount Etna one night. He met a Sicilian whom he afterward described as looking precisely like a brigand. He proved, however, a very loquacious Italian, who at once recognized the American as such and inquired if he came from New York. The brigand spoke excellent English. Being assured on this point, he pulled a card in English from his pocket. It was his own, and showed that for several years he had been a barber on Third avenue.

His story was like many another. He had gradually saved up some hundreds of dollars, and when these were amassed he left the country he had never even informally adopted and went back to his own blue sky and sunny climate. He did not like America to live in, though he did like American dollars. The few had set him up for life.

All Classes Go.

Italians, Hungarians and Slavs make up by far the largest proportion of these returning immigrants. They are divided into two classes, those who use their small savings to give them lazy comfort, a single American dollar or its equivalent having enormous purchasing power in these southern European countries, and those who put their little capital into business, very frequently into agriculture. So many of these immigrants in fact have bought land in order to become proprietors instead of rent-paying peasants that in certain districts farming land that a few years ago sold for $40 an acre now brings hundreds of dollars.

Of course the average returning immigrant cannot out of his savings buy much land at figures like these. This is what happens: Sometimes an individual is content with an acre or two and lives in happiness and prosperity upon it. Again, a number of returning immigrants form themselves into an association and work a fair-sized piece of land in common.

At times an even more ambitious scheme is worked out. Much land is purchased, and a large part of the money needed comes direct from America on loan. Eventually it is almost certain all the lenders will find their way back to their old home and take an actual personal interest in their investment. Meanwhile they have something to look forward to. An authority says that some of these associations are so large that they have managed to buy good sized estates.

"Emigrant Aliens."

"Emigrant aliens" are what these people of the back current are officially called. The evidence is that very few of them ever intended to stay in America. They came over for the money they could not make in their own country. As some one has expressed it, "the United States is their workshop and Europe their home."

It is interesting to compare these big percentages of the southern nations that flit into America and speedily flit away from it with the tenacity with which the Jewish immigrants continue in this country, no matter whether their success is big or little. Not far from 15 per cent of the recent immigration from Europe to America has been that of the Jews. Less than 2 per cent of them have returned. Irish, German, French and Scandinavians stick in the same way. The back current is of the southern people.

In the towns, villages and cities to which the travelers return they are called Americans and looked up to with respect. The men that across the seas have earned as much as $12 or $14 a week are magnates. They fill the younger element with envy and awe, and in their turn these go out to win fortune. For two or three or four hundred dollars a man builds himself a house in his village. From 60 cents to $1 a day gives him an excellent living.

All the countries concerned and the immigration authorities of the United States have studied this situation and many interesting incidents are to be found hidden away in the reports. Of a certain little village in Italy this was discovered:

"The vice-mayor says that between $240 and $300 was sent from America weekly" (a cash fortune for a little Italian village, by the way). "A large proprietor says that families, seeing their heads depart for America, are satisfied, because they are sure to receive money from them. The houses that were dirty and neglected are now improved. The relations between the proprietors and peasants have changed, and there are some peasants whose greetings are surly. Those who return from America purchase a house with a small estate. Where this is not sufficient they resort to hiring lands or to the partnership system. The Americans come back improved, more clever and intelligent. A peasant said to the commission: 'The Americans have brought here the paradise.'"

Another village report of the Royal Italian commission says:

"Those returned from America purchase pieces of land. These 'Americans' buy the houses and dress well. The mayor of San Fili says peasants now live better than proprietors. Those returned from America, accustomed to high wages and good living, do not adapt themselves any longer to the hard labor of the old country."

Fishers Take to Motor Boats.

No invention of recent years has benefited the people engaged in the fisheries along Norway's western coast to such an extent as has the invention of the motor. A large percentage of the inhabitants here are engaged in fishing, as were their forefathers for centuries. The industry provides a living, but rarely enables persons so engaged to accumulate much beyond the necessaries of life. It formerly required no little capital to fit out even a small steamer for fishing purposes; sail and row boats were unsafe in the rough seas of the unprotected coast.

With the advent of the motor boat the problem was solved, as it no longer required any great capital to fit out fishing vessels; it enabled people with small means to become owners of vessels that were not dependent on wind and weather, and there are today thousands of motors employed. No other kind are procured for this purpose.—Indianapolis News.

THE SANITARY HOTEL

SPECIALIST JOURNAL CALLS IT AN ASSET TO PROPRIETOR.

Strong Advice Not to Wait for Laws, But Clean the Public Hostelry Now.

Various state governments throughout the United States have formulated laws governing the sanitary question in hotels, the Southern Hotel Journal notes. In a majority of cases we believe these laws are just and equitable. Also in a majority of cases we feel satisfied that the hotel proprietors are seeing to it that such laws are carried out in their own hotels and inns.

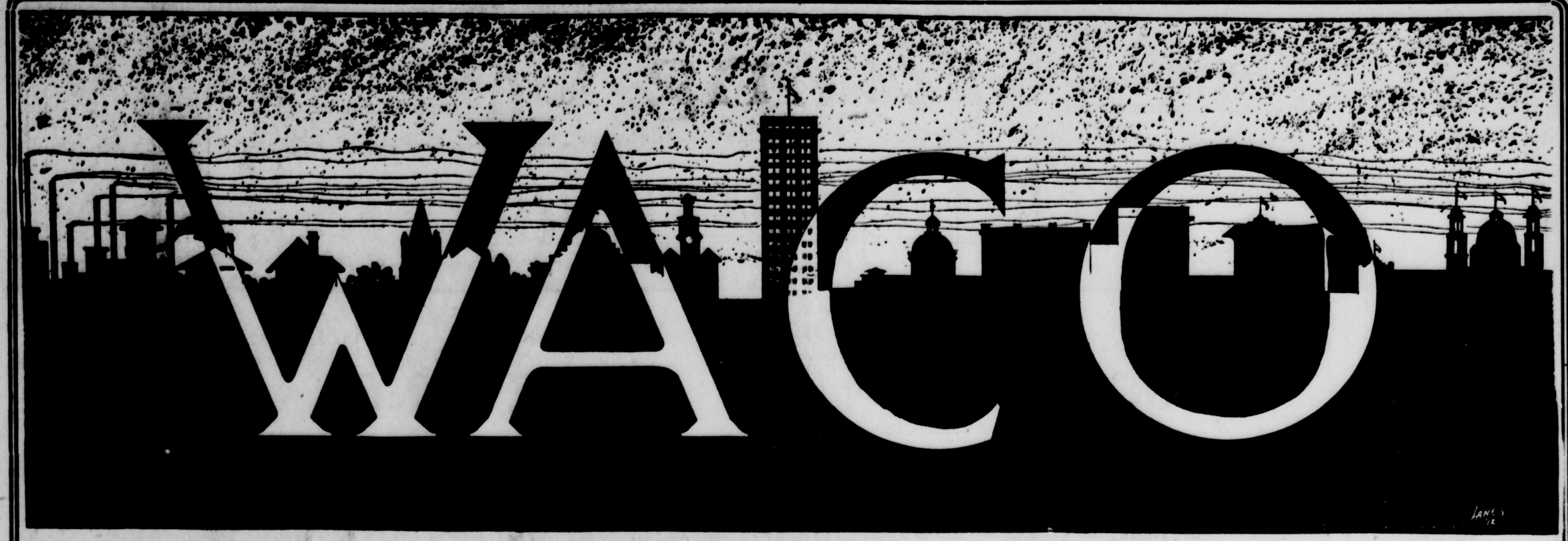
The state of Georgia requires kitchens and dining rooms to be screened and all toilets kept clean. The use of a common drinking cup is forbidden now by most railroad companies and in many states.

But we want to ask: "Why should it be necessary for a hotel proprietor to wait for laws to compel him to keep his house sanitary?" Really a sanitary hotel is an added asset for any proprietor. The cost and the work incident to keeping your hotel perfectly sanitary is small. The traveling public is quick to notice and will appreciate your efforts. There is no excuse for discarded meats and vegetables to remain in the storeroom or kitchen. And refuse piles are not only nauseating and an eyesore, but they are easily done away with. It is by accumulating piles of trash and "slops" that flies are bred, bringing worry, discomfort and disease to the hotel guests. Away with the source of flies' breeding place; keep your hotels and surroundings clean and sanitary.

We have noticed many hotels, especially the smaller ones, that are careless about keeping the cuspidors cleaned out; that allow the toilets to be unpresentable, and where things in the kitchens and surroundings are very lax. This should not be. We appeal to the hotel proprietor to at once look after these things. All hotel corridors, bedrooms, kitchens and outhouses should be thoroughly fumigated and disinfectants used. The expense and trouble are not great, but the benefits and the saved health are wonderful compensations.

Every hotel in the south that has not already done so should install at its public drinking places the sanitary drinking cup. These may be bought in thousand lots at a very low price. The advertisement of your hotel is printed upon the cups without extra charge, and the public appreciates such a courtesy on the part of the hotel. The proprietor will find he receives many thanks from various guests upon the installation of the sanitary drinking cup. Investigate this cup question, my friends.

The bakery is often a source of trouble to the hotel man. Too often the hired bakers and their assistants are careless and sloven. All hotel bread is not as clean as it might be. There are several firms of big bakers in the south who make a specialty of baking bread and rolls for hotels. These big bakeries are kept clean and sanitary to the last degree. Much money might be saved the hotel proprietor if he investigated having his bread shipped to him daily from Atlanta or some other convenient southern point, and the bread will come to the hotel clean and sanitary.



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Church Advertises and Finds That It Pays Well

Unitarians at Montclair Adopt Business Methods to Secure Civic Reforms and Meet Social Needs. Moving Picture Show an Asset.

If advertising can sell goods, why cannot it also be used to bring about civic reforms, to better government and to advance the life and enjoyment of a community? There is a church that thinks it can. Precisely as if it were a department store, only, of course, on a much smaller scale, this church is buying newspaper space and putting out well written display advertisements. These advocate among other things the wider use of school buildings, the need of house for people of moderate means and more social opportunities for the middle class. The pastor writes the advertisements and they have attracted much attention.

The church that originated this idea and is already getting results with it is the Unity church of Montclair, N. J., says a writer in the New York Sun. It is a Unitarian organization. Its idea of entering into the community life and improving it grew out of a playground the church established in its back yard in the summer of 1911.

A Moving Picture Show.

Montclair has no moving picture show and no theater. It is the only community of its size in the country that does not have moving pictures. Popular sentiment was against moving picture resorts and the town council simply refused to issue any licenses. So Unity church some months ago took up moving pictures. In its own small auditorium it has been giving them, selecting educational films mainly, with a few others carrying good lessons with them.

But these ventures were not enough. Unity Church for several years has specialized in addresses and lectures upon the problems of the day. There came a demand, in which the entire church joined, to put to practical use the lessons taught. The church members had in sympathy with them the women's clubs of Montclair, and the board of education with a new superintendent of schools, brought on from Elmira at a salary of $6000 and a great reputation for progressiveness. How to arouse general interest and start the campaign with a bang was the question.

Decided To Advertise.

Pastor and congregation had an inspiration. They would advertise, telling Montclair's needs simply and effectively.

"The Wider Use of the School Plant," "The Housing Problem in Montclair is a Problem of Rents," "Montclair's Recreation Problem." These were the headlines of the "ads" that Pastor Edgar S. Wiers ordered in the Montclair papers. What the church and its supporters wanted was told plainly under the headlines. Thus when it came to the matter of getting a real use of the school plant this is what was said in good clear type:

"Montclair has over a million dollars invested in school buildings and grounds. With two exceptions, these are idle over one-third of the days of every year—almost half. The average school is in use but a few hours daily—less than the average office or factory.

"Progressive communities are demanding a larger return from this investment. Our evening schools, summer playgrounds and school gardens are steps in this direction. Our schools should reach the adults as well as the children. They should be the people's university, the people's clubhouses, civic centres and recreation centres.

Free Popular Lectures.

"Free popular lectures on hygiene and science, travel and history and literature can be given. New York City gathers yearly over 5000 such audiences in her school houses, with a total attendance of about a million. Free popular concerts can be given with local talent.

"Dancing, especially folk dancing, and neighborhood social gatherings, should take place in the schools in the evenings. Civic and athletic clubs, mothers' classes, men's clubs and boys' clubs should meet there evenings, and they are the best place for moving pictures.

"Our school authorities are favorably and progressively inclined toward this extension. Our women's clubs have discussed it enthusiastically at recent gatherings. Why not all get together?"

No bargain sale was ever announced more cannily. In the "Recreation Problem" advertisement the argument ran this way:

"We need public playgrounds in the center, in the north end and in the south end of the town. We need a good moving picture theater. We need social and recreational centers. We need a wiser use of the school buildings. Our boys and girls have no place to go evenings for recreation except to towns like 'wide open' Newark, where we cannot protect them. Social experts say that Montclair's strange and unparalleled lack of recreational opportunities is dangerout and demoralizing."

Some of the movements advocated will take some time to develop. The advertising is simply in the way of starting the good work. But the playground idea taken up by Unity church is now well under way. This summer church and board of education have been co-operating. As to the wider use of the school buildings, perhaps the dearest of all the projects to the people of Unity church, the first step has been taken.

Free Public Concerts.

One of the handsomest of Montclair schools is Hillside Grammar school, which has a splendid auditorium. Ordinarily it would only be used a very small part of each day. Montclair has no other such assembly hall. Unity church, the board of education through its new superintendent, Donn C. Bliss, and the Montclair Federation of Women's clubs, through Mrs. Alfred Wells Diller, chairman of its committee on music, art and recreation, and also a member of Unity church, have combined forces and on alternate Monday nights during the winter free public concerts are to be given, concerts of high grade music from an educational viewpoint.

There has been yet another step forward. It has been practically settled that on the remaining Monday nights Unity church is to have the use of the auditorium for free lectures, talks on first aid to the injured, etc.

Advertising Bearing Fruit.

All the activity suggested by the newspaper advertising is bearing fruit. Unity church's moving pictures have been advertised. The town as a whole has, since these were produced, realized its obligations to its younger element that now must trolley into Newark to find its amusements. It has finally given permission for a moving picture theater to be established within the town limits, and the plans for this are being now drawn. The building and land will cost altogether $85,000, and the town council has imposed a license fee of $1000. This is the record fee for a moving picture house in the country. The next highest fee asked anywhere, Pastor Weirs says, is $400. Montclair has her hands on the situation as a community and has bargained sharply for her civic good.

Unity church, which has started this newspaper advertising movement, has for several years been famous as one of the most active churches in the country in the direction of sociological progress. It is not a wealthy congregation, but exceedingly progressive. It has gained a reputation for doing novel things, and doing them well and effectively.

Montclair is an unusual community. It is a group of towns that is composed of 75 per cent of well-to-do people. There is practically no tenement problem. The two chief problems of the town that Unity church is interested in solving are to provide proper amusement for children and the young people and to offer inducements for families of small means to come to Montclair.

Gives Up Her Salary of $3,000 for Her Husband

Miss Margaret Valentine Kelly, who as assistant director of the United States mint, was Uncle Sam's highest salaried woman employe, has resigned her position to make preparations for her coming marriage to Major Robert Callan of the Coast Artillery. Miss Kelly was paid $3000 a year for her services.

McLendon Hardware Co.

WHOLESALE

Hardware, Buggies and Implements

Waco, Texas

Reference Directory

REAL ESTATE---PROFESSIONAL INSURANCE

BECKLEY & BECKLEY

THE PROGRESSIVE LAND BROKERS
WE ARE THE HOME BUILDERS
502 AUSTIN AVENUE, WACO, TEXAS.
New Phone 857. Old Phone 918.

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214 South Fourth St.
Phones 99. Waco, Texas.

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Undertaker & Embalmer

316 Franklin Street
Both Phones 337

HOWELL L. TAYLOR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office over Powers-Kelly Drug Store
Fifth and Austin Sts., Waco, Texas

CROSS GROSS & STREET

(Lawyers)

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MRS. JOHN G. FALL, Prop.
Will Moore, Manager.
420 FRANKLIN STREET,
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BOTH PHONES 150.

MONEY TO LOAN

On farms and city property, long or short time. No delay. Also build homes, monthly or annual payments.
THE TEXAS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
JNO. D. MAYFIELD, Secretary.
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Attorney-at-Law
Office in Chalmers Building,
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D. A. KELLY,

Attorney-at-Law.
Waco Loan & Trust Company Bldg
412½ Franklin St.
Old Phone 1653. New Phone 548

SLEEPER, BOYNTON & KENDALL

Attorneys-at-Law
WACO, TEXAS.

L. L. MONTGOMERY,

Attorney at Law.
Room 80 Provident Bldg., Waco, Texas.

NEWS WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

Delicious Coca-Cola Refreshing Thirst-Quenching

Coca-Cola

Quenches your thirst, like a good meal annihilates your hunger. The most brainy men of this age drink Coca Cola. It relieves that tired feeling and fills you full of vim and vigor. Nothing satisfies like Coca Cola. It is the greatest drink on the market today. No matter how tired you may be or worn out you may feel Coca Cola will bring you back to your right feeling. No after effects. There is nothing like Coca Cola. It is as wholesome as the water you drink and quenches the thirst as nothing else will do.

Try a bottle today.

Coca-Cola

Bottled under the most sanitary conditions that can possibly exist in a bottling house, and by fair treatment to all our customers we have built up a wonderful business. We employ only workmen who are capable and skilled in this line. There is no order too small or none too large to receive our personal attention, and the next order from you will be greatly appreciated. All orders filled promptly. For the lunch or the picnic have with you a few bottles of Coca Cola. It's delicious, refreshing, wholesome and easily served.

Waco Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

WACO, TEXAS

MOVIE MANAGERS FACE CHARGES

CHARITIES THINK THEIR PER CENT OF SUNDAY SHOWS IS LACKING.

170,000 STUDENTS IN LONDON

Municipal Fight Between Parties Being Waged Over Election of Councilmen—News of Englishmen.

London, Oct. 12.—Ugly charges of graft are being made in connection with the takings of the moving picture theatres permitted to remain open in London on Sunday. Although charities are supposed to get 65 per cent of the takings, the great disparity between the box office receipts of the Sunday shows and the disbursements to hospitals and other philanthropic institutions is rather startling.

It is charged that certain favored charities agree to accept donations from the moving picture places without scrutinizing the figures of gross and net takings too closely if they are assured their share will be regular and certain. During the period of nine months, according to the figures submitted to the London county council, the total receipts amounted to $450,000, while charitable societies benefited to the extent of only $70,000.

The proprietors of the theatres explain these figures by declaring that the expenses of Sunday opening are so great that many times there are no profits at all. The charities are charged for rent, wear and tear and the operating expenses of the theatre, and it is argued that in the cases of the least scrupulous houses the Sunday opening pays running expenses for a week, and naturally there are no profits left to be shared with charity.

A bitter municipal fight is being waged between the various parties preparing for the approaching council elections in London. They usually attract little attention, but the issue between the Moderates, who now control most of the boroughs, and the Progressives has become so sharp that the campaign is as exciting as a parliamentary contest. Each borough has its own particular pet problem, but running through all of them is the feeling that the Moderates represent the privately controlled interests, while the Progressives stand for the public control of utilities.

Many of the local councils will be split on the question of the control of motor bus traffic and the Progressives will make a strong fight for the regulation of this most formidable competitor of the municipally owned street car system. Even the moderates will probably be forced to some action whereby the motor bus companies will be compelled to bear a fairer share of the cost of keeping up the roads.

In some districts of London the councils are almost as backward as the old vestries which they succeeded, and in these boroughs the labor party, as well as the Progressives, will make a determined effort to overthrow the Moderates, who are accused of obstructing the most elementary and necessary housing and sanitary regulations. It is expected that the campaign for social reform will bring out a number of women candidates for the councils.

The loud outcry in London against the motor omnibus companies owing to the numerous accidents caused by their vehicles has caused those concerns much alarm. The companies have now begun a campaign to detect and punish the drivers who exceed the speed limit.

This step has irritated the drivers, who already cherish numerous grievances, and it is likely that London will again be in the throes of a great transport strike unless the complaints of the bus men are heeded.

The drivers declare that they cannot possibly keep up their schedules without violating the speed limits. They further complain that the parsimony of the companies prevent them from keeping just within the margin, for they are not provided with speedometers.

There are also allegations that the companies actively discourage trade unionism among their employes and this and other grievances are being taken up by the unions concerned and serious trouble may result.

The mounted infantry in the British army will be abolished very shortly in all probability under the reform scheme introduced by the new war secretary, Col. John Seely. It has been pointed out for sime time by military authorities that the mounted infantry as now constituted serves no useful purpose beyond keeping alive a dangerous heresy inherited from the abnormal conditions of the South African war.

Good infantry battalions have been crippled to supply indifferent cavalry. The recent maneuvers conclusively proved this, and the day of the horse, even for the rapid conveyance of infantry, is past, for this work was done better by motor lorries.

The cavalry units set free by the abolition of the mounted infantry will be used for the nucleus of another cavalry brigade, which has long been desired by the general staff.

Over 170,000 students this month returned to their work at the evening schools of the London county council after the summer recess. Three hundred schools of various kinds are maintained by the council for night instruction, and there is still plenty of room for more students. In fact, the youth of London has not availed itself of the splendid facilities for technical and general instruction provided in nearly the numbers expected.

The authorities argue that this is due chiefly to the cheap amusements provided for the Londoner and not because he is less ambitious than his country cousin.

Besides the usual technical, engineering and domestic science courses a separate school for waiters has recently been started. This school is designed to check the German invasion, which has practically driven the English waiter from the field. In addition to practical table service and pantry work, the waiter students are taught something of food values, menus, bills and technical French. The essentials of a good education are given to them in the form of English, geography and arithmetic.

River thieves on the Thames will soon have to carry on their operations in face of a police force with modern equipment. Experiments are proceeding with the object of providing a suitable motorboat to replace the clumsy old converted row boats which now handicap the efforts of the river police.

The river force, consisting of 120 men, was recently supplied with row boats, fitted with gas engines. These craft, but slightly faster than when rowed by hand, are so noisy that the river pirates are given ample warning of the presence of the police.

Although the pillage of the river thieves as compared with the days of Dickens is small, their numbers are considerable and constant vigilance is required by the police to check their depredations.

BIRDS BRING MESSAGE.

Louisiana Woman Believes in Feathered Spirit Harbinger.

Perhaps no town in Louisiana possesses more mocking birds than Hammond, and in the southwestern part of the town, especially at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Good, this certain species of bird may be found in large numbers. Mrs. Good estimating that no less than sixty of the sweet-tongued warblers live in the vicinity of her home, relates a Hammond dispatch to the New Orleans States. The music from these birds, declares Mrs. Good, is a great pleasure to hear from a dozen to two dozen of the warblers trilling their notes at the same time. Yet Mrs. Good looks with great superstition on the mocking bird family, for she believes firmly that they are swift-winged death messengers, and at times in the lives of those who have proven friends to them, convey messages.

Mrs. Good related a story of how one of the favorite mocking birds had come to her house just prior to the death of her mother and tapped several times on the window. She was in imminent fear that something was going to transpire whereby sorrow would be brought to the family hearthstone, and confided to her friends her belief that the mocking bird had a message for her, for it made vain efforts to communicate with its benefactor. Sure enough, within a short time Mrs. Good received the sad intelligence that her mother had died suddenly.

Only during the past few weeks the mocking bird again appeared at the Good home and rapped on the window, and this time Mrs. Good appeared in great distress, for she had a premonition that sad news would soon be received. And similar to the message announcing the death of her mother, she has been informed of the serious illness of her father, her presence being desired at his bedside.

Mrs. Good is a warm friend of the mocking birds, hence the large number that live in the vicinity of her home. She would not harm one of them, nor allow anyone else to disturb their surroundings.

Do you want to buy a home? Do you want to sell a home? A Want Ad in the News will get a buyer or seller.

NEWS TELEPHONES.

Advertising and Circulation, both phones 1132
Editorial and News, both phones 2385

A News Want Ad may bring the opportunity for which you are looking.

DIANA IS DUMPY VENUS A FAILURE

ANENTTE KELLERMAN IS PEERESS OF THEM BOTH—SHE REALLY IS!

GODESSES OF YESTERDAY

Aphrodite Couldn't Swim and Artemis Swaggered—Horrors! There Go Our Ideals!

Miss Annette Kellerman, in behalf of whom it is held that she outclasses—in some points, at least—Diana of Ephesus and Venus de Milo, threw a dressing robe over her theatrical garments and sat down to tell of the perfect woman, says the North American.

It was in the midst of a rehearsal of "Undine," and almost her first words were:

"I don't care a rap about Venus de Milo and her perfect measurements. Why, if Venus were 18 years old and would come to America or Baltimore she would be outclassed by dozens of your girls.

"It is not being a Venus with a perfect figure that counts. That was not my ambition when I was a little crippled kiddie. It is the health, vitality, energy, the ability to accomplish things and enjoy accomplishing them—that is what I am really proud of.

"Why, if Venus were here she could not dance and swim and dive—she's a little bit heavy, you know. Of course, Diana was athletic, but she was like these swaggering English athletic girls."

And Miss Kellerman threw up her hands in horror. But in the lulls when the others of the company stopped rehearsing to catch a breath she talked on.

"Your American girl of 18 years is a wonder, but she doesn't last. She is intensely interested in all these health lectures and things and follows directions for four days. She stays in a stuffy house—you know fresh air is the greatest thing ever—and gets 'fozzy,' thinks she is sick and goes to the doctor. When she gets before a mirror—you know it yourself—she straightens up, throws back her shoulders and assumes a graceful carriage. But the minute she gets out of sight of herself, flop she goes.

"Yes, if a girl could have a mirror before her all the time her very vanity would make her assume and keep a perfect carriage, the first step toward making a perfect figure.

"Your girls do not keep up their good work. It takes persistence and will. I have spent most of my life at it. Exercise and fresh air are only part of the recipe for a perfect figure. Eating can ruin it all. It has been four years since I have eaten any meat except a little fish. The kitchen plays an important part in the health program. Some too slim ladies thing that eating rich foods will give them a plump figure. It only upsets their digestion.

I have seen pretty women and girls in three continents, counting Australia, and the English girls have pretty faces. I think it is the way they wear their hair, soft and wavy, not hard, as they do here. But the English athletic girl and her swagger is the worst I know. The American girls have the natural advantages; they have the physical beauty, but they don't know how or won't keep their health.

"Yet, after all, it is not the figure. That is incidental. It is health, energy, vitality, life. Those are the things that the girls should learn to value. Big feet—exercise does not enlarge them—are not a disgrace. It is the perfect health that enables you to have that vital personal magnetism and that clear head and clear complexion. And exercise, fresh air, good food and not too much. Those are the three things that count."

Has Taft's Pen

Mrs. Katherine McDonald.

Mrs. Katherine McDonald, of Butte, Mont., whose fight to recover $11,000 lost when the contracting firm erecting the great Shoshone irrigation project failed, was won in the closing hours of congress. She has the pen with which President Taft signed the bill awarded in all $43,000 to 400 claimants.

Do you want to buy a home? Do you want to sell a home? A Want Ad in the News will get a buyer or seller.

HORSES' SALIVA IS EXAMINED

Vienna Surgeon Has Test for "Doped" Race Horses.

The practice of "doping" race horses, introduced from America, has lately been occupying the attention of the authorities, as in spite of the rule forbidding it there is a suspicion that it is still frequently resorted to, runs a Paris item in the New Orleans States. This rule runs—"It is forbidden to administer or cause to be administered to a horse that it about to race any stimulant whatever, by any process, with a view to its actions in that race. Stewards may proceed to examine any horse with a view to detecting an infringement of this rule, and may take any necessary measures." This gave race committees full powers, but in practice much difficulty is experienced in discovering fraud. It has often been remarked that runners have passed the post in an unnatural state of foam and sweat, and close observation has detected an exaggerated dilation of the pupil and a superabundant flow of saliva. Such symptoms have naturally aroused the suspicion that the animal had been given strychnine, caffeine, sparteine, or some similar alkaloid commonly used in "doping," but proof is difficult to obtain.

During the last two years, however, Professor Frankel of Vienna has been experimenting with a view to finding a scientific infallible test, and has succeeded finally by analysing the saliva. His method was applied to the Austrian race course and led to frequent fines and punishments, and the French Racing Society commissioned Professor Kauffmann to study the method on the spot and report.

The result having been favorable, the society decided to enforce the above quoted rule, according to the Austrian method, and recently at Longchamp winners were subjected to the test. Some of the saliva was caught on a wad of sterilized cotton wool by a veterinary surgeon, who immediately placed it in a bottle. The bottles were then sealed and handed to N. Callou, who sent them to Professor Kauffmann for analysis, without giving the names of the horses. It has been resolved to continue the test at the next few Longchamp meetings, and other societies are already following the lead thus given by the French Racing Society.

She Kept Her Word.

Senator Root was talking about a certain resourceful corporation. "They can get around anything," he said, a touch of admiration in his voice. "They remind me of a Narragansett girl.

"A Narragansett girl, driving a sixty-horsepower gray roadster, admitted:

"'Yes, I've accepted David.'

"'Why,' said the girl beside her, 'you told me positively that, if Dave proposed to you, your answer would be a word of two letters.'

"The other girl, blushing a little, said softly:

"'But I answered Dave in German.'"—Washington Star.

A News Want Ad may bring the opportunity for which you are looking.

GERMANY IS WELL EQUIPPED

Water Fleet to Consist of 72 Marines. Ships Are Under Course of Construction.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The secret of Germany's submarine flotilla is out. Until now nothing had been allowed to be made public as to its strength, but an authoritative statement just issued says that it consists of 16 boats, of which 15 are in commission, while the new naval program adopted this year contemplates ultimately a fleet of 72 marines.

A considerable number of these vessels are already under construction, so that the establishment of a second flotilla at Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea (the present boats are all stationed in the Baltic sea at Kiel) is expected shortly. About one-fourth of the total personnel required for the 72 submarines is already under training, the list at present showing 57 officers, 25 engineer officers, 210 warrant and petty officers and 306 seamen.

The admiralty is experimenting with the "crewless motorboat," the invention of a German engineer, the steering and engine-control of which are operated by wireless telegraphy. The boat gave a number of successful exhibitions near Munich and Berlin last year, stopping, starting and answering the helm perfectly in response to wireless directions sent from a shore station, and the naval authorities believe it may be made a useful auxiliary to the submarines and torpedo boats.

An apparently decisive blow at the system of "picketing" during strikes has been struck by a ruling just handed down by the supreme court of judicature here, validating a police device to deal with the system.

Peaceful picketing in itself, the courts rule, is permissible and cannot be punished. A police regulation, however, making any person who neglects to observe the orders of police officers engaged in maintaining order in the streets criminally liable, is perfectly legal, according to this decision, and the pickets who refuse to move on when so directed may be arrested and fined. The picket, according to this curious decision, is therefore entitled to take up his post near the establishment on strike, but may be arrested if he doesn't leave when ordered.

Another decision of similar purport was handed down in the case of a Berlin publisher, whom two policemen proposed to drag from his bed in scanty attire at an early hour to answer at the police station some questions in a civil suit. Although the court recognized that the police were not entitled to interfere in the case, the publisher and his wife were fined for resisting the officers.

Save Us From Friends.

Randall—I've written an article on "Why Men Do Not Marry," and illustrated it with photographs of dreadful looking, strong-minded women. Rogers—Where did you get the pictures? Randall—They're wives of the men I know.—Life.

Not a Chance.

Employee—I would like more salary. I am going to get married. Employer—Sorry, but I'll have to refuse it. I am going to get married myself.—Sydney Post.

The Waco Morning News.

SECTION TWO

WACO, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1912

Give Thought to the Comfort at Goldstein-Migels

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Mothers will be interested in knowing that we have now in operation sanitary drinking fountains. These are after the most approved design; perfectly clean, individual service. Simply press a button and the ice-cooled water gushes up, crystal clear. No cups necessary. You drink from the living stream.

Think of the broad aisles, the perfect ventilation, the elevator service, the spacious rest room now open on the balcony floor. Think of the wonderful stocks awaiting inspection. Think of the moderate prices that prevail on all merchandise. No wonder the volume of business is rolling up so fast when we have so much to work with.

Ladies' Tailored Suits, $15 to $45

Seldom have Waco women had the privilege of such a remarkable collection of Suits to choose from. No woman would like to choose her Winter Suit from an assortment of two or three. She is better off if she can choose from dozens, still better off if she can choose from scores. We give every woman the opportunity of choosing from hundreds. New cutaway and mannish straight front coats, tailored to perfection from all the wanted fabrics of the season—

$15.00 to $45.00

We Have Just Opened a New Collection of Wanted Coats

In our beautiful new Ready-to-Wear Section on the third floor we have just opened up an entire new collection of Ladies', Misses and Juniors' Coats. These, added to the immense assortment already here, give us a better assortment, more superbly displayed than anywhere else in the city. Coats of Broadcloth, of Sealette, of Serges, warm Caraculs, stylish Chinchillas, Fancy Mixtures and Novelty Coats of all sorts, for day and evening wear. The collection is entirely worthy of the new store and the new department; high-class, fashionable, reasonably-priced garments; nothing to compare with them in Central Texas..... **$12.50 TO $30.00**

New Models in Messaline Waists $3.50

Always something new being shown in the waist section on the third floor. Monday it will be a collection of messaline waists with long sleeves and Robespierre collars. At the neck is a jabot of lace matching the lace frills at the cuff of the sleeve. Taupe, brown and black..... **$3.50**

Unusual Values in Tailored Skirts $6.98

These new skirts are of more than ordinary attractiveness. Tailored with perfect skill from a novelty diagonal weave, they are trim and snug fitting yet very stylish. On one side is a double inverted pleat, while seven fine pleats add fashion to the back. Blue, black and brown..... **$6.98**

Glove Special

We will place on sale Monday and Tuesday ladies' elbow length imported kid gloves in white, black and tan. All sizes; regular $2.75 kind, at..... **$1.98**

New Windsors

In the neckwear section, near the entrance to the shoe shop, we will show Monday new Windsor ties in colors with embroidered polka dots, at.... **25c**

Handkerchiefs

Sea1 pacherchief handkerchiefs; put up in individual boxes. Made of the finest linen and with very narrow hems. Shown Monday at only..... **25c**

Children's Dresses
On Third Floor

Mothers will find our Children's Dresses now in permanent quarters on the third floor. Dresses of every description now shown in the new Fall models. Among them—

Wash Dresses

Of Ginghams and Percales; neat, girlish styles, prettily trimmed, well made, serviceable and inexpensive; 98c, $1.49 and..... **$1.98**

Wool Dresses

Warm Winter Dresses of wool serge, in navy and brown; excellent styles for school wear; all new, all attractive and moderately priced; $2.49, $2.98, $3.49 and..... **$4.50**

Party Dresses

Dainty Dresses for girls for party wear; models designed to bring out the grace and charm of youthful figures; pretty new styles of all sorts, at $4.50, $6.50 and..... **$7.50**

Women Who Anticipate a Lively Social Season

Should begin preparations early in the day, and first by looking over our wonderful display of

Lovely Party Gowns

You can view these in all the privacy of your own home, as our new costume room on the third floor is entirely separate from other departments. Here we are showing all that is new in lovely Dresses of Net, of Messalines, of Crepes. Sweet, dainty, wonderfully attractive—

—$15.00 to $150.00

CHARMEUSE DRESSES

The soft suppleness of Charmeuse, its splendid draping qualities and its richness of texture lends itself admirably to party gowns. You will enjoy seeing tomorrow the new models we are showing in Charmeuse Dresses. The delicate shades of evening tints, blending in with the trimmings of pearls, rhinestones, hand-made flowers and rich laces, render them most alluring.

—$19.50 to $55.00

NEW SERGE DRESSES
MODERATE IN COST

What would women do without the practical one-piece Serge Dresses? Always ready, suitable for nearly every occasion, they fill a want in a woman's wardrobe that no other garment does. New model Serge Dresses now shown in navy, black and brown, styles almost without end, and from

—$9.85 up to $35.00

SEE THESE AT $12.85

Today we direct your attention to a special collection of Serge Dresses of unusual merit. Brown, blue and black. Tastefully made and especially suitable for the business woman and for street wear. Some are brightened with a bit of braid in colors; all new, all stylish, and but..... **$12.85**

Beaded Tunics All New

You can't begin to appreciate and to realize the wonderful beauty of the new Beaded Robes and Tunics until you see them in our Silk Section on the second floor. Choose the color you most admire and ask one of the Silk men to drape these tunics over a Silk foundation. It will bring out all the delicate beauty of the pearls and rhinestones, the rich designs and tracery with which they are embroidered; all ready to slip on over the ander-drape..... **$20.00 TO $65.00**

Silk Kimonos For Lounging

Of Real Jap Silk and Messalines; empire styles with broad collars in rich and floral patterns; also house gowns of Crepe de Chene; white, pink and blue and frothing with lace—$12.50, $16.85 and $22.50.

New Millinery

Daily, the Latest Millinery ideas come to us in material expression from the Eastern style centers.

The new Millinery Section on the third floor, with its spaciousness, with so many trying-on tables and mirrors, with all its modern conveniences, is fairly abloom with all that fashion favors in Hats for women. Now Monday will be

Plush Shapes
$3.50, $5; $7.50

Plush, as you well know, is a favored material this Autumn. These new Shapes have just been unpacked and will be shown Monday; large, medium and small, each one expressing true style distinction; a shape for every contour of face and figure. See them tomorrow.

Children's Beaver Hats

Cute new Beavors for the little folks. Just as stylish as can be and with a hint of practical warmth in every line. Just the shape to bring out the charm of youthful faces; $3.50 and..... **$5.00**

Millinery on 3rd Floor

Have You Seen the New Silk Dept. Up Stairs?

It's a revelation in modern store keeping. Roomy, light, convenient, away from the noise and turmoil of the main floor, it gives you chance for leisurely selection and real relaxation. For tomorrow we specialize on four items of unusual iterest.

Striped Silks 49c

Fifty different styles in new Striped Messalines for waists and dresses; street shades in colored grounds with hair line stripes in contrasting colors; all new and stylish; a yard..... **49c**

New Messalines $1.00

Extra fine All Silk in the wanted shades from the most delicate color for evening wear to the more sober tones for street dresses; tunic combination and stripes for underdrapes; a yard..... **$1.00**

Charmeuse Silks $1.25

Yard-wide Charmeuse Messalines, soft and supple, for reception, wedding and formal gowns; all the wanted evening and street shadings in a very fine quality; shown Monday at, the yard..... **$1.25**

Persian Silks at 69c

Rich, beautiful Brocaded Messalines, in pink, blue, helio, mais, ivory, etc., for evening wear; very new, stylish material and much in demand this season; special value at, a yard..... **69c**

Ginghams, Outings, Flannelettes and Staples All on Second Floor

All the piece goods of every kind are located on our big new second floor. Ginghams, Outings, the staple dress materials of all kinds are here in wonderful assortment. Our new passenger elevators give perfect and quick service to this floor. For Monday we will emphasize these:

12 YARDS OUTING $1.00—1000 yards of it, all new; shown in stripes and checks, in assorted colors; on sale Monday only at this price; 12 yards for..... **$1.00**

DRESS GINGHAM—200 pieces of Dress Ginghams, in an immense variety of styles and colorings; fine quality, fast colors; an unusual value Monday for..... **10c**

32-INCH GINGHAMS—Largest assortment ever shown in the city; plaids, checks, stripes, fancy patterns; smooth, even weave; note width..... **12½c**

ZEPHYR GINGHAM—Fine, full count Ginghams in a world of different patterns and colorings; 32 inches wide, and will not fade; a truly superior quality for..... **15c**

FLANNELETTE—Soft, fleeced material, excellent for kimonos and dressing sacques; beautiful, rich colorings; 27 inches wide; a big assortment here at..... **15c**

ROBE CLOTH—Very heavy quality, in beautiful designs in rich purples, dainty blues and pinks, soft tans, etc.; for dressing gowns, etc.; the yard..... **25c**

"Mérode" (Hand Finished) Underwear

will be on sale during the week beginning

Monday, October 14th

We shall display in our show window and department this Superb Underwear.

On account of the Many New and Desirable Lines which we have included in our unusually well Assorted Stock, we have decided that the best way to introduce these lines to our Customers in a practical manner, is to devote the entire week to proper Demonstration, Showing and Selling of—

"Mérode" (Hand Finished) Underwear

Critical women who are familiar with the many excellencies of "*Mérode*" (*Hand-finished*) *Underwear*, cannot be induced to consider any other.

Our salespeople will be pleased to show and give full information about this Beautifully Hand-finished Underwear, and we cordially invite all to take advantage of the Week's Selling while the stock is complete.

Union Suits of the finest ingrain bleached yarn; 1-1 ribbed, a very seasonable weight, beautifully finished garment; regular value $1.50; on sale this week..... **$1.00**
Other styles at $1.50 and $2.00.

Ladies' Merode Vests and Pants, priced at 50c, 75c and..... **$1.00**

New Stamped Pieces

LAUNDRY BAGS—Stamped designs on linen in blue and white colors. All ready made and easy design to work out. Price..... **25c**

PLAY APRONS—Children's ready made play aprons, stamped in cross stitch designs. Only..... **29c**

SEWING APRONS—Ladies' sewing aprons, stamped on linen, very pretty and useful. Here at..... **50c**

Last week a manufacturer sent us through mistake two lots of embroidery. Rather than return, he made us such a low price that we kept them and will share the savings with you.

27-inch "Baby Flouncing," scalloped and hemstitched; sweet, dainty designs, worth $1.25 and $1.50. Monday special, the yard..... **$1.00**

Along in this lot came beautiful baby sets; Swiss with Baby Irish edges; two widths edge, and one inserting. In the regular way good values at 20c and 25c the yard. Here Monday, choice for yard..... **15c**

Beautiful New Draperies

CURTAIN NETS—Ecru and white and shown in all the new meshes. A big range of selections and variously priced at 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and on up to, the yard..... **$2.50**

CURTAIN SCRIMS—Swiss, dainty effects in all over patterns and plain centers with floral borders in natural colors; also geometric and novel designs of all kinds. 18c, 25c, 35c and..... **50c**

CRETONNES—Remember the many uses your mothers and grandmothers made of Cretonnes? These are shown in scores of attractive patterns and colors. 15c and..... **20c**

BURLAP—Very effective in many ways; shown in brown, green, tan, red and blue. The yard..... **20c**

DENIMS—Extra heavy quality and plain color. Here at the yard..... **25c**

Every Shoe Need for Women

EVENING PUMPS—In satin and kid skin; black and colors. New, graceful patterns of the highest art of the shoemaker. $3.50, $4.00 and..... **$5.00**

DRESSY BOOTS—In the smartest of fall models. Tan calf skins, dull gun metal and patent leather. Shown in both the very sylish button models as well as the lace styles. $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and..... **$6.00**

Never Have We Shown Such a Hosiery Stock

SPECIAL—B. H. silk stockings; full fashioned; deep garter top; high spliced heel and reinforced sole; the best $1.00 silk stocking in Waco. Black, white and colors, including red and tans; Monday and Tuesday only..... **89c**

SPECIAL—Onyx silk hose; linen sole; also Kayser Italian silk hose for women; black, white and colors; too well known to need further comment. Regular $1.50 hose. Monday and Tuesday..... **$1.29**

SILK LISLE HOSE—Gold tipped; the celebrated Escoe stocking. One of the prettiest weaves in our 50c line. Black only, pair..... **43c**

GUARANTEED SILK HOSE—If for ANY reason these stockings do not prove satisfactory, return them and receive new ones. We leave it to your sense of fairness—no questions asked. Black, white, tan and brown. Three pairs to the box. All three..... **$3.00**

PONY STOCKINGS—For boys and girls. Light, heavy and medium weight. Black, white and colors. Special at, the pair..... **21c**

SPECIAL—An extra good, medium weight ribbed hose for boys and girls. Reinforced knees, soles, heel and toe; special..... **12c**

Ladies Muslin Gowns Monday at 98c

50 dozen Ladies' Nainsook Gowns to sell Monday at choice for 89c. These are fashioned of unusually fine materials; pretty slipover styles with the daintiest of lace, embroidery and ribbon trimming. We really should sell them for $1.50. But to introduce our third floor more fully, take your pick of these Monday for..... **98c**

Although the value of a corset to its wearer can scarcely be measured in dollars, a medium-priced corset, well-fitted is invariably better than an expensive, ill-fitting one. G-D Justrite Corsets are scientifically designed and will give that perfect fit combined with styles in vogue. New models now shown and their good points illustrated in the corset section—third floor. $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and..... **$3.00**

MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS WILL BE PLEASED WITH OUR PROMPT SERVICE AND UNUSUAL VALUES.

THE GOLDSTEIN—MIGEL CO.

E. W. MARSHALL & COMPANY

107 South Fifth Street — INSURANCE — Waco, Texas

REPRESENTING

	Assets January 1. 1912
Continental Fire Insurance Co., of New York - - -	$ 25,576,579-00
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford - - - - -	25,449,839-00
Firemen's Fund Insurance Co., of Newark - - - - -	6,375,624-00
Agricultural Fire Insurance Co., of Watertown - - -	4,0C0,429-00
Pervidence Washington Fire Insurance Co., Providence	4,142,912-00
Austin Fire Insurance Co., of Dallas, Texas - - - - -	582,353-00
Liverpool and London and Globe of England - - -	13,784,521-00
Scottish Union and National, of Scotland - - - - -	5,308,823-00
Aetna—Liability and Accident—over - - - - - -	100,000,000-00

First Class protection Is Just as Cheap as Second and Third Class Protection.

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WE WRITE

Fire Insurance! Fire Insurance!! Fire Insurance!!!

Accident Insurance, Automobile Insurance,
Rent Insurance, Fly Wheel Insurance,
Tornado Insurance, Burglary Insurance,
Liability Insurance, Sprinkler, Leakage,
Fidelity Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance,
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Contractors, Bonds, and General Liability

E. W. MARSHALL & COMPANY

107 South Fifth Street — INSURANCE — Waco, Texas

DASH FOR CASH COSTS LIFE

Man Runs Into Burning Hotel Building for Purse and Is Overcome. Property Loss $20,000.

Denton, Oct. 12.—A dash into a burning building after his purse cost the life of Emory Hines, aged 20, of Dallas, early today at Lewisville, 18 miles northeast of here.

The young man was one of the guests of the Commercial hotel, which was swept by flames so suddenly during a conflagration that threatened the entire town that most of the guests ran into the streets half clad.

Hines left his purse in his room. He is said to have reached his room again in the perilous dash, but he was never able to get out and burned or suffocated to death in the room. His body was found this morning.

The property loss exceeded $20,000. The fire is said to have started in the J. M. Hendrix furniture store and Henry Baxter's grocery. The heaviest individual losers were: Hotel building owned by J. W. Degan, $5000; furnishings of hotel, owned by E. K. Aly, $1600; J. M. Hendrix Furniture store, $11,000, with $6000 insurance and Henry Baxter grocery, $300, with $1500 insurance.

Modern Progress.

A noted English parliamentarian tossed back his thick white mane of hair, stroked his white beard and said in broad Scotch accent to a New York reporter:

"The rise in the world wages has been great, but the rise in world prices has been greater. We have had progress, but it has been progress in the wrong direction.

"A tourist was traveling in your Far West. As he inspected an Indian encampment he said to his cowboy guide:

"'And are these Indians progressing?'

"'Betcher life,' the cowboy answered, taking a fresh chew of tobacco. 'Betcher life they're progressing. All their medicine men are patent medicine men now.'"—Washington Star.

TO NAME ANOTHER ELECTOR.

Vacancy Exists in the Eleventh Congress District.

Hillsboro, Oct. 12.—The following call has been issued:

To the Members of the State Democratic Executive Committee:

Whereas, the Hon. C. W. Taylor has filed his resignation in accordance with section 50 of the election law, as Democratic nominee for presidential elector from the Eleventh congressional district of Texas, and a vacancy has thereby been created:

Now, therefore, I hereby call a meeting of the State Democratic executive committee to convene at the Oriental hotel in the city of Dallas on Friday, October the 18th, 1912, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a presidential elector to fill said vacancy, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said committee.

Witness my hand at Hillsboro, Texas, this the 11th day of October, A. D. 1912.

WALTER COLLINS,
Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee.

The Gentle Hint.

Men relate a merry tale of a certain young man and how he became smitten with the charms of a delightful person who lives in one of our suburbs, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The young man called on the lady often, and he seemed always high loath to tear himself away from her charming presence at what her father considered the proper hour. This worried the old man. And one evening he strolled into the drawing-room. After chatting pleasantly for a minute, he said:

"How do you like our little suburb?"

"I find it delightful, sir," answered the swain.

"Yes, it is nice. And a strictly law-abiding place. For instance, the saloons close up tight at the legal hours—back door and all. A man can't get a drink a minute after 12 o'clock."

The young man looked at his watch. "Goodness!" he exclaimed, "I had no idea I was staying so long. I must ask your pardon. Good night." And he hurried thence.

The old man smiled.

THE TRACK AND FIELD GAMES

Boys Are to Compete for Prizes at the Cotton Palace Exposition Next Month.

On Nov. 9 and 16 of the Cotton Palace, there will be athletic contests for boys sixteen years and under. The one on Nov. 9 will be for the school boy of Waco.

The events are as follows:

1. Tug of war.
2. 50-yard dash.
3. Sack race.
4. Running high jump.
5. Running broad jump.
6. One-eight mile run.

The boys will be divided into two classes—"Class "A," 15 to 13 years; Class "B," 13 years and under.

Entries close Saturday, November 9th, 1912, and should be in the hands of S. C. Pew, of Y. M. C. A., Waco, Texas.

It is hoped that all [illegible] will be well represented.

Prizes will be awarded the first three places of each race.

No entry fee will be charged.

The one held on Nov. 16th will be for the Texas county meet. This will be for boys throughout Texas who live in the county. A goodly number of entries is looked for. On the same day the Corn Club boys hold an exhibition and the competition in the meet will be strong. The events of the meet are as follows:

1. 100-yard dash.
2. 50-yard dash.
3. Sack race.
4. Running high jump.
5. Running broad jump.
6. Eighth-mile run.

The boys will be dilvded into two classes, Class "A," ranging from 13 to 16 years, and Class "B," taking in all those under 13 years.

Prizes will be given to the first, second and third man of each race.

Both of these meets are under the auspices of the Cotton Palace Association, Waco, Texas.

For further information, write S. C. Pew, Y. M. C. A., Waco, Texas.

Marriage Licenses.

Patrick W. Rutherford and Miss Pearl Wallace.

Rosellis Malone and Maggie Thomas.
C. L. Swift and Miss Ellen Browser.
Willie Lewis and Mart O'Neal.
James Mitchell and Maggie Allen.
Milton Ware and Willie Jones.
G. B. Carter and Mrs. E. E. Hall.
Lud Williams and Nellie F. Alcorn.
Sull Burton and Ada Davis.

Automobile Licenses.

1330—Mrs. H. C. Slaughter, four cylinder, 20 horsepower Maxwell.

1331—W. P. Green, Mart, four cylinder, thirty horsepower Oakland.

1332—H. F. Milling, Riesel, four cylinder, 25 horsepower Maxwell.

1333—Hammond-Vawter company, one cylinder, 10 horsepower Brush.

1334—Herman Milling, Riesel, four cylinder, 40 horsepower Buick.

1335—W. G. Maynard, four cylinder, 22 horsepower Maxwell. Will be used on R. F. D. No. 2.

A penguin oil industry is to be established at Macquarie Island, about half way between Tasmania and the Antarctic continent. This island, 23 miles long and five wide, is estimated to contain probably 80,000,000 penguins, so that the stock seems almost limitless.

Suffrage Will Bring Millenium, She Says

MISS HARRIET FORD.

According to Miss Ford, women's chief interest in politics will be in the direction of protecting and improving the home. They will be safe and sane politicians.

BY ADA PATTERSON.

Miss Harriet Ford is back from Colorado, where she has been studying women in politics. Attending the convention in Chicago when William H. Taft was nominated, she witnessed the birth of a new party and the part women played in it. The lessons she learned in these schools of politics and her impressions of women as active figures in the art of government I learned yesterday before she had time to crystalize them in book or lecture.

"I've seen enough of women who vote to convince me that when they have general suffrage we will have the millenium in politics.' Miss Ford's black eyes flashed their unmistakable signal of enthusiasm. A smile punctuated the large sentence.

"Then you have no fear of the vote of the women who are classed as 'beyound the pale?'"

"No. I made an investigation of that phase of suffrage while in Denver and I found that so small a number of these women voted that their vote was not at any time a factor worthy of consideration. Besides, I believe that even these women vote for the best interests of the home. No one knows better than they that its sanctity should be protected. Their own mistakes and sorrows have taught them this. I don't believe any woman will ever vote against the interests of the home.

"Nor do I believe that we need fear the office-seeking woman as an evil. Some women will seek office, as some women are dominant everywhere. By nature they are leaders and that leadership becomes evident even in their homes, certainly at their clubs. That is not an evil. It is only a natural working out of human—not woman—nature."

"And what of the attitude of men toward women where women have the vote?"

"That is one of the most gratifying results of suffrage. Men and women meet on the same plane and discuss questions of government as equals. There is none of the patronizing 'You poor thing. You don't know much but I will try to enlighten you' attitude. In fact, men consult women about questions growing out of the political situation. Women of the leisure class have more time to ascertain the facts than a man who is busy all day at his desk. It is by no means uncommon for a man to ask a woman for enlightenment about a current topic of politics."

"Does he get it?"

"Always. I was delighted to find how thoroughly well informed women are. It is a marvel, considering the short time in which there has been occasion for them to know anything along these lines. I was proud of my sex when I saw how intelligently women talked politics in Colorado and in Chicago."

'Could they talk without the personal element?"

"I found their discussions as free from personalities as those of the average man. The education away from personal considerations and toward the plane of abstract principles is progressing, and politics, after clubs, has brought this about. It was, I admit, one of our sex failings to view matters from a personal standpoint, and I feared we might inject a fierce partisanship into the practice of politics. My long visit to Colorado proved that I was mistaken."

"What did you think of the demonstration for Roosevelt started by a Chicago woman?"

Miss Ford hesitated. "It seemed to e," she said finally, "that it was a theatric. It seemed to be wasted effort."

"Was it rehearsed or a natural outbreak?"

"I believe it was fixed up by one delegation. The same thing was started two days later for La Follette, but it failed."

"What impressed me most in the convention was that women were more enthusiastic than men. I cheered for a half hour for Roosevelt. When I stopped I realized that a young man in front of me hadn't uttered a sound, even though he was a supporter of Teddy. The two women delegates from California were pervaded with enthusiasm, and the women who sat on the platform were filled with it.

"I think the most encouraging signs I read on the horizon were that women's interest in politics will be chiefly in the direction of protecting the home and improving the condition of the city in which they live. If women had a vote in New York I am sure we would have no more dirty streets.

Women Will Be Sane.

"A point on which I venture to reassure the antis is that women will be safe and sane politicians. They will not try to hold offices for which they are unfitted. Few of them will want to be policewomen, and when they do it will be merely to guard the safety of women and children. They will not want to go to war except as nurses, in which capacity they will be needed and welcome. They will wont to serve on boards of health, as fire commissioners and as school trustees, for which they are well qualified. We will not have to stifle any foolish ambitions of women. The Colorado experiment has proved that beyond question.

"Is a woman president of the United States a probability?"

"No, because the office is one which is physically exhausting. I think women may be well enough equipped mentally to fill it. I do not regard the office of president of the United States as a supreme nor wonderfully exacting one in a mental sense. His power is too much curtailed. But there is a limit of physical endurance which no woman can pass, and that limit, in my opinion, is the presidential chair.

"Two feminine traits we will have to put the soft pedal on when we vote. One is our credulity. The other is our tendency to hero worship. We are likely to think a man all white or black when the truth is he is gray, often with dark polka dots."

The ground of the city of Mayence, Germany, seems to be inexhaustible in its supply of antiquities. On the site where the new hospital is about to be erected, there have been dug out in the course of the excavations the following articles: One hundred and thirty Roman coins (among which four golden and fourteen silver) from the time of Nero-Vaspasion; 106 legion seals of the first fourth, fourteenth and twenty-second legion; 457 legible potter's stamps; 30 primers; the inventory of a Roman smithery, a number of bronze statuettes, bronze vases and various pieces of arms.

A hanger that holds hose against a ceiling when it is empty, but which drops it within reach when water is turned on has been invented for use in buildings that have private fire departments.

"PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN" SETTLES SICK, SOUR, GASSY STOMACHS

THIS DELIGHTFUL STOMACH REGULATOR BRINGS RELIEF IN FIVE MINUTES—PUTS AN END TO STOMACH TROUBLE FOREVER

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction or your druggist hands you your money back.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day of at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

GOOD NEWS TO STOMACH SUFFERS

A Chicago chemist is giving away ten thousand bottles of a remarkable Stomach Remedy that is accomplishing wonderful results for all Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments, Appendicitis and Gall Stones. In many cases one dose has accomplished a cure. The discoverer of this remedy, Geo. H. Mayr, 651 Mayr Bldg., 156 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill., has been so encouraged by the good this remedy has been doing that he is making this most liberal offer to those who are in need of a cure. Write him today and he will send you a full $1.00 bottle free.

SOUTHERN TRACTION COMPANY

WACO-DALLAS-CORSICANA INTERURBAN

(UNDER CONSTRUCTION)

Waco City Lines, In Operation

The Convenient Way

RED SOX ARE OF WIDE BIRTH

FACTS ABOUT BEAN-EATERS WHO PLAYED GIANTS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

SIX ARE COLLEGE GRADUATES

Most of Boston Team are Big, Husky Fellows With Exceptionally Fine Record of Past.

New York baseball fans know the pedigrees of the Giants from A to Z. Sketches of each New York player's career have frequently been published in the Sun, so that nothing new can be added. But New York fans may not be so well posted as to the inside facts concerning the diamond experiences and triumphs of the Boston Red Sox. So for those readers who are not familiar with the records of the conquering Beaneaters this outline of them is printed.

J. Garland Stahl, manager and first-baseman, is the oldest member of the team. He was born at Elkhart, Ill., 31 years ago, is 6 feet 1½ inches tall and weighs 200 pounds. Stahl is a graduate of the University of Illinois, where he made a record as a catcher. The Boston Americans signed him in 1903, but he was released to the Washingtons, playing first base and acting for a time as the manager. He was sold to the Chicago White Sox in 1907, but he refused to be a party to the deal and in 1908 he was handed over to President Farrell of the New York Americans. He didn't shine here as an outfielder or with the stick, so he was finally traded back to the Red Sox. Stahl refused to play ball last year and became identified with a Chicago bank. But when John I. Taylor gave up control of the Boston club to James McAleer and Robert McRoy, Stahl, like the prodigal son, came back and quickly proceeded to play the best game of his career.

Tris Speaker, the star center fielder, who is one of the best players in the profession, is 29 years old and a resident of Hubbard City, Texas. This is his fourth season with the Red Sox. He was discovered in 1907 by Taylor and was turned over to the Little Rock club in 1908, where he made such rapid strides that he joined the Hub crew that fall in time to help the team win the post season series with the Giants. Speaker is 5 feet 11 inches tall, is a left-handed thrower and has been among the leading batters of the American league from the outset of his career.

Joe Wood, the much talked of pitcher, is 23 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 180 pounds. He has pitched for the Red Sox for five years, this being his most successful season, with a record of 34 victories and five defeats. He is right-handed and is said to be the swiftest pitcher in the business. Wood's first professional engagement was with Hutchinson, Kan., in 1907, the Red Sox buying him from the Kansas City club the following year. His home is in Parker Glenn, Pa.

Charles (Heinie) Wagner, shortstop and field captain, is finishing his seventh year with the Beaneaters. He first attracted attention when playing with the Murray Hills of this city about ten years ago and was picked up by the Giants. McGraw turned him over to Columbus, O., and later he bobbed up with the Newark Eastern league team. By that time Wagner had developed into a finished infielder, so the Red Sox grabbed him and he became a fixture. Wagner is 29 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall and tips the beam at 183. He is a right-handed thrower and batter, and one of the greatest shortstops that has represented Boston in the big leagues.

William Lawrence Gardner, the third baseman, is winding up his fourth year in the Hub. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont, being a classmate of Ray Collins. In 1908 the Boston club turned him over to Lynn to be seasoned, but he returned the next year as a utility infielder and soon supplanted Ambrose McConnell at second base. Gardner's natuarl position was not disclosed until he was moved over to the third corner of the diamond. He is 26 years old, is a right-handed thrower and a left-handed batsman. His home is in Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Duffy Lewis, the left fielder, is a Californian, who was secured by the Sox three years ago. He started out as a college player on the coast, but turned professional as a member of the Alameda club. He was snapped up by former President Taylor and was made a regular without delay. Lewis is 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height and scales at 170 pounds. He is a superb long distance thrower, a hard, free, right-handed hitted and spends the off season in Alameda, Cal.

Harry Hooper, also a California product, is the right fielder, hailing from Santa Clara. He is 25 years old and stands 5 feet 9½ inches in his socks. He made a fine record at St. Mary's College on the coast in 1907, after which he signed with the Oakland club. While a member of the Sacramento team, he was purchased by the Red Sox. He is a left-handed sticker and a right-handed thrower. He has played four years with the American league champions.

William Carrigan, the leading catcher, has played six years in Boston. He was secured in 1906 after a brilliant career at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. At first he was farmed to the Toronto club, but was taken back the same year. He is 28 years old, is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 187 pounds. He is a steady, reliable backstop, a big hitter and a first-class thrower.

Forrest Cady, who is Wood's regular receiver, is the tallest man on the team. He stands 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighs 205 pounds. He was born at Bishop's Hill, Ill., 24 years ago, but did not show much until Boston bought him from the Newark club last year.

Ray Collins, a crack left-handed pitcher, joined the team four years ago, after pitching great ball at the University of Vermont. He is 6 feet 1 inch tall and is 25 years old. He lives in Burlington, Vt., and gradually has developed into a tower of strength in the box.

Hugh Bedient, who is serving his first year in major league company, is a right-handed pitcher, noted for his speed and control. Last year he pitched for the Providence and Jersey City teams. Two years ago while pitching for his own home team in Falconer, N. Y., he took part in a 24-inning game with the Cory, Pa., team, striking out 42 men. That got him an engagement in Fall River, Mass. Bedient is one of the youngest members of the Red Sox.

Steve Yerkes, the second baseman, comes from Millville, Pa., and was secured from the Carolina league four years ago. He was farmed to Worcester and returned to the Sox as a utility man. Last year he played more than one hundred games at short field, but was moved to the middle bag this season. He is 24 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 170 pounds and is a right-handed hitter.

Olaf Henricksen, an extra outfielder, was secured from the Brooklyn club in 1910. He is a left-handed batter, is 23 years old and lives in Canton, Mass.

Thomas (Buck) O'Brien is a right-handed pitcher who made his reputation in Denver, Colo., last year, although prior to that engagement he pitched for Brockton and Hartford. He occupied the box for the Sox last fall and has been a regular pitcher all season. He is 28 years old, 5 feet 10½ inches tall and carries 175 pounds. O'Brien is the only spitball expert on the team.

Charles Hall, a reliable right-handed pitcher, is a Mexican with a residence in Ventura, Cal. He is 26 years old and pitched for Seattle and St. Paul before joining the Bostons in 1909. He is the team's best relief pitcher and is a 6-footer, weighing close to 200 pounds.

Leslie Nunamaker, a catcher, is 6 feet, 1½ inches tall and weighs 190 pounds. He was born in Aurora, Neb., 22 years ago. Three years ago he was drafted by the Cubs, but never got a chance. The Sox got him from Lincoln, Neb., and he was Carrigan's assistant until he was injured in St. Louis last spring. Then Cady supplanted him.

James (Pinch) Thomas, another backstop, is a California player who started out with San Jose. He went to Sacramento and then to Boston. He has been playing professional ball four years and is 24 years old.

Hugh Bradley, catcher and first baseman, hails from Worcester, Mass., and is finishing his third year in a Hub uniform.

Clyde Engel, a general player, is 28 years old and lives in Dayton, Ohio. He played with Nashville, Newark and the Highlanders, who traded him to the Sox two years ago.

Neal Ball, extra infielder, is 30 years old and was born at Cedar Rapids, Ia. While a member of the Clevelands in 1909 he distinguished himself by making a triple play unassisted. He was with the Highlanders in 1908.

Marty Krug, another infielder, is a Cleveland boy. He started with Dayton and left Columbia, S. C., to become a bench warmer in Modern Athens.

Do you want to buy a home? Do you want to sell a home? A Want Ad in the News will get a buyer or seller.

WHY RUSH FOR WOLGAST DATES

SPORT WRITERS DECIDE CAN BE BUT ONE OF TWO REASONS.

MONEY IS CAUSE SAY SOME

Tom Jones is Touring Country Promoting Matches at Any Rate. Theatrical Dates Made.

BY W. W. NAUGHTON.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—In the matter of drumming up fighting dates for Lightweight Champion Ad Wolgast, Manager Tom Jones is running amuck. And it stands to reason he is doing so with the full knowledge and consent of his fighter.

It may be that Jones will keep faith with Jim Coffroth in the matter of bringing Wolgast to San Francisco for a Thanksgiving Day contest — the writer believes he will—but there is no shutting one's eye to the fact that Jones is angling for bids from every promoter in the country.

If a man is to be judged by his acts, Jones would have Wolgast boxing every week between now and Thanksgiving and every week between Thanksgiving Day and New Year's.

At any rate, he seems disposed to sign for any place where "the inducements are satisfactory," and this without giving a thought to the possibilities of defeat or accident that attach to any single engagement.

Why this recklessness?

What does it all mean?

Is it, as some suggest, that Wolgast feels the appendicitis operation has done for him as a champion and that he intends to bunch his fights and go on raking in purses until defeat calls a halt?

Or is it, as others suggest, that Wolgast's faith in his own invincibility amounts to a craze that he believes he could defend his title successfully every day in the year if given an opportunity?

In either case, Wolgast's methods are not those of a level-headed champion, nor Jones' tactics those of an astute manager and it requires very simple lines of reasoning to show why.

Championship Great Asset.

A world's championship is the greatest asset any man who follows fisticuffs for a living can possess. What is more, there is no gainsaying that accident or luck frequently enters largely into the attainment of a championship degree.

This is proven by the surprises that changes of championship have caused from time to time. The bout which brings about the dethronement of a king of the ring often shows that the one who is deposed has retrogaded woefully and would have been an easy mark for any one of a half dozen huskies that could be named.

But that's neither here nor there. The winner was the one lucky enough to secure the match and the winner has become champion. And if he follows in the ways of champions who have gone before he will nurse his title.

He knows what it means in the way of commanding theatrical dates and big purses for fights to come. He knows that every man of his weight in the game is after his scalp and he will not risk the prestige he has gained unnecessarily. He knows that engagements—whether of the ring or the stage—are his whenever he gets ready to accept them, and that there is no need to hurry in any direction. He can furnish plausible excuses, such as needing a rest and the like, when pestered with challenges, and above all he likes the distinction which attaches to wearing the laurels. Unless he is a freak, he will use every artifice calculated to keep him atop of the heap for a long time.

Is Unusual Champ.

Prior to last November, when Wolgast was seized with appendicitis at Los Angeles, he was the same as any other champion. He laid off a whole year once because he injured his arm in a fight. Then, if he told the truth, he merely accepted short bout engagements for the purpose of finding if his newly-mended wing would stand the brunt of longer matches.

When satisfied with this point he took up his championship duties again. He fought at intervals, but showed no undue haste in making matches. He kept Freddie Welsh at arm's length for quite a while, but finally agreed to meet him in the Vernon ring. It was on the eve of the affair in question that Wolgast was taken down with appendicitis.

Here is something, by the way, which indicates that it is over-confidence that ails Wolgast rather than a desire to make a quick clean-up before his strength wanes entirely. His friends were wondering if he had recovered sufficiently to give his usual account of himself against Rivers and the little champion, through his manager, was bargaining for other matches while the Rivers affair was still unfought. He wanted a date in San Francisco for late in July and another for August and yet another for September. He would have got them, too, if he had come through the Rivers match in shape to fill them.

Ad On Shelf For Time.

The Rivers affair laid Ad on the shelf for a while. He admitted he was in a bad way and announced that all dates were cancelled and that he was going to his Cadillac farm to build up.

The farm must have done wonders for him, if the way Jones is scouring the country for ring engagements at present is to be taken as an indication.

Unless the program is changed, one of Wolgast's battles will be with Joe Mandot at New Orleans. To the average sporting man it seems as if Wolgast should refrain from signing any other set of articles until the New Orleans matter is disposed of. Joe Rivers sent Wolgast to the farm for a few months, and then Mandot came along and defeated Rivers signally.

What assurance is there that Wolgast will not require another layoff after the New Orleans go?

News Want Ads bring results.

UNIVERSITY HAS EXHIBIT.

Extensive Display is to Be at the State Fair Grounds.

University of Tex., Oct. 12.—Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, director of the Department of Extension; Mr. C. B. Austin, chairman of the Division of Public Welfare, and Miss Jessie Rich of the School of Domestic Economy, left last night for Dallas, where they will install University Extension exhibit at the Dallas Fair. This exhibit will be lodged in a large tent directly in front of the main building. Dr. Ellis had printed a large sign which will swing in front of the tent so that all University people will recognize the location of the exhibit. The materials for the exhibit were sent up yesterday. he University tent will also be utilized as Alumni Headquarters. These headquarters will be in charge of Mr. Lomax, general secretary of the association, who will be in Dallas throughout the fair. A committee of thirty women ex-students of the University have been appointed by Secretary H. E. Seay to look after the comfort of the ex-women students who call at the University tent. This committee will serve throughout the fair.

News Want Ads bring results.

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Electric Lights

Our representative will call and explain in detail the cost of wiring, and the easy payment plan.

Texas Power and Light Co.

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CORRECT HOME DECORATIONS

For Your Approval and Selection We Have Gathered Together the Most Elaborate Display of Home Decorations Ever Shown in Central Texas

This display, which can be seen in our handsome new building on the corner of Seventh and Austin streets, embraces a complete and varied selection of Wall Paper in imported and domestic patterns, exquisite in designs and beautiful and harmonious in colors; an elegant Art exhibit containing very fine original paintings and an extensive assortment of medium priced reproductions of the famous old masterpieces; Tapestry, Pictures, Artists' Materials, Mantels, Tiling, Picture Frames, Paints, Varnishes, Stains, etc. In fact, everything in home decorations.

We will be glad to have you visit our store and let us show you the many beautiful and appropriate things we have for home decorating. Courteous salesmen will give you personal attention. You will find many helpful suggestions in your home planning in our stock. The most elaborate and the most complete in detail to be found in Texas

Mantels and Tiling

Our Mantel Display is the most complete and elaborate in the Southwest, embracing the very latest designs in All-Tile and Wood Mantels. We have a pretty showing in Colonial effects in both white and mahogany, with and without mirrors, and with Parquetry Inlay Panels. A beautiful selection of Parquetry Inlay Panels for decoration purposes, and an extensive and varied line of Circalsson Walnut and Bird's-Eye Maple Mantels make a beautiful display, which we want you to see. But we strike our happiest theme when we tell you of truly the most artistic of all Mantels—the All-Tile—embracing as it does the All-Tile, such features as artistic colors, texture, architectural detail and mechanical possibilities. A full line of Floor and Wall Tile for bath rooms, vestibules, corridors and public buildings. You will indeed miss a treat if you fail to visit our Mantel and Tile Department.

Fire Place Fixtures

We have just received a carload of Fireplace furnishings, including brass fixtures, brass Andirons, Fire Sets, Screens, etc. We have these fixtures in light sets and in heavy hammered brass. Some very elegant designs and articles that will add a great deal to the looks of your fireplace. We have fire sets and fixtures to harmonize with any kind of fireplace or mantel you may select or might have, even now, in your home.

Wall Paper

We wish to emphasize our Wall Paper department. Of course we have a full and varied stock of medium grades and prints to fit the smallest pocketbooks. But for those who want something above the ordinary, we call special attention to our elegant Imported Japanese hand-made Wall decorations, Japanese Grass Cloth, hand-painted Art Goods, Gilded Leathers and hand-made special Leather Frieze. In these stocks we have items that run as high as $50 a roll. Especial attention is also called to our Imported English Wall Paper, in permanent colorings. In fact, we have taken particular pains to make our Wall Decoration Department second to none in the Southwest in completeness of selections in regard to both quality and price. Look through our stock before you buy your Wall Paper.

Paints and Varnishes B.P.S.

When speaking of Paints and you say "B. P. S.' you have said Paint Perfection. Everybody who knows paints knows the Patterson-Sargent Co.'s products. In the B. P. S. brand we have a full line of Paints, Varnishes, Stains, Interior Finishes, etc., in all the colors and standard size cans. Ask for B. P. S. and you will get the best. There is no substitute.

Art Goods

In this department we have everything embraced in this line, both in finished Art pieces and in Artists' Materials. We have some exquisite original Oil Paintings, ranging in price up to $600, hand-colored copies of and Hollywood Sepia prints of the famous old masterpieces; hand-colored French prints, Tapestry pictures for serving trays, etc. We also make serving trays to order. We have a large stock of very pretty Oval Frames in all sizes, the latest styles and designs in antiques, golds, gold leaf, solid walnut and mahogany. We do all kinds of framing to order. A big line of picture mouldings to select from. Expert framers who know the artistic as well as the mechanical end of framing do the work, do it promptly and we guarantee you satisfaction. We have an extensive line of Art Materials in oil colors, water colors, china colors, pastels, etc.

Cor. Seventh and Austin

Wm. CAMERON & COMPANY, Inc.

Cor. Seventh and Austin

MONEY FOR THE WILSON FUND

Mrs. W. E. Spell Reports the Contributions Which Have Been Received.

The following contributions have been received by Mrs. W. E. Spell, chairman of the Eleventh congressional district, for the Woman's Wilson and Marshall Campaign clubs:

Hamilton—Mrs. G. H. Boynton, county chairman, $13.15.

Marlin—Mrs. J. G. Oltorf, chairman, $68.50.

Mrs. Tom Connally, the county chairman of Falls county, writes that she has efficient chairmen in all the precincts of Falls county and that she hopes to send in another nice check before the campaign closes.

The following are the names of the Waco contributors since the last published list:

Mrs. N. K. Smith	$5.00
Mrs. H. K. Brewer	1.00
Dr. Irwin Colgin	1.00
R. T. Dennis & Co.	1.00
R. A. McKinney	1.00
W. E. Spell	5.00
Mrs. E. A. Sturgis	1.00
Mrs. W. E. Bloch	1.00
Mrs. A. V. Cross	1.00
Mrs. E. G. Wigley	1.00
Mrs. W. W. Davis	5.00
Mrs. H. B. Mistrot	3.00
Mrs. W. E. Spell	1.00
Miss Decca Lamar West	1.00

The Woman's Wilson and Marshall Campaign club asks that those who have promised contributions kindly send them to Mrs. W. E. Spell, 1705 Washington street, and all others who are interested in the election of Governor Wilson and wish to assist financially.

CITY JUDGED BY HOTELS.

Citizens Should Take Pride In Hospitality To Visitors.

The following from the New Orleans Picayune treats of hotel facts and city attractions in a manner peculiarly appropriate to present conditions in this city:

A city is judged by visitors on the basis of its hotels, its cuisine and the amusements it furnishes. It is not nearly so important to spend money to get them here, as after they are in our midst to impress them with the belief that this is a good place to come to spend a vacation.

It rests upon our people to make and confirm that impression, not by what visitors may get free, but by what they pay for.

A few days ago an article in the ing that the European, and particularly the Parisian hotels were superior to anything in America, started quite a commotion among hotel men in the American metropolis, and New York Herald from Paris, claim- In the course of the agitation Mr. Muschenheim, the proprietor of the Hotel Astor, delivered himself of his opinion. In the course of his remarks as reported in the Herald he said:

"It is only in the largest establishments, the hotels in which is invested great capital, that one may expect to find assembled under the one room all those manifold modern features which make for the maximum of efficiency, comfort and luxury—such features as the perfect cuisine, expeditious elevator service, lavish ball rooms and assembly rooms, an attractive roof garden and the like. American cities have large hotels representing lavish investment of capital, and in this regard they need not shirk comparison, I think, with the best elsewhere.

"We are prone to overestimate and to overstate the number of persons who stop at the hotels in our largest cities. I saw a newspaper statement a few days ago to the effect that 250,000 persons sleep nightly in the hotels of New York City. I took down my roster of the hotels included in the membership list of the Hotel Men's association and checked off against the name of each what I considered a generous estimate of its capacity. It may surprise you to hear that the aggregate amounted to less than 30,000. And that is a generous estimate, in my opinion, not for the average of the 365 days of the year, but for the more crowded and lucrative seasons of the year. The actual daily average would be smaller."

The remarks of the New York hotel man only attracted attention because of what he said of the number of strangers supposed to be quartered in the Manhattan hotels and the numbers actually there, cutting the figures down from an imaginary 250,000 to a reality of 30,000. The great American metropolis is commonly supposed to live and fatten on the multitude of strangers who swarm in her hotels, but according to the statement of the Hotel Astor proprietor, instead of there being in New York caravanseries at one time a quarter of a million visitors, these figures represent nearly a year's patronage.

West News Notes.

West, Oct. 12.—Mrs. C. U. Weckter of Houston is visiting Mrs. Jim Evans.

While out driving Monday afternoon with her husband, Mrs. S. E. Roddy narrowly escaped a serious accident. As it was, she received a sprained ankle, from which she has suffered considerable pain. They were driving down East Front street when the animal they were driving became frightened, causing Mrs. Roddy to leap from the buggy, sustaining injuries as above mentioned.

Maxey Stowers was at La Grange this week on business.

Jimmie Evans, who has been real sick for the past few weeks, is much improved.

Deputy John Cobble of Gainesville had business here one day this week.

Tom Epting of Paducah is the guest of Jim Evans and family this week.

Mrs. H. H. Ingraham and Mrs. John Glenn attended the meeting of the Eastern Star at Waco Tuesday.

Miss Neva Wills is at home after a visit with her sister at San Angelo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Buckner were Waco visitors a few days this week.

C. L. Hardison is at Rotan this week looking after business interests.

L. L. Isbell, who for some time has been sick, was carried to the hospital at Waco Tuesday.

Mrs. Calfee Edwards is spending a few days at Waco, the guest of Mrs. Bryant Allen.

Mrs. John Ware attended the meeting of the grand lodge of the Eastern Star at Waco this week.

Little Lola May Jones of Ross is visiting her cousin, Johnnie Keeton, this week.

Dr. Berringer has just returned from a visit to his old home at Belton.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Roddy left Tuesday for Fort Worth, where Mrs. Roddy will remain for some time, the guest of her mother.

Mrs. R. A. Brown and children, who had been visiting relatives, returned this week to her home at Itasca.

Mrs. W. L. Jones, who had been visiting her mother at Alexander, returned Monday.

Mrs. Vennie Wootton of El Reno is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. C. Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McAden have for their guests this week Miss Mary and Bessie McAden of Brownwood.

H. P. Kramer of Roddy Bros. had business at Lott a few days this week.

Mrs. J. P. Glenn and Mrs. C. P. Davis were among those who attended the meeting of the Eastern Star at Waco this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Small have for their guests their aunt, Mrs. Edward Hogan, and her daughter, Miss Mary, of Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. S. R. Johnson and little son arrived Sunday from Austin. Mr. Johnson, formerly of Austin, recently accepted a position here with the News. They will make this their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Middlebrook have returned from Waco, where Mrs. Middlebrook has been under medical treatment. We are glad to note that she is much improved.

The Reagan Debating club has been reorganized with Tom Shires as president and Frank Martin secretary.

Mrs. W. P. Peeples, aged 25 years, died at her home on the Cartwright ranch, Tuesday morning. She leaves a husband and two children.

Fire Marshall Talley has instituted suit against a number of owners of business property to compel them to remove old sharks and other rubbish which has increased our fire hazard.

The city of West is now owner in fee simple of the block of ground formerly used as a park by the W. O. W. camp. Steps will soon be taken to erect a city hall and fire station.

Enrollment at Baylor.

Enrollment at Baylor University on yesterday had reached the high mark of 940, thus justifying the prophecy of Registrar P. M. Allen and other officials that there would be a steady growth, even after the unprecedented attendance at the opening of the term. It now looks certain that 1000 students will be matriculated by Nov. 1, or at least early in that month.

A MESSAGE TO HOME BUILDERS

IN YOUR HOME PLANNING THE GREATEST ITEM FOR CONSIDERATION IS

LUMBER

Aside from our regular building materials, we carry

White Stainless Cement,

Medusa Water Proofing,

Expanded Metal Laths,

Asbestos Shingles,

Fancy-Cut Redwood Shingles,

Beaver Board for Interior Finish.

All kinds of Prepared Roofing,

A full line of Builders' Hardware.

LUMBER and MILL WORK

We have by far the largest stock of LUMBER, SASH, MOULDINGS, BLINDS, DOORS, etc., in all Texas; carry the most extensive and the most complete stock of Building Materials in the Southwest, and give, by far, the most satisfactory service. We are headquarters for materials—and the best materials—that go into a house from the foundation to its roof.

We handle more CEMENT than any other dealer in Texas, holding the record for solid trainload shipments into Waco.

We have been in the building business—in all its branches—practically all our lives. Isn't it logical, then, that our experience, with the volume of our business, naturally gives to us a prestige and advantage that, to you, in buying, means the greatest value at the biggest saving?

For years we have been earnestly building up a reputation of which we are proud, and everything we do, everything we sell today, is with the object of building substantially to our reputation for fair dealing, honest treatment and the looking after the individual interests of our patrons. You make no mistake when you buy from us.

Before you build or remodel, be sure to figure with

Aside from our regular building materials, we carry

Roofing Pitch,

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Builders' Paper,

Fire Brick,

Fire Clay,

Mantle Brick,

Red Texas (Hodge) Fence.

And other specialties too numerous to mention.

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Wm. Cameron & Co., Inc.

Waco, Texas — **Corner 8th and Mary Streets**

THE LARGEST SASH & DOOR FACTORY IN The SOUTHWEST

We Manufacture

SASH
DOORS
BLINDS
MOULDINGS
INTERIOR TRIM
BALUSTERS
GRILLS
STAIR WORK
and all other items of MILL WORK.

MILL WORK EXPERTS

Our new plant in the Glenwood addition to Waco, which has been completed and which we now occupy, covers a floor space of about eleven acres. Our facilities for getting out SPECIAL MILL WORK are unsurpassed anywhere.

We would call the attention of the home builders to our celebrated brand of "WASADOCO" YELLOW PINE DOORS. These doors will take a finish equal to any hardwood door on the market. They can be finished natural, or in stains, and will harmonize with the rest of your finish.

OUR MILL WORK is as good as can be turned out by competent mechanics and the latest improved machinery. We have spared no expense in equipment and have looked after the details in arrangement of machinery and departments so as to make our factory the acme of convenience, speedy execution of all orders, large or small, and the most pleasant conditions for our employees.

We carry in stock a full line of both *solid* and *Colonial Staved Columns, Newels, Balusters, Brackets* and Cottage Front Doors in soft and hard woods. We also carry a complete line of Building and Roofing Papers, Window and Plate Glass and glazier's supplies. We are Texas agents for the celebrated KAWNEER METAL STORE FRONTS. In fact, we carry all goods that are handled by a first-class sash and door house.

When you are in the market for anything in our line we will be glad to figure with you on your wants. We know we can please you and give you satisfaction

We Wholesale

SASH
DOORS
BLINDS
COLUMNS
MOULDINGS
STAIR NEWELS
PORCH NEWELS
WINDOW GLASS
PLATE GLASS
ART GLASS
and all other items of MILL WORK.

MILL WORK EXPERTS

WACO SASH & DOOR CO., WACO, TEXAS

MURPHY CALLED "HARDEST LOSER"

HORACE FOGEL AND WEBB BECOME "SIAMESE TWINS," OF KNOCKERS.

CHANCE'S DISMISSAL TALK

Regardless of Great Record Owner of Cubs Finds Room to Complain of Players.

BY W. J. MACBETH.

New York, Oct. 12.—Those Siamese Twins of Troublemakers, Charles Webb Murphy and Horace Fogel, have just about talked themselves to death. Horace, the figurehead of the National league affairs in Philadelphia, according to the critics in that staid town, is a dead cock in the pit. It is claimed that he will be relieved of the executive by the stockholders even should the National league fail to take action on the many wild utterances of this disgruntled magnate. Charles W. Murphy, after seven years of unqualified success in Chicago, has evidently drawn about his ears the wreck of a mighty ball club.

Murphy and Fogel have been the heartiest disorganizers that have been seen in the game in many years. The owner of the Cubs has shown himself the "hardest loser" of history. In seven years he has won four pennants, two world's championships and in the other three starts was nipped right at the wire—in 1909 by the Pirates and the last two seasons by McGraw's champions. His investment in the West Side has yielded, doubtless, $105,000, and according to Frank Chance, Murphy has run that sum well over the $1,000,000 mark from net earnings. Murphy has never had a bad season, yet evidently he cannot stand prosperity.

Murphy has been guilty of many questionable acts, but he never showed such ingratitude as when he discharged his peerless manager, Frank Chance. Chance has been responsible for Murphy's great financial achievements. Few managers have ever served out such proud records. Even this season with a joke pitching staff, he remodeled a team that looked fit for the scrap heap and put up such a grand fight against fearful odds that until almost the very end of the campaign the Windy City threatened New York's peace of mind. And for his pains he was turned down cold, kicked out practically from a hospital cot.

Dismissal Reviewed.

The dismissal of Chance would in any event have bespoken ingratitude unparalleled in major league history, but the mean manner in which Murphy went about it made him appear even more knavish than usual. Casting about for some alibi to sooth his wounded pride in the loss of the pennant, Murphy finally conceived the brilliant idea of laying it all to "demon rum." He said that the Cubs had "loozed" away the pennant and that Chance and his men would have to sign contracts with anti-drink clauses. Chance at the time was convalescing from an operation for the removal of a blood clot on the brain. He was a very sick man but he refused to stand for C. W. Murphy's insinuations. He hurried from New York to Chicago and a stormy scene was had with the babbling little potentate. The result was a great split, naturally.

Frank Chance declares he will not stand for any interference from Murphy unless he is given unconditional release. In which event the peerless leader will accept one of three or four offers from eastern clubs. In the meantime the gallant aggregation which he has welded together at the West Side is very likely to go to seed. Chance is an idol to his men and a great hero in Chicago. The players have been sore at Murphy for a long time. This latest slight to their leader seems to have absolutely demoralized the club. Joe Tinker is slated to succeed Chance, but it is doubtful if he will accept. Whoever gets the job will deserve great pity. He'll have to build up an entirely new outfit for the Chance machine without Chance's guiding hand and would be but a shadow of the former Cub ability. Before Murphy pulled his last fatal blunder the Cubs looked a sure pennant contender for 1913.

Murphy is doubtless responsible for all Horace Fogel's troubles, and they are as many as the sands of the seashore. In fact, it looks as if Horace may retire permanently within the near future. If he does not do so voluntarily, the National league may help him to decide on a life of peace and solitude. Fogel has insulted the most sacred institutions of baseball's organization by insinuating against the honesty of the national pastime. He has charged Tom Lynch with deliberately throwing the pennant to New York through umpiratical injustices. It seems time for Fogel to be made to prove his charges by the board of directors of the National league or to be thrown out of organized baseball.

As a matter of fact, everyone connected with organized baseball knows quite well that Horace Fogel is simply an instrument of Charles W. Murphy. Charles P. Taft is the power behind the throne both in Chicago and Philadelphia. These Cubs and Quakers are closely allied in financial interests. That was proven last fall when by mistake Horace Fogel enclosed a financial statement of his club's affairs, intended for Murphy, in a letter addressed to August Herrmann. Murphy is said never to have forgiven Horace for this stupenduous "bone." Those close to the situation declare that Murphy has been responsible for all the wild ravings of Horace. They believe that Fogel has been tricked into incriminating himself so that Murphy would be rid of the painful duty of taking an official head. Murphy has said far more than Fogel, only he was wise enough never to say it in black and white. He always has reserved that old alibi: "I was misquoted."

All of which again revives the old question, "Is the world's series worth all the scandal?" Year after year the afterclap becomes more serious. And all because of a very few unsportsmanlike prompters who cannot take defeat gracefully. Baseball is the only clean sport left, and it seems nothing short of crime to have public confidence impaired by a few "tinhorns." Better far to use the knife before the canker eats into the heart of the profession. Until such men as Fogel and Murphy are either driven out of the game or silenced for good the strong foundations of the great summer pastime will be menaced.

Denatured alcohol is the fuel used to heat a specially constructed freight car, manufactured by a Chicago company, says Popular Mechanics. The heating apparatus consists of a fuel supply tank underneath the car equipped with special burners, the heat from which is carried by longitudinal ducts under the floor of the car and at its end ascends to the roof. In this manner the heat is circulated uniformly throughout the car

BAD TASTE, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and constipated bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret tonight will surely straighten you out by morning—a 10-cent box will keep your head clear, stomach sweet, liver and bowels regular and make you feel cheerful and bully for months.

Don't forget your children—their little insides need a good, gentle, cleansing, too, occasionally.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
10 CENT BOXES—ANY DRUG STORE
WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

COTTON PRICES DROP

WEEK'S ACTIVITY SHOWS A NET DECREASE OF 25 TO 29 POINTS DURING THAT PERIOD.

Good Weather Depresses Market and Spot Trade Offers Best Support. Much of Crop Is Picked.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—The net results of the week's action in trading in the cotton were a loss of 25 to 39 points. The high prices were made on Friday and the low prices on Saturday. At the highest the trading months were 2 to 11 points under last week's close; at the lowest they were 26 to 39 points under. The range of prices was 24 to 29 points.

The market was depressed by good weather in the cotton belt and war news from Europe. Support came chiefly from spot people who were impressed by the quiet but insistent demand for actual cotton and the cheerful reports from the dry goods markets, both in this country and in Europe.

The weather could hardly have been better. The rainfall was negligible in the cotton region and temperatures were high for this time of the year. Under these conditions cotton matured fast and picking was carried on without interruption. A vast amount of cotton was picked this week and the gins of the belt were worked overtime in an attempt to keep up. Much cotton could not be ginned and was stored in the seed. The favorable weather increased estimates of the top crop and consequently of the total yield.

The war news had no great effect on the market, yet it prevented the bulls from operating as freely as they otherwise would have done, and undoubtedly it caused liquidation among weaker longs.

In the spot department prices lost 5-16c, middling closing at 10⅞ against 11 3-16c last week. Sales on the spot amounted to 5005 bales against 3870 last week; sales to arrive 9250 against 5600 last week.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—Cotton futures opened steady at a loss of one to six points. Cables reported a better Liverpool than due, but the serious decline in the price of Lost English consols and French rentes caused selling that was not readily absorbed.

Very little rain was reported in the cotton belt over night and temperatures generally were high, although frost was noted in few localities in Oklahoma and North Texas.

Soon after the call prices were four to six points down. The forecast of frost for all states in the western belt except Louisiana steadied the market and at the end of the first half hour of business prices were unchanged to one point up, compared with yesterday's close.

The market was sustained for a while around the middle of the morning by dispatches from Washington regarding the tropical disturbance south of Cuba, but later it fell off under increased offerings from traders who thought that grave developments in the Balkan situation might be expected over Sunday. Late in the morning a weak tone was in evidence. At the lowest prices were seven to ten points under Friday's last quotations.

Range of Futures.

Cotton futures closed steady at a net decline of six to ten points.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	10.82	10.83	10.81	10.78
Nov.	10.75	.....	.....	10.73
Dec.	10.77	10.80	10.72	10.73
Jan.	10.79	10.84	10.75	10.76
Mar.	10.95	11.01	10.92	10.92
May	11.08	11.10	11.04	11.05
July	11.28	11.24	11.18	11.18

SPOTS.

Houston.

Houston, Oct. 12.—The spot market closed quiet and 3-16c down; sales none; shipments 26,842, stock 103,201. Low ordinary 6¼c, ordinary 7¼c, good ordinary 8¼c, low middling 10c, middling 11c, good middling 11¼c middling fair 11⅛c, f. o. b. 2,289.

AD COTTON SEED OIL ...

Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Cotton seed products, prime basis: Oil 5.08; meal and linters nominal.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—Spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling 10⅝c, sales on spot 300, to arrive 2000; low ordinary 7 8-16c, ordinary 8¼c, good ordinary 9 9-16c, strict good ordinary 9 15-16c, low middling 10⅜c, middling 10⅝c, strict middling 11c, good middling 11 3-16c, strict good middling 11⅜c, middling fair 11 11-16c, fair to fair 12 1-16c, fair 12 7-16c. Receipts 7,154, stock 79,805.

Liverpool.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.—Cotton spot quiet, prices easier, American middling fair 6.65d, good middling 6.43, middling 6.23d, low middling 6.02d, good ordinary 5.51d, ordinary 5.03d. Sales 5000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export and included 4600 American. Receipts 2,000, no American.

COTTON.

Liverpool Futures.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.—Futures opened easy and closed steady. Oct. 6.02d, Oct.-Nov. 5.99d, Nov.-Dec., Dec.-Jan. 5.93d, Jan.-Feb. 5.94½d, Feb.-March 5.96d, March-April 5.97½d, April-May 5.99d, May-June, June-July, July-August 6.00d.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—Wool steady, medium grades combing and clothing 23½@26c, light fine 19@21c, heavy fine 13@18c, tub washed 27@35c.

POULTRY, EGGS AND BUTTER.

Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Butter—Steady, creameries 24½@29c, dairies 22½@27c. Eggs—Steady; receipts 8857 cases, at mark, including cases, 19@20c; ordinary firsts 21c, firsts 24c. Cheese—Steady; Daisies 17@17½c, Twins 16⅝@17c, Young Americas 17⅛@17½c, Long Horns 17@17½c. Potatoes—Steady; receipts 75 cars; Michigan 42@45c, Minnesota and Wisconsin 41@45c. Poultry—Live, steady; turkeys 15c, chickens 11c, springs 13c. Veal—Steady, 9@14c.

LIVESTOCK.

Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Oct. 12.—Cattle receipts 450; market steady; cows $3@4.25, calves receipts 325, steady at $4@5.50. Hog receipts 950; market 10 cents lower; top $9.15, bulk of sales $8.50@8.90. Sheep receipts 400.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—Cattle receipts 1500 including 600 Texans; market steady; native shipping and export steers $8@10.75, dressed beef and butcher steers $5.50@9.10, stockers $3.75@6.75, Texas and Oklahoma steers $4.50@7.00, cows and heifers $2.50@5.00. Hog receipts 5000; market 15c higher; pigs and lights $6.50@9.20, mixed and butchers $9@9.25, good heavy $9.10@9.20. Sheep receipts 2,300; market steady; muttons $3.50@3.65, lambs $5.50@6.85, stockers $2.75@3.50.

Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Cattle receipts 18,000; market slow and steady; beeves $5.65@11.00, Texas steers $4.50@6.00, western steers $5.80@8.90, stockers $4.25@7.40, cows and heifers $2.90@8.10, calves $7.50@10.50. Hog receipts 8000; market strong to 5 cents higher; light $8.70@9.37½, mixed $8.75@9.40, heavy $8.65@9.42½, rough $8.65@8.85, pigs $5.25@8.10, bulk of sales $9.05@9.30. Sheep receipts 1500, market steady to strong; natives $3.25@4.40, western $3.40@4.40, yearlings $4.25@5.25, native lambs $4.50@6.75, western lambs $4.75@6.85.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Oct. 12.—Cattle receipts 600, including 100 southerns; market steady; dressed beef and export steers $8.50@11.00, fair to good $6@8.40, southern steers $4.25@5.90, southern cows $3.50@5.25. Hog receipts 1500; market 5 cents higher; bulk of sales $8.75@9.00, heavy $8.90@8.95, packers and butchers $8.75@9.05, lights $8.60@8.95, pigs $6@7.50. Sheep receipts 2000; market steady; lambs $5.50@6.75, yearlings $4@4.60, wethers $3.50@4.10, ewes $3.10@3.60, stockers $2@2.65.

WAR DEMORALIZES BERLIN.

Financial Market Is Such as to Call Official Report.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The financial market of Berlin was so thoroughly demoralized today that official and financial circles were forced to interfere. The government sent repeated assurances there was no danger of complications outside the Balkans, while officers of the big banks met before the opening and decided to try to check the decline with buying orders.

These efforts prevented the bottom dropping out of the market entirely but did not stop a general collapse. The fall ranged from 1 to 4 points in government, 2 points in bank stocks and from 20 to 25 points in industrial shares.

Proof against the curious is a double envelope invented by a Frenchman in which the flap of each envelope seals against the back of the other, so that the contents cannot be removed without destroying the cover.

To protect baggage as it is unloaded from cars, an eastern railroad has equipped a number of stations with movable platforms made of pieces of old air-brake hose fastened across strips of ash wood.

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The Morning News should be delivered throughout the City of Waco by 6:30 a. m., and subscribers failing to receive the paper at this time will confer a favor by phoning the circulation department, both phones 1182, and a copy will be sent out by special messenger. Sunday papers should be delivered by 7 a. m.

WACO AND BEAUMONT.

The advantages that will accrue to Waco by the construction of a road through East Texas to Beaumont, incident to the Katy's new purchase of the Beaumont & Great Northern line, are substantial and assured. Waco industries, and the city generally, have long been interested in such a project and there have been many suggestion in the past, with some few proposals, most of which, unfortunately, have been little better than visionary. Beaumont has been eager to obtain the construction, as was definitely indicated in behalf of its Chamber of Commerce at a meeting in this city some time ago. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas' purchase of the East Texas property was not entirely unexpected, and the event is wholly gratifying to Wacoans and Beaumont concerns that have been urging the connection.

The Beaumont & Great Northern traverses nearly fifty miles of rich, well-settled country; it is in the heart of the big lumber mills and taps a district to a large extent dependent on that industry. It has a connection at Trinity with the Katy's "Orphan" road, an isolated line extending to Colmesneil, sixty-eight miles east through Trinity, Polk and Tyler counties, where the "Orphan" is proximate to two big roads, the International and the Texas & New Orleans, extending east and west, north and south. In point of connections, the extension of the Beaumont & Great Northern to Beaumont and Waco will assure a convenient approach from this section of Central Texas to the region of lumber forests and lumber mills.

A striking feature of the purchase is the comparatively small construction the extension will require. The Beaumont & Great Northern has southeastern terminus in Livingston, Separated from Beaumont by Hardin county alone. The road is almost direct travel between the south and Central Texas cities. From its northeastern terminus the extension merely would have to traverse a few miles of Madison county, thence across Leon and Limestone counties.

Official opinion is that the purchase assuredly contemplates the Waco-Beaumont connection, touching the "Orphan" line at Trinity. McLennan county will be directly in touch with South Texas trade and East Texas lumber mills. For traveling convenience, the people of the section covered by the Beaumont & Great Northern will be a hundred miles nearer this city—the necessity of going to Houston over the International, and thence to Waco over the Houston & Texas Central or other line, will be removed.

The big sash, frame and door industry of Waco and kindred plants will be placed in speedy access to the mills and lumber supply of the eastern counties. Mutual trade relations between the two sections, now nearly stultified by the eastern communities' dependence on Houston traffic, can be bolstered and developed. The advent of another Katy line into Waco will involve extending the terminals here, which is indicated in the company's recent contract for electric motive power for the terminals that embodies the possibility of 600 horsepower being asked for at a later date.

In every respect, this is an immensely valuable opportunity for Waco and for Beaumont. It is not inadvisable that Waco interests keep closely in touch with the project, if, by any local concerted effort, the construction may be realized more speedily.

Wondering how a smooth swindler could bunco a Houston lawyer out of $3,900. Reisel Rustler gives Houston lawyers credit for altogether too much sharpness.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The request of the Waco public library trustees to the city commission Friday for $400 a month in the new budget to defray the cost of new books, salaries, and the cost of necessary incidentals, is unusually reasonable; perhaps, in the opinion of The Waco News, it may prove to have been a trifle too modest. Laying aside for the moment the question of tax rate and revenues, the question of making adequate provision for this institution is squarely up to the city, not only the commissioners, but the city as a whole.

Waco has no finer asset than its public library, nor has any city. More citizens should use it, and those who do use it could, to advantage, pay more frequent visits. A library is, both by the schools' direction and, with the city's ambitious young people, independent of the school, as fine an educator as the schools and colleges. This is assuming the charge of the library is in capable hands, its librarian and its trustees educated and active and interested. In respect to the ability of its librarian and the interest of its trustees, Waco is singularly fortunate. It is also assuming that adequate financial support is given. New, dependable and attractive books constantly must be supplied for text, literature and fiction. Intelligent readers embrace all classes and demand every class of book. It appears too large a proportion of the sum given for the library's support must be spent for books, and at the same time the entire sum hitherto allotted is not sufficient to insure proper purchases and pay the salaries. The salaries paid the staff of the Waco library unquestionably are too low. Anyone acquainted with the amount of labor involved in intelligently directing the increase of volumes, the distinct "library education" it requires, instantly will agree the workers should be better paid. Cataloguing and labeling the books is the very least of many details.

It is commendable that the commissioners so readily expressed understanding of the situation and the desire for improvement and better support. It is commendable that some of the trustees responded to Mayor Mackey's suggestion that the city departments be increased to what they need, in point of appropriation, regardless of attendant increase in the tax rate. The people are now contributing one thousand dollars a year to the support of the library. The city's share, by appropriation, has been $3,600 a year. It develops this sum is not adequate. More money is needed and the city should act now.

An increase in tax rate, regardless of the benefits it will bring, is always an unpopular undertaking. But it is doubtful if any citizen, or any department, even at the distributed loss among other departments that might be necessary to devote $1,200 more annually to the library's support, will begrudge or protest the increase. It is fairly to be assumed the commission will find, if an increase in tax rate is not possible, that the slight increase can be ordered by making proper distribution among other departmental items. The library is making a most reasonable request; and while all increases will present difficulties, this seems too reasonable to be denied. The commission is willing.

At the same time, and to settle the question for all future administrations, Mayor Mackey's suggestion that Waco again ask the legislature for a charter amendment permitting the small special tax for library maintenance, is very fitting. It is certain the amendment—which was popularly carried and submitted to the last legislature, where it was unreasonably killed by the action of a local representative—will receive the hearty support of Senator Terrell, Representatives Jordan and Williams. The people's endorsement will be sufficient for these gentlemen. Meanwhile, provide the additional $1,200 by a proportionate distribution of the budget. The library needs it and the city needs a good, well-taken-care-of library.

In remarking that Granger, having no Danforth in this world's series, is regarding the gigantic event with indifference, the Granger editor admits he does not mingle in the busy marts of the bet.

Washington police have a $1,000,000 check that was found in the street. It may have been dropped by a member of the New York force.—Philadelphia North American. Hardly, unless it represented the monthly accumulations of a year, drawn from the bank with an eye to the Becker trial.

Wearing a straw hat today is the very reverse of placing a dish of ice cream on the stove.

WATER WASTE.

The time has not yet passed when Texas' "dryness" is a subject of a deal of stupid jest in allegedly funny publications the country over. And the time is not just beginning when Texas communities realize the seriousness of the situation responsible for that jest. Cities like Dallas, big cities, have been confronted by crises; their water supply has been dangerously threatened. Cities like San Antonio, with a seemingly inexhaustible source of supply, a wide artesian stratum of pure water, have sought to stitch in time and have ordered costly engineering investigation of the extent of water flow on which they, and the coming generations, may depend. Millions of dollars have been expended in Texas on reservoirs, water conduits from distant streams and similar necessities of the communities' very existence. Every day the Railroad Commission is called upon to grant special rates on water cars hurrying to the relief of drought-stricken and supply-threatened towns. Texas is not a drenched state.

Waco, like every other Texas city of its size and conveniences, is frequently very apt to blind itself in overconfidence. Any "alarm" that its water supply may be depleted, and at no years-distant day, is usually scoffed at. The wells are there, the river is there, and water comes from the taps today. That is quite enough for Waco.

It now develops that sixteen heads of water are constantly bubbling to waste Waco's water at the high school. The simple expedient of a cock, or other regulator, evidently has not been thought of. This is a serious, a foolhardy waste. The entire fountain might be adapted, as such bubble fountains are adapted in other cities, to the use of a faucet or gauge, and the water permitted to flow unchecked only when the classes flock to the wards at recess, or on others occasions. The Mothers are agitating placing sanitary fountains at all the schools, and this undoubtedly will be done. But the new fountains must be regulated. There must be no further waste of water permitted after the fashion of the high school "bubbles." The contingency is not without probability that these bubbles, under circumstances of Texas' climatic condition and frequent scarcity of water flow, might sometimes amount to a deluge; "you'll never miss the water" was an adage especially invented for Texas.

The system of meters to check water waste, and the cost of the system, have frequently proved unpopular in this state. But its benefits are the most certain, after all. The statement has been made with authority that within ten years every city in the Southwest will be on a water meter basis.

The waste must be checked. The water commission and the school board can check public waste. The citizens must realize the necessity for stopping waste in the homes.

THE EXPRESS RATES.

When public officials like Railroad Commissioner Williams, responding to the complaint of Waco shippers against Texas expressage rates, make a thorough study of the situation and meet the complainants prepared to discuss the matter on a common-sense and practical basis, the confidence of Texas' business men in so important a body as the commission is given a hearty boost. Judge Williams is one of the not-too-large group of Texas' public servants who do not hesitate to voice their conclusions and to hit hard, no matter what interest these conclusions may affect. He considers the surviving Texas express tariffs disproportionate, and says so. He finds the interstate rate on packages of less than fifty pounds to be lower than the Texas rate. Texas business interests can see no virtue in this arrangement, especially as the great bulk of shipments is in smaller packages. A revision is needed, an equitable scale of rates is needed, and the attitude taken by Waco shippers may be the cause of such a revision. Every situation of this character is a powerful aid in righting the inequities of express and railroad rates that, in the vast scope of their business, must result in one way or another. It's the only sure method of improvement—this getting-together of business men and those entrusted with the just administration of public utilities.

"The country girl is gone forever."—Leslies. The way these rival magazines ignore each other's cover designs is amusing.

Rockdale Reporter urges "choking off" the editor of the Menard Messenger for suggesting that women buy their winter hats early, so they may tire of the luscious creations and stand up their spouses for new lids later in the season. The married members of the Union ask the editor to inquire why such a delicate attention as cooking?

"It goes without saying there is something wrong in America."—Governor Marshall. "Nothing wrong goes without saying this year."—New York Sun. And if the "something wrong" means Theodore, it's a sickening cinch he doesn't go "without saying."

"Superman depends upon Superwoman," muses the Houston Chronicle. Which cleverly puts into four words what took George Bernard Shaw five years, 99 grouches and 47 attacks of dyspepsia to demonstrate, not to mention the critics he murdered in his prefaces.

The first real "norther," and the smile of the clothier is broad in the city streets.

Texas Viewpoints

Waco News: The Austin correspondent of the Dallas Times-Herald hastened to gather from the State University the assurance that there was no danger of members of Greek letter societies enlisting to fight the Turks. There is no danger of these gentlemen enlisting to fight anything, is there?—except the college regulations, rival fraternities and the sleuths of the state controller in the vicinity of the hops and malt dispensaries.

It would seem to be up to the Paragraphers' Union of Austin to let the people know the facts about the Waco News man. Himself a fraternity man and graduate of Harvard, it would seem to the casual observer that the Waco man ought to be more considerate of his brother Greeks. His aspersions as to their patriotism are not calculated to make him strong with fellows about the chapter houses at Austin when they shall know his identity. The Paragraphers' Union as a factor in college life at the seat of the university will be doing its fellow "college guys" a friendly service by keeping the record straight.—Galveston News.

Hold hard, State Press! Viewpoints is neither Owen Johnson nor Elbert Hubbard. The comment was not deprecatory of the Hellenes' courage, but merely explanatory of their only opportunities to "fight." Sweet are the uses of fraternity, and are not the activities Viewpoints mentioned a jealously guarded part of every well-regulated college frat's fun? The Paragraphers' Union of Austin knows, alas! to well, with the reminder of an occasional headache, what Viewpoints thinks of the Greek letter men and where his friendship for them stands. Pray, don't inflict angina pectoris by reading "aspersions as to their patriotism" into his wee bit o' reminiscent fun. But if no less a personage than State Press considers Viewpoints has trodden on toes, here's his good-natured apology and the offer to set 'em up!

We observe with interest that our old friend, Prince Danilo is leading the troops of Montenegro in battle. We have seen Prince Danilo every time "The Merry Widow" has come through Texas and we wish to state right here that if the Turks shoot or otherwise damage Prince Danilo and spoil the waltz we all love so well, there will be a boycott on dried figs and dates.—Austin Statesman.

It's a safe wager the world has less interest in the real, than in the stage Prince Danilo. Or takes the former more seriously. The plot of the play was how to keep the Widow's twenty millions in Marsovia; the plot of this war is how to kick the Turk's interest out of Montenegro. Either is fine material for an operetta, but durn poor excuse for a war.

The Bull Moose is going to have a "tag day." Good way to raise campaign funds without having to keep tab on the contributors. — Beaumont Enterprise.

Without official "tab," perhaps, but don't forget the Colonel's omniscience. Every victim of his tag day will get a personal letter of thanks written on Armageddon asbestos.

The new newspaper law, requiring the semi-annual publication of names of owners, editors and the like, and of the financial obligations of the business, is aimed at a comparatively few publishers, yet in order to reach them it must be applied to all. Likewise the requirement that all paid-for reading matter shall be labeled "advertisement" is of general application, that the few who sell opinions or under the guise of news boost special interests, may be reached. It is thus with all laws—the law-abiding must submit to the same regulations as those who would commit the offenses. The final interpretation of the law is expected to more nearly attain the object sought, and that without being burdensome to the legitimately conducted papers, than is now realized in the literal interpretation. Something along the line of unmasking special interest papers and editors is needed, and in due time the legitimates will be relieves of embarrassment and of unfair restrictions, it is hoped.—Temple Telegram.

The Texas press has been free, and sensible, in its criticism of this new law. It has many defects, many impracticalities which Viewpoints has taken occasion to note. But it speaks well for Texas newspapers as a whole that they are willing and able to "come clean" under this stringent regulation, no matter what its object and its method of enforcement.

From an editorial in the Temple Telegram of last Thursday we understand that Judge Clarence Martin or District Attorney Dayton Moses are endorsed as good gubernatorial material. The News agrees with the Telegram that either of these two excellent gentlemen would make Texas a great governor. As public officials they have each been weighed in the balance and found not wanting. They have been true to the trust confided to them. Both are brainy men, and have distinguished public service records. Added to this they are honorable gentlemen and stalwart Democrats.—San Saba News.

What a free land we dwell in! This is the seventh and eighth anticipatory cry in the Texas press of "long live the King!" Please, let's rest till Mr. Colquitt has his second inauguration, at any rate. Not that it isn't interesting and instructive to speculate on possibilities, but election hasn't come yet, and the state is still trying to forget July. Plenty of excellent gentlemen will be offered for immolation on the high altar, soon enough.

In approval of the Dallas county grand jury's recommendation that some action be taken to eliminate the "six-shooter deputy, a term employed to designate those friends of peace officers who want an opportunity to carry a gun without incurring the disfavor of the law," the Waco Tribune declares:

Homicides will be decreased 75 per cent in Texas if the sheriffs, constables and chiefs of police will refuse to grant permission for the carrying of a gun to all except their regular deputies who do regular duty, and public opinion can be so aroused as to practically eliminate the promiscuous carrying of guns by those people who have a grudge against another and would welcome an opportunity to make trouble, so the gun could be brought into play.

That is the safe, sane and strong argument in a nutshell. The sentiment is growing in Texas that unlawful pistol toting should be made a penitentiary offense. A fool speaker at a New York gathering, more than two decades ago, referred to a six-shooter as "Texas courage." It was an empty slander then, of course, and is quite as empty today, but Texas has been put to it to remove the stigma. But there has been, there is altogether too much unlicensed carrying of revolvers. Apart from officers whose duty demands it, and those who have good reason to believe their lives are threatened or they are going into a perilous place, courageous men do not carry the means of another's death in their pockets. It long ago ceased to be brave, smart or necessary. It would be well again to revive the public outcry against the walking menace to the peace and reputation of the community.

HARRIS COUNTY LIQUOR VOTE.

Commissioners' Court to Canvass Returns—"Drys" Thought Winners.

Houston, Oct. 12.—When the county commissioners' court meets on Monday local option matters will be well to the front. Returns from the Houston Heights election will be canvassed and that city with its 10,000 population will wheel into the dry column.

In the election covering South Houston, Webster, Genoa and other voting boxes, the pros also won and their result will be declared.

Also confronting the court will be a petition for an election covering Sunset Heights, Brooksmith, Little York, Independence Heights, North Houston and other voting boxes. It seems to be conceded that the drys will win there also, and if such be the case it is said more than half of Harris county will since the statewide election, have wheeled into the dry column.

BANKER AFTER RELEASE.

Motion to Quash Indictments Against Memphian Being Argued.

Memphis, Oct. 12.—Hearing on the motion of attorneys for the defense that all cases against E. L. Hendrick, president of the All Day and Night bank in Memphis, Abner Davis and others charged with postal law violation be quashed, will take place here before Federal Judge McCall late today. Cuncil for the defense contends the evidence to be insufficient, and not material.

Judge McCall ruled that the case against the American Trust company will not be heard until the regular term of court next month.

PARCELS POST CONVENTION.

Rate of Twenty Cents Per Pound Is Favored.

Washington, Oct. 12.—A parcels post convention was concluded today between the United States and the Dominican republic. The agreement, which will become effective as soon as the president approves it, provides a parcels rate of 20 cents a pound, with a weight limit of eleven pounds.

The United States has parcels post agreements with 45 foreign countries and Postmaster General Hitchcock is negotiating with four others for the extension of the service.

Condemned Man Favors Wilson.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 12.—C. Walter Jones, a white man under sentence of death for the murder of Sloan Rowan, has contributed $2 to the Wilson and Marshall campaign fund. He made the contribution late yesterday afternoon while he was being conducted back to jail after appearing as a witness before the grand jury.

An Ohio inventor has patented a telephone receiver casing made of metal as more durable than the rubber ones generally used.

What's Matter With the School Board?

A CANDID REFUTATION OF THE STATEMENT THAT PUBLICITY WOULD HURT SCHOOL INTEREST.

Frank E. Burkhalter, in Waco Tribune.

It may be unbecoming in a mere news reporter to suggest that there is anything the matter with members of a city board of education but the members of Waco's board assail the character and integrity not only of the newspaper men of this city, but the members of the Fourth Estate in general when they close their doors to representatives of the public press and persist in their star chamber sessions on the ground that publicity will disturb the harmony of their administration and prove hurtful to the schools.

From time immemorial it has been recognized that publicity is the best remedy for all evils that can be rectified by the public, and I beg to suggest in the outset that it is the profit of the schools, rather than their detriment, that is sought in this and other pleas that the meetings of the board be open, not only to the representatives of the press, but to any person or set of persons who may desire to appear before the board and present a special matter.

While this article is called forth directly by the action of the board in refusing a seat in its meetings to a representative of our morning contemporary, the writer was informed several months ago by the chairman of the board and other members that his presence would not only not be welcome at the meeting of the board but that the doors would be closed against him if he should present himself there.

And the reasons advanced by these gentlemen to me at that time were just as poorly founded as those that were suggested at the meeting of the board Wednesday afternoon when a representative of The Morning News was told that he was unwelcome at the proceedings of the school board, which is just as much a public body as the city commission. And we venture the members of the school board would protest against a closed meeting of the city commission. The suggestion of Mr. Lattimore and others that newspaper men have not enough discretion not to publish any conversation in which he and members of the board might engage concerning the character or qualification of teachers or candidates for positions in the schools—basing their main objections to the presence of reporters on that score—is puerile and it is difficult to believe that this is the chief reason for their objection to newspaper men attending the meetings.

Newspaper men of Waco are of as high standing as those of any other business or profession represented on the board of education and naturally they are just as jealous of their reputation as Mr. Brazleton, who says he is a decent man, or any other member of the board can be. And this is said in no spirit of disrespect to Mr. Brazleton or any other member of the board, for all of them are the men of highest character and no one suspects them of any wrong doing in connection with the discharge of their duties as members of the school goard. Having some acquaintance with the members of school boards in other cities I am free to confess that in no other Texas city is there a school board composed entirely of men of quite so high standing in the business and professional life of the city as is the case in Waco. Nor has the writer any grudge against any member of the board, or the superintendint of the public schools, whom he counts as a good personal friend. To my knowledge many members of the board are serving at a personal sacrifice and in that they are willing to contiue to do so for what they deem the public weal they are entitled to the thanks of the citizenship of Waco. But eminent as the men are in their respective lines, and unselfish as they are in their service to the public, they are certainly not acquainted with newspapers, or with newspaper men, or the effects of publicity concerning so vital a public matter as is the conduct of our public school system.

One member of the board in explaining the reason why reporters were not wanted at the meetings had the audacity—to employ the slang of the street I would say "nerve"—to tell me that if reporters were permitted to attend the meetings good men could not be induced to serve as they would be perpetually hounded by the patrons of the schools about something which had transpired at the meetings. I have attended many meetings of the school boards in other places and when a special meeting was called some officer of the board or the superintendent of the schools called me by phone and notified me of it so I could be on hand, and I know the position carries with it many duties and that busy men are frequently inconvenienced in order to attend all the meetings and discharge all the duties. And it is a thankless job, for which there is no financial remuneration, but a man recognizes all this when he accepts service on the board and if he hasn't the time for it there is no law compelling him to remain on the board. The duty of school trustee is an onerous one and for that reason, if for no other, it might profitably be passed on from one good citizen to another from term to term.

Members of the board point to the fact that there has been no scandal unearthed in the public schools, that patriots rather than politicians, serve the public as trustees, and that friction between the board and the teachers and the board and the public has been reduced to a minimum as the result of the policy, pursued consistently, we are informed, for the past nineteen years, of refusing to admit newspaper men at the meetings of that body. They declare that as the result of newspaper men attending the meetings of the school boards in Dallas and Fort Worth the school affairs of those cities have been thrown into turmoil and the efficiency of the schools impaired.

It is admitted that the recall of certain trustees at Dallas, brought about by the removal of one of the principals of a district school there, did throw the affairs of the schools into a turmoil but it was the personal popularity of the principal, who had had hundreds of men and women of Dallas under his tutelage when they were children, and not the agitation of the press that brought about the recall of the members of the board, the resignation of the superintendent, and other changes in the Dallas system.

As to the merits of the recall this article is not concerned. But not until the matter assumed sufficient proportions to justify the notice of the daily press was any large attention paid to it, and then it was handled by the press of the state. The removal of the principal would have become known and the indignation followed had the papers never mentioned the fact, but it was the matter of common interest and the papers published it as a news item and without editorial comment until the recall movement assumed large proportions and justified editorial notice. And all editorial mention given the affair was of a calm and deliberate style.

There was nothing sensational about the Fort Worth situation, where, it is alleged, certain members of the high school faculty and one principal of a district school were dropped in order to make place for some other teachers, more friendly, possibly, to certain members of the board. There was a quiet protest of the citizens—and the press of Fort Worth did no more than to report that the teachers were not re-elected to their former positions, which was a news item in which the public was interested and which the people who pay the taxes had a right to know. And they had a right to know it from the news columns of the papers and not from the minutes of the school board, for the average citizen hasn't time to call at the high school, or wherever the board's records are kept, and ascertain what was done every time the board has a session. The Fort Worth teachers were re-elected following the protest of the the citizens. There was no protest through the columns of the press.

So the trouble at Fort Worth and that at Dallas was not brought on by the newspapers. And the members of the Waco board have not pointed out any ill effects that has followed the attendance of news reporters upon the meetings of the school boards in Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Beaumont, Austin, El Paso and other cities of the state and the schools of those cities rank just as high as do the schools of Waco. The suggestion of the local board that newspaper men would report anything said at the meetings of the board relating to the character or qualifications of the teaching staff of the schools is easily refuted. Gun play is too common in Texas and damage for libel too easily recovered in this state to permit the publication of such matter, even if the reporter or his editor, who sees the copy before it goes to print, did not have more discretion and common sense than to submit it to publication. Newspaper men have a keen sense of honor, and no reporter who insists on violating a confidence is permitted to remain on a reputable publication. No profession maintains a higher standard of ethics in this respect than the Fourth Estate. Were a newspaper to publish about other people the character of matter against which the school board desires to protect its teachers a number of persons would have to leave town, for newspaper men know things about many prominent people which those people would not have known for the world and which these editors would not publish for any consideration. All reputable newspaper men respect confidences and all the school board would have to do to prevent the publication of matters that might affect the interests of the schools or teachers would be to ask the reporter present to respect that matter as confidential. Of course, if a reporter should violate the confidence of the board that body would be justified in debarring him, but a report to the editor of the paper would relieve the board of that necessity.

But so far from hurting the interests of the schools publicity would help them, for it would insure the larger co-operation of the public in affairs calculated to advance the schools. It would increase general interest in affairs educational by keeping the public fully informed on what the members of the board are doing to promote the interest of the schools.

Tax payers and patrons of the school are entitled to know what their representatives are doing. As a consequence of the policy of the board in refusing to admit reporters very few people know when an election for school trustees in Waco is to be held until the morning of the election rolls around and the announcement is made that a certain number of trustees are to be elected that day and that certain men, whose names have been placed on the official ballot without any opportunity having been given, by means of public notice, to the people in general to suggest other candidates if they wanted to. We wish again to emphasize the fact that no one suspicions any member of the present school board doing anything "under cover," to use a slang expression, but if the people should prefer to choose other servants in that capacity they are entitled to know when the election will be held and when the names of candidates must be filed and how. This they would know if a reporter attended the sessions of the board regularly, for his news instinct would teach him to look out for those things and publish them at the proper time. Much of the criticism that has been heaped upon the school board this fall about the regulations prescribing a certain form of tablet and pencil for

Success Can But Be

The result of any business concern whose every effort is to strive and please those who favor them with their wants.

Give us a chance to serve you the best laundry work to be had in the city. Our methods are different. Remember, we absolutely do not wash for negroes.

"WASH WITH US."

PROGRESS LAUNDRY

Phone 1300 and we will send a smiling driver at once.

VISIT THE

Dixie Confectionery

STORE
409 Austin St.
FOR FIRST-CLASS
Fruits, Cigars and Tobacco
ALSO FINE CANDIES
Louis Sontikes

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Jewelers and Opticians

504 Austin St.

Knowledge of the value of Diamonds and our Reputation will pay anyone to buy of us.

use in certain grades, and the supply of which is alleged to have been bought up by one dealer living in a section of the city inaccessible to many patrons of the schools, would have been obviated, had the people been informed in advance of the opening of school of such a ruling and the reasons therefor.

One of the members of the board suggests that this criticism of the star-chamber methods of that body is based upon a desire to defeat the present membership of the board for re-election. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is nothing in that suggestion. Certain it is that the newspapers who are contending for an open session, have no candidates and no axe to grind. The only criticism I would suggest of the present board—and that is a friendly one—is that it is out of harmony with the spirit and progress of the times, is burdened with "standpatism," and is laboring under the delusion of a mistaken judgment. Closed sessions of the board may not have been out of harmony at the time the custom was instituted about twenty years ago, but things are different now. The light of publicity has been turned upon political methods, campaign contributions, penitentiary and prison systems and who will deny that the public weal has been advanced by this publicity? And this writer is persuaded that publicity would help the public schools of Waco, just as it has helped the schools of every other city and the cause of education in general throughout the nation and the world.

Members of the school board forget that if by chance they should be misrepresented the columns of the papers are open to them for a correction. And it would be very helpful to them, personally, if they would take the public into their confidence and let the people know what they are doing.

Waco is growing and the schools are growing with it. Many of the pupils in the primary grades are now compelled to attend school only half days because of lack of room and teaching facilities. They are entitled to a full day's instruction. The city will soon demand more school buildings. And the public is entitled to know what the board is going to do about it, what they pay for lots and buildings, what the coal for the year, costs, and all the other expenses incident to the administration of the schools, for the schools belong to the people and not to the school board.

A fraud-proof taximeter for taxicabs, patented by a New Yorker, cannot be made to register until a person has entered a vehicle to which it is attached.

Little Frenchman's Dye Works

WE CLEAN ANYTHING
From
BABY'S SHOES TO DADDY'S HAT
113 North 4th St. Both Phones.

GORDON ADAMS, M. D.,
SPECIALIST
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Cancer.
Office Fifth and Austin Sts.
20 years' experience in this special work. Chronic, surgical and difficult cases solicited.
Upstairs Over Powers-Kelly Drug Store, Waco, Texas.

Texas Cotton Palace Welcomes All To Waco

Third Exhibition of Unique Character Will Be a Grand Affair During November—Something of the Plane for the Pleasures of the People.

With great eclat and splendor, the 1912 Cotton Palace will be thrown open to the public twenty days from today. It will be a gala occasion, a momentous event, if you please, in the history of Waco, presenting this city's third annual fall exposition to the world.

There has been no let-up in the preparations that have received the undivided attention of the directors of the Cotton Palace association for many weeks. All of their energies have been centered on one proposition, to make the Cotton Palace this year the most attractive spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in the south. It has required diligent effort and painstaking labors to see that each and every detail in connection with the opening was made as nearly perfect as human ingenuity could devise, but at all times the greatest willingness has been manifested. The directors are performing a labor of love, but they have proceeded just as thoughtfully and carefully as though the affair involved was one of individual responsibility.

Formal Exercises at Night.

That the decision to have the opening of the Cotton Palace at night this year has met with general approval and commendation is noted on all sides. By adopting this plan, it is believed the ceremonies can be made far more elaborate than would have been possible otherwise. Every merchant here will be asked to close his place of business early Saturday evening, November 2, so that the large army of clerks and other employes may visit the Cotton Palace grounds and take part in the festivities. The attendance on the first night should not only be large, but it should assume great proportions. It's a splendid opportunity for home folks to demonstrate their loyalty and patriotism, and certainly the Cotton Palace directors have a right to expect this.

Already a commitee has called on the various merchants here relative to the matter of early closing on November 2, and the response so far has been most encouraging. It should, however, be unanimous, and no one should wait on what his competitor intends to do. If the example is given, the following will be large. All that is required in a movement of this kind is for a few to set the pace, and the rest comes easy.

No less a personage than the governor of Texas, Hon. O. B. Colquitt, will preside at the opening of the Cotton Palace. In all probability the chief executive of the state will be attended by members of his staff, and the display will be one of great brilliancy.

It is intended, in connection with the opening of the exposition, to have a gorgeous street pageant, one that will attract the attention of thousands, and this can be made a magnificent success. If the people generally will co-operate with the Cotton Palace directors. It is very probable that the line of the parade will be illuminated with red fire, from the downtown section to Cotton Palace park, and the streets will be well lighted for the occasion.

Has Been Well Advertised.

Never in the history of the Cotton Palace has an exposition been so well advertised. Literature has been distributed in many Texas cities, posters have been displayed and personal visits have been made by men connected with Waco's big fall attraction to those places from which the largest crowds are expected. Boosting the Cotton Palace has not been a spasmodic effort, but, on the contrary, it has been one continuous performance, if the expression may be permitted, and the results are most gratifying to all.

The Third and Best Year.

Waco's previous Cotton Palace expositions, in 1910 and 1911, were magnificent, but this year the climax has been reached. One thought has been uppermost with the directors all the time, in arranging for the attraction this year, and that is "it must eclipse all others," and that this will be done is doubted by no one at all familiar with the work.

The directors have proceeded along intelligent lines, guarding at all times the interest of the stockholders, but at the same time they have not practiced false economy. With an attraction of merit has been offered them, it has been secured, if the terms were at all reasonable, and the novelities to be offered this year are so varied and numerous that time and space forbid individual mention. During the 16 days the Cotton Palace shall remain open, Waco expects to entertain thousands of visitors. They will come here from the farthermost parts of the state, and when they leave they will prove walking advertisements for the big exposition.

Growth of Cotton Palace.

The Texas Cotton Palace had its inception in 1910. Two expositions have been held, each increasing in size until the outgrew the accommodations. All of Waco will recall the strenuous campaign waged for the selection of a place to locate the Cotton Palace and the selection by popular vote of what was then known as Padgitt's park, and all loyal Wacoans now point with pride to the transformation of that spot into the most beautiful and complete exposition park in the country. Cotton Palace park and its buildings are estimated to be worth half a million dollars at the present time and improvements are constantly being added.

For eleven and a half months in the year Cotton Palace park is open to the public and is one of the most accessible and ornamental of the public parks of the city. During two weeks in November the Cotton Palace association conducts this huge industrial and agricultural exposition. The first exposition in the new park was a remarkable success. Its component parts were gathered together in a few weeks. Not until the gates opened did the workmen leave the buildings and complete the grading of the grounds. In fact, many minor details were not completed until after the exposition. There was slight opportunity for advertising and few people had an adequate idea of the beauty and magnitude of the new enterprise until it was impressed on their minds by actual visitation at the new park. Despite the newness of the show, there was a paid admittance during the two weeks that was most gratifying to the directors.

The third annual exposition opens with the prospect of success so far in advance of any prior exposition that comparisons fail. The park itself is forty acres in extent, located half a mile from the center of the city, easily accessible to street car lines. What was once unsightly and uncared for grounds are now made to blossom like roses in the garden of the gods.

Leading to the buildings is the esplanade, formed by circling roads and walks, adorned with flowers and evergreen shrubbery, presenting an emerald sward in the center. At the south side of the esplanade stands the main building, a creation of architectural beauty and taste. On the east side is the poultry hall and on the west is machinery hall. The highly ornamental fronts of these buildings conform to the general style of architecture in the park.

Great Electrical Display.

All this open space and buildings, inside and outside, are illuminated with an electric display that makes the park at night a veritable fairyland. Many thousands of electric lights contribute to turn night into day within the gates. The industrial and agricultural displays remain as the chief centers of interest and attraction, but the exposition is not confined to the three large buildings in which are shown the wonders of this section. The entire park is given over to the exposition, and many new features have been added as special attractions this year.

A magnificent feature of the park are the trees which give grace and shade to a spacious court, provided with seats, where visitors can recline and view the splendors of the park, listening to the music from the bandstand and studying the ever-moving throng as it promenades to and fro over the numerous pathways.

Truly, this is a great fall festival of industry, amusement, art, education. All the dazzling beauty of park environments, the artistic attractions outside the exposition buildings, the many new and special features lead up to the all-important object of this great enterprise.

Special attention has been devoted to obtaining manufacturing process exhibits. The din and whirl of revolving wheels, shafts, shuttles and bars will be heard on all sides in the great halls.

Agricultural Display.

There also will be an adequate display of agricultural and fruit products worthy of the region, famed as one of the garden spots of the United States. The competition will include all the fruits and vegetables grown in this section of the state, as liberal prizes have been offered and no admittance fee is charged.

The latest in agricultural and farm machinery will be shown at the exposition, which, taken in connection with the agricultural display, will prove a special attraction to the farmers of Central Texas. Everything from the simplest garden tools up to the biggest gang plows, gasoline engines, etc., will be exhibited.

Special days are assigned each year to cities and counties contiguous to Waco, and on these occasions there is always a great outpouring of the people from the section thus honored, and the ties of a friendship are thus more closely cemented between Waco, the home of the Cotton Palace, and its trade territory.

Waco makes appeal to the people of Texas to visit this exposition. It expects 250,000 people to come to the third exposition, and in the next five years it aims to attract half a million annually.

The Cotton Palace is becoming the greatest advertising asset Waco Possesses. Steadily the Waco spirit has forced the city to the front in the past decade and established its reputation as one of the most progressive cities in Texas. The exposition is the culmination of this spirit that marks another upward movement, and the third annual display promises to set the seal of permanent success on this great fall entertainment.

INCREASING RAILWAY RETURNS

Revival of Traffic Verified By Official Returns.

Current reports of the revival of railway traffic are verified by the official returns for the month of July compiled by the bureau of railway economics from reports to the interstate commerce commission covering over 220,000 miles, about 90 per cent of the steam railway mileage of the country.

The increases in net revenue were not, however, universal. For the eastern group of railways the increase over July, 1911, was 10.9 per cent, or $2.01 per mile of line per day; for the western group 16.4 per cent, or $1.29 per mile of line per day. The net revenue of the southern group decreased 5.5 per cent, or 41 cents per mile of line per day.

Taking the average per mile of line for the month for the country as a whole, total operating revenues increased $89 or 8.7 per cent; operating expenses increased $53 or 7.6 per cent; while net operating revenue increased $35.89, or 11 per cent. Taxes amounted to $45 per mile of line, an increase of 8.5 per cent.

The aggregate of all net operating revenue for the month was $80,197,743, an aggregate increase of $8,037,016. This net operating revenue per mile of line for the seven months of the calendar year continues less than for the corresponding seven months of 1911. Net operating revenues is the amount available for taxes, rentals, interest on bonds, appropriations for betterments and dividends.

NEWS TELEPHONES.

Advertising and Circulation, both phones	1132
Editorial and News, both phones	2385

$6 Will Put a Piano In Your Home

You never realized that any firm could make such an offer. A real, genuine Piano, guaranteed for many, many years. More than 1000 in Texas homes today.

Just a Few to be Sold on These Terms

The time has come when a home is not complete without a Piano. Your promise to the family can be fulfilled just as easily now as ever; in fact, never in the history of the Piano business has there been such an offer made.

12 Fine Slightly Used Pianos On Sale

$400 Chickering Piano for only	$165
$400 Kimball Piano for only	$267
$400 Jesse French Piano for only	$253
$400 Camp & Co. Piano for only	$ 80
$600 Player Piano with music	$358
$600 Piano Player with music	$325
$300 Lyric Piano for only	$155
$325 Davis & Sons Piano for only	$185
$300 Thos. Goggan Piano for only	$175
$800 Grand Piano for only	$458
$350 Leyhe Piano for only	$190
$400 Smith & Barnes Piano for only	$253

Not a Cent are You Out Until Pleased

Every Piano listed above is guaranteed to be in first-class shape and we will send any one you select on approval, prepaying the freight if you live out of town.

You Were Born Musical

Have you ever read a book and discovered thoughts you yourself had had many times before? The author had simply written down what was in your mind—rhetoric and grammar serving as his medium of expression. So it is that pianists simply play and express the same musical impulses that you feel. Striking the keys is their medium of expression. But you don't need to acquire a technical knowledge of the Piano to play it. You have the

PIANOLA PIANO

PLAYED IN TWO WAYS—BY HAND, BY MUSIC ROLL

Every composition is yours to play. Chopin's nocturnes. Instantly you touch it, you step into the realm of music. Beethoven's sonatas, Schuman's "dream" songs, Wagner's operas—all these and everything else you can enjoy and interpret with ease. Throw yourself into the rhythm of the strains. Be joyous, sad, majestic, kind, religious, or abandoned, as the music strikes you.

You will be astounded at the revelations of the "Pianola Piano." This world of music which you never entered before will be as mystifying, as glorious as though you had taken a peep at Paradise. There is something so naturally human about its playing, you can't realize even yourself that you are not striking the note.

REMEMBER, there is only one Pianola Piano, which is made by the Aeolian Company. Built only in six Pianos. The "Leyhe Stores" are sole Texas dealers.

Steinway, Weber, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant and Stroud Pianola Pianos
DON'T FORGET to Come to Our Store or Write at Once

LEYHE PIANO COMPANY

LARGEST PIANO CONCERN IN TEXAS
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY A PIANO. 709-711 Austin Street, WACO, TEXAS
G. H. JACKSON, Vice-President, Manager

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

In this day of progressiveness it must be known of all men that Waco is fully abreast of the times when it comes to speed and skillful driving.

Our delivery drivers turn corners at full speed, and if perchance they nearly run into man, woman or child they look back and give out a grin which immediately assures the frightened one that no one else could do just that except themselves. Of course, this is consoling to the near-victim, and he goes on his way a wiser person.

Our cab drivers are a source of wonder; they can get through a crowded street at a wonderful gait, quite exciting and really thrilling to watch from a safe distance. Cabmen have no horns or whistles, but yell at their teams and make use of the whip, which gives warning to others that it might be dangerous to not take notice—all of which is kindness and is much appreciated by the people.

We drive our buggies down the most crowded business section at a real good clip, and seldom run into anyone. We did notice recently a lady fall to her knees in trying to get out of the way of another lady who was driving. Now, of course, the lady walking should have known better than to have attempted to pass just when the one driving was ready to cut her horse with the whip, or else she could have waited until there was not so much driving, before attempting to cross. We trust the people will get this more in mind, as it becomes a real bother sometimes to have so many people walking across the street; 'tis annoying to see them trying to keep out of our way. Some there are who appear to think they have a right to cross the street on foot, but of course these are non-progressives and have not the proper regard for those who are interested in speed, and not much heed is given them.

And autos! Oh, our autos! They are beautiful and capable of much speed and noise. Very gratifying to us, and we are so confident of our ability to handle them skilfully, that it does us good to speed up in the thick of the crowd, and it gives us a pleasant sensation to pass ever so closely to a vehicle and not strike it. Of course the fellow in the vehicle may be scared, but that only proves out the fact that we are very skillful. We scare him badly, but otherwise he is uninjured.

A pedestrian can hardly tell which way we are going to pass, and he does some foolish things in the way of dodging that amuses us much, and we think more of the auto. We take joy of our autos occasionally by letting them out to full speed, where a policeman is not watching, and we will run at about thirty to fifty miles an hour, as the case may be, and not a single person runs into us and gets hurt or killed. Of course we can't see around the corners and don't know for sure what's going to happen, but nothing happens and we are encouraged, especially if we nearly run over some one but manage to let him escape with a bad fright. Then with the auto we have a warning horn. Who is it thath won't make a run for it if they hear us blow? Of course, there are some trifling accidents that happen now and then; some unfortunate victim didn't really know which way to dodge; sometimes he is physically unable to hurry, sometimes 'tis a child who had not experience enough and was in the wrong place, and a little grave has to be dug out at Oakwood—but matters like this, of course, must not be taken into court; this is a fast age, and we must speed. To be sure, it is very seldom necessary that we hurry so, but there is with us a desire to feel that we are moving swiftly, which acts in a wonderful manner makes us feel good and shows to the world we are not slow, but up to date. Our children too, taking note of our example, early become proficient in driving all manner of vehicles mentioned above, and at a very tender age they show the spirit of progressiveness, and what they lack in wisdom, why, they make it up in speed and much fearlessness.

Some timid people seem to think we should not go so fast; would curtail our pleasure. They, too, are non-progressives and their opinion has very little weight. However, it might be well to organize a speed club. By so doing we further our interests in keeping pedestrians off the street. 'Tis a shame, the number that walk; they appear not to notice how very much they are in the way. By all means, let us look after our rights. If no other way, we might appeal to legislation, as has already been intimated. And to strangers who do not know us, when you come take notice of our arrangements for speed-making. Even though you may come from a larger city than ours, we may be able to give you some points in the art—or, if you can teach us, we are ever ready to strive for higher heights.

WILL BOUGER.
Eighth and Washington.

Because economy of fuel consumption in steamships often requires that two or more kinds of coal be mixed, an Englishman has invented a coaling barge that mixes coal as it is delivered into a bunker.

James G. Blaine had the rare gift of dismissing from his presence any one who had come to him for a favor which he could not grant, with a feeling that he was his big brother and grieved to death at the compulsion or refusal. Although Blaine was universally beloved, yet he was defeated for the highest office in the gift of the people.—Magazine of American History.

REMOVAL NOTICE

National Exchange Insurance & Trust Co. General Offices

and

Chas. A. Weathered & Co. Fire Insurance Offices

Have Been Moved to Suite 1303 and 1304

New Phone 75 Amicable Building *Old Phone 2215*

NO SMOKING BY COPS.

Dallas Hangs Up The Stringent Order For Police.

Dallas, Oct. 12.—The old order, allowing policemen to refresh themselves with a pipe or cigar after the hour of 10 o'clock p. m. was rescinded at roll call at the city jail Friday morning.

For the benefit of the many new officers who have crowded the ranks of the department incidental to the state fair, Sergeant Will Owens read a bomily from the chief's office regarding drinking and smoking while on duty. Officers are forbidden to take a drink of alcoholic liquors or to smoke during their working hours. The police regulation book points out that "an officer is on duty 24 hours of the day."

Sleeping on duty is also forbidden by the regulations. Splitting hairs with the rule, old-time policemen say, that they are forbidden by the regulations to go home and to bed.

Do you want to buy a home? Do you want to sell a home? A Want Ad in the News will get a buyer or seller.

The Bankers Trust Co.

OF WACO, TEXAS

CAPITAL $250,000.00

(Increasing in February, 1913, to $500,000.00.)

LOANS ON FARM LANDS, CITY PROPERTY AND COLLATERAL
Agent for Property Owners, Trustee, Executor

EDWARD ROTAN, President GEO. V. ROTAN, Secretary-Treasurer
W. J. NEALE, E. W. MARSHALL, Vice Presidents
Offices: 303 Amicable Building

A Place of Beauty and Correct Display

WE HAVE remodeled and completely renovated our business home. We most cordially invite you to visit us and see the new order of things. Not only have we remodeled the house, better arranging the stock and displaying to better advantage in a specially fitted up display and salesroom our complete and beautiful stock of Electrical Fixtures, etc., but we have greatly increased our already large stock and have made it more complete in every detail. Our work-room space and working equipment have been greatly increased, too, enabling us to execute work with as great dispatch and in as high a class manner as it can be done in the largest cities. We cordially invite you to come to see us and let us show you the many pretty Electrical things—for decoration of the home; for labor saving and for convenience—that we have gathered together here for you. We especially want you to see our magnificent display of beautiful and artistic Electrical Fixtures. There is no finer, more complete, or more elaborate Electrical Fixture room in Texas or even the Southwest than you will find here.

Our varied and complete stock embraces, among other lines

Hot Point Irons
Hot Point Cooking Devices
Packard Mazda Lamps
General Electric Motors
Automobile Lamps
Columbia Dry Cells
Complete line of Electric Shades and Chandeliers
Electric Reading and Study Lamps etc

We will appreciate a visit from you and delight in answering questions you may ask, and in demonstrating any of the wonderful Electrical appliances we have for the saving of labor and time in the home.

616 Austin Street - - - - - Both Phones 608

Waco Electrical Supply Co.

TRUTH OF TEXAS IS AD CLUB PLAN

MANY CITIZENS OF TEXAS ARE PROMISING TO IT THEIR SUPPORT.

PECOS MAN TO THE FORE

Send in a Contribution to Help the Campaign to Exploit This State Before the World.

To The News:

The Advertising Association is preparing its plan of campaign for an early beginning of the work of advertising Texas in other states and countries. Already many citizens are promising their support, and after the board of directors meets next week at Dallas and announces definitely to the public how the work is to be carried on and the assistance needed in carrying it on, there will be a ready and generous response from all sections.

The following letter has been received from J. N. Levin, owner of the Crystal Water Ranch of Pecos. This unsolicited offer is an indication of the support the association can expect to receive from the people of Texas who wish the state to progress and prosper along right lines.

Mr. Richard Haughton, president Texas Advertising Associations, Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir: I notice in the papers that your association is contemplating raising a fund for the determination of actual facts regarding this great state of Texas and assisting prospective settlers in securing definite and reliable information regarding each section of the state. I don't know just what your plans are, or how you expect to raise the funds to carry out this great work, but I want to put myself on record as being willing to give you any assistance that I can.

I do not know of any organization that can do more actual good than your association, nor do I believe that any other organization could better handle such a campaign. I want to assist you, if you will allow me, in a financial way, and as a started I will subscribe the sum of $180 to such a fund, and in addition will give you any personal assistance that I can. I shall be glad later on to increase this subscription as soon as you get your advertising started, and I shall be glad to be kept informed as to what you are doing. Whenever you get ready for the money, write me or draw on me through the First National Bank of this city. I have today instructed my bank to pay your draft whenever it is presented. Assuring you of my hearty support in this great movement, I am, with best wishes, J. N. LEVIN.

Origin of the Idea.

The thought from which the idea of this association was evolved was to promote some organization that could enable Texas to get full returns from the big ad men's convention which met at Dallas last May. This convention was composed of representatives of the greatest newspapers and journals, and the advertising managers of the largest business concerns in America. Texas people spent thousands of dollars in entertaining them and showing them about the state on special trains, so they would have a good and true conception of our wonderful possibilities for development along agricultural, commercial, industrial and manufacturing lines. What this great publicity force saw in Texas was to them astonishing, and they marveled that we had taken in the past so small advantage of our opportunities and had left the work of advertising Texas abroad to a few land men, interested only in particular phases of the development where their profits lay, and who in many cases gave bad or misleading reports of other sections or development in which they were not financially interested. The result has been that our immigration in comparison with our opportunities has been exceedingly small and has run along special lines.

To Supply the Need.

Texas needs a broader, fuller and more diversified development than a few individuals can give it working for individual profit. The Texas Advertising Association proposes to fill this long-felt want—a want that is in other states met by the state government, but which is denied to us under our constitution, which in Art. III, section 48, says: "The legislature shall not have the right to levy taxes or impose burdens upon the people, except to raise revenue sufficient for the economical administration of the government, in which may be included the following purposes," and the "purposes" do not include advertising Texas, publishing books or pamphlets to advertise it, gathering exhibits or exploiting them, or expending a cent in this work, which in other states is recognized as part of the duty of the government in the interest of the welfare of their citizens. Furthermore, the constitution in the same article and section 50, says, "the legislature shall have no power to give or to lend or to authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the state in aid of any person, association, or corporation, whether municipal or other," for the purpose of advertising or exploiting the opportunities, resources or advantages of the state. Hence this work must be done by an association of private citizens and at their own cost. That work the Texas Advertising Association proposes to do.

In view of the fact that prominent members of the ad clubs of Texas are actively engaged in directing the association, it is to be expected that through their friendly relations with other clubs throughout the United States, who have seen Texas and been lavishly entertained here, that a great amount of valuable and expensive advertising will be secured solely from this good will. The association has nothing to do with internal affairs, the policies of Texas or Texans; its work is on the outside where money, brains and elbow grease are to be had for the upbuilding of this great state, from which will come a direct benefit to every citizen, whether capitalist, land owner or laborer.

RICHARD HAUGHTON,
President Texas Advertising Ass'n.

Hog Raising Pays.

Cisco, Tex., Oct. 10.—R. L. Poe, the noted hog raiser of this part of the state, left today for the Dallas Fair with 70 head of his registered Durock Jerseys. He had one male that weighed 750 lbs. Mr. Poe has proven beyond a question of a doubt that hog raising in West Texas is a paying business.

General Rainfall.

Athens, Tex., Oct. 12.—A general rain fell throughout this section of the state today and put an end to the drought of many weeks' duration. The rain will be of material benefit to the forage crops.

TO DOUBLE THEIR BRICK PLANT

Athens Fire Brick Company Has More Orders Than It Can Fill for a Year.

Athens, Tex., Oct. 12.—The directors of the Athens Fire Brick Co. were here the past week and spent several days inspecting the plant, and arranging for a large number of improvements. It is understood that the capacity of the plant will be doubled immediately and one hundred men added to the present force to act as a night force. The plant will run day and night for the next year in order to fill the orders for fire-proofing to be used in the construction of sky scrapers in the larger cities. Orders aggregating 300 cars are contracted for to be used in Houston while a large order is to be used San Antonio and Dallas. This company is the largest of its kind the state and has furnished material for practically all of the tall buildings erected in Texas in the past years. Many of the laborers are being brought in from the Mexican order to meet the scarcity here. will be begun immediately to the size of the present buildings a large number of new kilns be built.

KIMBALL FAVORS AMENDMENT

Plan to Extend Tenure of Office of Educational Trustees Endorsed.

Austin, Oct. 12.—Asked today an expression of his ideas as to amendment to the state constitution favoring the terms of trustees of higher institutions of learning the state eleemosynary institutions for 6 years, which is to be voted at the November election, Supt. J. Kimball of Temple, the president the Texas State Teachers' Association, said the only danger to the adoption of this amendment is the well-known aversion of Texas people to vote any change in the constitution until they are certain that they are not making matters worse, in some unforeseen way.

The only battle that the frineds of this amendment have to fight is to call the attention of the people sufficiently to the matter, so that they will recognize this amendment when they go to vote. The need for the amendment in order to keep the asylums, the institutions for the deaf and dumb and for the blind and the higher institutions of learning from becoming involved in politics as a matter of spoils is so certain that every time the matter has been presented to any body of intelligent people, it has received unanimous support. So far, Texas has never fallen into the control of any politicians so corrupt that they were willing to dare to make these institutions the hunting grounds for purely political spoils. But this has been due to good fortune and not because the opportunity was lacking for such evil. Every one of these institutions, such as the university, the normal schools and the asylums is a matter of concern to the entire state, and in order for them to be managed well and economically, they should be put absolutely outside all chance for political exploitation. The teachers of Texas can render a patriotic service by calling the attention of the voters to this amendment before the day of election. There is no visible opposition to them except mere ignorance of its provisions.

NEWS TELEPHONES.

Advertising and Circulation, both phones 1132
Editorial and News, both phones 2385

Use the Best Flour

¶ No use experimenting with unknown brands without reputation. Demand of your grocer the standard of excellence---

Belle of Waco

Manufactured Only By

The Waco Mill & Elevator Co.

Order Your

Coal and Wood Now!

Get in Ahead of the Cold Bad Weather

R. T. Telle and Company

Have the best McAlester Coal, Post Oak Cord Wood, Heater Chunks, Dry Stove Wood Etc.

OFFICE 1008 FRANKLIN STREET BOTH 'PHONES 1-2-1-8

"A TON OF OUR COAL WEIGHS 2000 POUNDS"

WHY WE VACCINATE

F. L. CHRISTMAN REPLIES TO W. W. LASTINGER ON THE SUBJECT.

Calls Science as a Witness in the Interesting Controversy—Says Mr. Lastinger Didn't Tell It All.

To The Morning News:

The article in last Sunday's News by Mr. W. W. Lastinger seems to me to require a few corrections, as it contains some half truths that are worse than misstatements, though I do not believe that they are intentionally misleading; but only due to a superficial knowledge of the subject by the author, who has evidently read an article by an anti-vaccinationist and failed to read the other side of the evidence. He states that Japan has not found vaccination a success in the prevention of small pox, while Dr. Mimosa, one of the highest medical authorities in Japan, states in his report, that the recurrence of the small pox epidemic is always following a laxity in the enforcement of vaccination, and the epidemics are due to the continued exposure of Japan by immigrants from Korea.

His initial statement, however, that vaccination does not protect from small pox is the most startling. How does he know? Is he better prepared than the men who have made a life study of Bacteriology and Biology in the best equipped laboratories and hospitals of this and foreign countries, to pass upon this subject. These men are authorities and a unit in their findings that vaccination does protect. If it does not protect in all cases, he must also remember that the disease itself does not always protect against recurrence of the disease in the same individual, due to reasons now little understood.

Does he know and fully understand this most complex mechanism humanity; if he does, and only then is he justified in making an assertion of this character. For then he knows more than Pasteur, Metchinikoff, Noguchi, Wassetman, Neisser, Flexner, Wright and all the great men of science that the world has produced.

These men know from experience that the occurrence of the disease is greatly lessened, if not entirely obliterated, by vaccination. By vaccination, I mean an immunization—not merely a single vaccination, as that is only a stimulus to produce the antibodies required in the defensive processes of the body against any infectious disease, and while in the majority of the cases, it is sufficient to protect, it will not fully protect in all cases, and that is why the United States government required re-vaccination among the soldiers every six weeks until the immunity was complete, as is shown when the vaccination will no longer "take."

This is advisable and is recommended by the best authorities during epidemic when danger is great, and is not an admission that vaccination only protects for such a limited time.

We must also take into consideration some other factors, for instance, the attempt to vaccinate does not protect, for if the vaccine is not active, it will not afford protection and when you stop to think that a temperature of 38 degrees Fahrenheit for four days inactivates and if at one hundred and thirty degrees Fahrenheit will kill small pox vaccine in five minutes, that a great many failures must result.

However, what shows the more than anything that he does not know what he is writing about, is his statement that vaccine is pus. The product of the modern Biologican laboratories does not contain pus, but lymph; contains no detanus Baccili nor any other Pathogenic organism whatever, as is proven by most paintaking testing both artificial and culture media and by injection into guinea pigs which are then examined for growths. In the collection of this lymph, the utmost care is exercized, all scabs are removed before collecting same from the animal on which it has been produced, which animal has previously been killed, and on which a post mortem has been held to find the presence of any possible disease non-ascertainable during life. And if evidence of such disease is found, all the vaccine prepared after weeks of most painstaking work is destroyed.

He seems to blame our physicians for enforcing the law, forgetting that this is a state law, for which our legislators are responsible, not they.

It is now over a hundred years since Jenner announced the discovery of vaccination, and while this discovery was purely an empercial and not a scientific one, it has led to a great many other discoveries pertaining to immunity, until today this idea of protection against infectious disease by immunization promises to stamp out these dreaded epidemics which recur so frequently. Today the medical profession, in this and other civilized countries, are enabled by vaccination to protect their patients against typhoid, cholera, scarlatina, bubonic plague and meningitis.

Would he go back to the days when the black death hung over all the countries respecting neither youth nor age, marring beauty, wrecking lives; back to the days of pestilence, or would he not rather bring the little sacrifice of a slight temporary inconvenience and thereby protect, not only those near and dear to him, but also those that are near and dear to his fellow man.

F. L. CHRISTMAN.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Christman is misinformed as to the state law requiring vaccination in the schools. There is no law covering that point and no rule of the State Board of Health, except in times of epidemic. The local health board recommended it and the board of education provided for the regulation.)

Be Prepared For Winter

Buy your Grates and Fireplace trimmings now

Nash, Robinson & Co.

RIVER SIDE

An ideal home, with every convenience, beautiful view of the city and surroundings; the best equipped and adapted places for poultry and stock in the state; located 1 1-2 miles from Waco, in a beautiful natural park. 75 acres divided into small tracts and pastures; variety of soils. About 50 acres in cultiavtion, 35 acres under irrigation; abundance of artesian water; a lake stocked with fish, and on river. Place is stocked with Jerseys, hogs, chickens, ducks, etc. Will sell on easy terms, or trade, or let on shares to one who is thoroughly qualified and responsible. An opportunity for some one. Must be seen to be appreciated. I have several improved places in the city that I will sell cheap and on easy payments.

BOTH PHONES 788. **N. M. GAY**

ATTACK GOVERNMENT.

British Authorities Criticised for Letting Wireless Contract.

London, Oct. 12.—A heated debate on the British government's contract with the Marconi Wireless Company for the establishment of an imperial wireless service took place yesterday in the house of commons.

Attorney General Sir Rufus Isaacs, Postmaster General Herbert Samuels and Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd-George denied emphatically that they had profited by the government's contract with Marconi.

Several newspapers had demanded an investigation and had strongly hinted that corruption underlay the remarkable rise in the price of Marconi shares from fifteen shillings (3.75) to £9 ($45), before the public knew of the agreement.

Several members of the parliament attacked the government for making a contract without giving other wireless systems a chance to bid for it.

A committee has been appointed to investigate the matter.

RICE INSTITUTE DEDICATED.

Houston Guests Include Educaters From Europe.

Houston, Oct. 12.—With world renowned educators and scientists present from America and Europe, the formal dedication of the Rice Institute, with its $10,000,000 endowment came today.

The main addresses were delivered by the bishop of Tennessee and Chief Justice Brown of the Texas supreme court, while the poem was read by its author, Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New York. The concluding exercise will be the sermon on Sunday morning at the Auditorium preached by Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, long the pastor of Rockefeller in New York and now of San Francisco.

Indian Chief Dies.

Green Bay, Wis. Oct. 12.—Neepit Oshkosh, the last of the family of Indian chiefs, Oshkosh, died at Shawno, Wis., yesterday at the age of 81 years. He was made chief of the Menominee tribe in 1854.

FIGHT ON TREE PESTS IS URGED

STATE COMMISSIONER TELLS OF NEED OF FRUIT GROWERS' CO-OPERATION.

ADVICE IS GIVEN TO FARMERS

Measures to Destroy Worms Should Be Thorough at This Season, Says Texas Official.

Commissioner Kone, of the Texas Department of Agriculture, says: "It is in the last degree necessary that all persons engaged in fruit growing in Texas (either on a commercial scale or for home consumption) shall inspect their plantings at once and regularly, from time to time, at short intervals hereafter, and adopt preventive and curative measures for the eradication, or control, of such insect pests or fungus diseases as may be discovered either by reason of their knowledge or that of their neighbors, or by their sending specimens and descriptions to the Texas Department of Agriculture, which will make identifications, furnish advice and, where needful and possible, dispatch representatives to infested or infected areas.

"The peril to be combatted is a present and deadly one that, if not met by such action, could easily result in such disaster as would cripple orcharding to an extent that it would not recover from in 20 years; whereas, it should go forward uninterruptedly in development and this state, in a few years, take its rightful rank as the leading one, in fruit production, in the United States.

"The department, through its chief inspector of orchards and nurseries, Sam H. Dixon, and his assistants and its entemologists, Prof. E. E. Scholl and E. A. Miller, has conducted a vigorous, unremitting and effective campaign in behalf of this great interest. It is not too much to say that it has saved to the state millions of dollars. The appropriation at its disposal is so small (a bagatelle compared with that of California) that it is certain that, without the co-operation of growers, a condition may develop that will be beyond control.

Co-operatin Needed.

"This co-operation can best be secured by each one of them acting instantly and not waiting to see what anyone else will do.

"I request that each of them at once make the inspection suggested and send the department a report setting forth the facts disclosed, telling what is being done, or will be done, to meet the situation, and what help, if any is desired from the department.

Both undue alarm and over-confidence are out of place, but celerity of right action is strictly in order and, that it may follow, I request all the newspapers in Texas to give this announcement space in their columns, for they can promote the material welfare of Texas in no substantial way by any single act.

"There is no region of equal size on earth so well adapted to the production of so wide a variety of delicious and valuable fruits as is Texas and none where conditions and progress more brightly prophesy magnificent development, and I wish to see, as do all other Texans, the augury vindicated by fulfillment; it can be, it must be, it shall be.

"The best advertisement that can possibly be sent abroad to attract new capital to the state, to be embarked in fruit growing, is for the announcement to go forth that not only are conditions better here than elsewhere, but that growers are better organized here than anywhere else for the protection of the industry."

SEGREGATED VICE DISTRICT.

Chicago Mayor Objects to Recent Raids.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Mayor Harrison declared himself to be in favor of a segregated vice district in response to a request yesterday from a local civic body for a statement.

"I would like to see the city cleaned up, but I believe that it is much better to have restricted vice than to drive the persons who haunt the districts into our residential neighborhoods.

"It never has been proved that these places can be abolished. In London you can't walk a block in the business district without being accosted by women. It's the same on Broadway in New York.

DOG FIGHT AROUSES MYSTERY.

Body of Babe Found Beneath Houston Street Crossing.

Houston, Oct. 12.—Fire Chief Durham of Houston Heights, was shocked late yesterday afternoon to find two dogs in whose wrangling and snarling he interfered were at issue over the tiny foot of a little babe.

Rescuing it, he prosecuted the search further with the result that the remainder of the body was found under a street crossing neatly wrapped in a bright silk kimono. A full investigation is being made.

COAL COMPANY GOES UNDER.

Oklahoma Firm Is Placed in the Hands of Receivers.

Muskogee, Ok., Oct. 12.—The Bolen-Darnell Coal company, owning and operating five mines in Oklahoma and Arkansas, was placed in the hands of receivers in a suit brought in the federal court here today by attorneys representing several creditors.

A. W. Beatty, a coal operator of Oklahoma, and L. A. Mehr, president of a milling company at Kansas City, were appointed receivers.

Liabilities of the company are said to be $200,000 and the assets $50,000.

Women Determined.

San Antonio, Oct. 12.—To show their determination to compel the city council to re-route a car line to their home, Prospect Hill women will take folding chairs to the council chamber next Thursday and stay until they are given a hearing and are assured of favorable action. The cars at present pass near the red-light district.

Odd Fellows to Unveil Monument.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Representative Odd Fellows from many states will attend the exercises here Oct. 26, incident to the unveiling of a magnificent marble statue to the memory of Grand Sire John Nolen, [illegible] Hon. J. P. Gaines will deliver the address and two grandchildren of Judge Nolen will unveil the monument.

FOLLOW NEW CAR LINE TO

Princess Place!

ONE FOR YEARS A LOT A LOT MEANS A HOME A HOME MEANS HAPPINESS AND CONTENT

IN

Princess Place

Is the new residental section on the **west side, the high side of Waco.** Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent on improvements in this direction, including:

New $150,000 Catholic College
New Provident Hgts Car Line Extention
New Street Being Cut
New Homes are Being built
New Improvements of all Kinds

Why don't you investigate? Phone or call at address below and make an appointment to see Princess Place and auto will call at your home at your convenience.

TERMS

$5.00 DOWN
$5.00 PER Month

NO INTEREST AND NO TAXES

FREE Abstract of Title and Warranty Deed

Do it now, tomorrow may be too late. Salesmen on ground all day Sunday.

Callahan Development Co.

118 NORTH FIFTH STREET

OLD Telephone 746 New Telephone 1883

W. T. WATT, Pres. J. K. ROSE, V-Pres. E. A. STURGIS, Cashier W. T. CLIFTON, Asst. Cashier

Provident National Bank

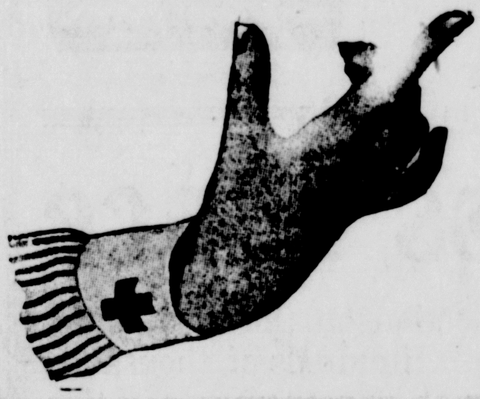
WACO, TEXAS

Capital $300,000 - Surplus and Profits $200,000

DIRECTORS:

W. T. WATT
J. R. DOWNS
GEO. CLARK
BEN KENDALL
GEORGE WILLIG
J. K. ROSE
E. A. STURGIS

Solicits the Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals, and promises careful attention to Business Entrusted to it.



BENEFITS OF THE BIG CANAL

Some of the Advantages That Will Be Created By the Panama Waterway.

In view of the announcement that the Panama canal will be open for ships in 1913, less than a year from this time, it is astonishing how little apparent interest is taken in this country in the expected inauguration of an enterprise that is expected to revolutionize the world's commerce by changing its trade routes, says the New Orleans Picayune.

If there were any more interest than mere curiosity involved in the titanic work that is costing the people of the United States, from first to last, half a billion of dollars, there would have been some legislation by congress to provide for taking advantage of and reaping the benefit of the magnificent opportunities that will be created by the new conditions in the world's commerce. Some measures would have have been taken to build up our mercantile shipping, or rather to create such a commercial fleet, since we have none that would enable our people to get some trade out of the canal and to carry on some competition with foreign ships.

But nothing of the sort has been done. It should have been possible to have changed our antiquated shipping laws so as not only to allow foreign built ships to sail under our national flag, but we should be put on a level with England by allowing the same proportion of sailors to the tonnage and capacity of the ship instead of the great number as is now required, moreover we should be allowed to employ foreign sailors, as is the rule on English merchant ships. As for subsides, they would have to be based on the construction of ships, so these could be, when needed, called into the naval service. Of course, they should, other things being equal, have the precedence in the awarding of mail contracts.

But nothing of that sort was done by congress, and the canal, according to present prospects, will remain as the grandest and mos tcostly engineering work in the world, constructed by the United States and presented to foreign nations for their use and benefit.

In the North American Review for October is an article on the canal by a British writer of eminence on ocean commerce, Archibald Colquohoun. He holds that the Suez canal, in a very limited sense is a serious competitor of the Panama route. It is not a national affair, but is owned by a company in which the British government owns a large number of shares. It is managed from Paris by an administrative council of 32 members, of whom only 10 are British. The British shares, which were purchased in 1875 for an aggregate of $20,000,000, are now worth $150,000,000, showing that the operations of the canal have been profitable.

According to the writer mentioned the Panama route will not shorten the road from Europe to the greater part of Australia, nor to any of the ice-free ports of Asia or the islands off the Asiatic coast. But it will shorten the route from New York to Yokohama by some 3,700 miles, to Shanghai by 1,600 miles and to Sydney, Australia, by 3,800 miles, but these distances are not shorter than the routes from Europe, and give New York no advantage. In those Asiatic countries New York would have to compete against advantages.

But the greatest advantage to be got from the canal by the United States, for in the discussion New York has been put for the entire Atlantic coast of this country, are in the effects of the Panama canal on the Pacific ports of the South American continent. According to the statistics cited by the writer mentioned the foreign trade of Latin America last year totaled over two billions of dollars, and the rapid rise to wealth of Brazil, the Argentine, Chile and other South American states is founded on secure natural resources. Last year the 12 Pacific coast Latin-American countries had a foreign trade of $500,000,000. The distribution of trade is interesting. Great Britain leads not only on the total, but in every part of the continent, but whereas in the northern half of the United States is second, in the southern half Germany comes after Great Britain and the United States is third.

In the order of activity Mr. John Barrett of the Pan-American Union, places Germany first, Japan second, Great Britain third and the United States fourth. The reduction of distance between New York and the Pacific ports of South America (an average of 5000 miles) is somewhat greater than the reduction between that coast and Liverpool, Hamburg or Antwerp, for which the average shortening may be taken as about 2600 miles. It is obvious that the competition for the trade of Latin America will be greatly stimulated.

It seems astonishing that the people of the United States, with their pretentious claims to bold and untiring exploration and commercial and indusrial enterprise, should have allowed "old and effete" Europe to take the grand prize of this trade almost out of the hands of our people, but the fact stands as stated. Is it possible for our people under the changed circumstances to recover the lost advantage? If so, it can only be done by the aid of the National Congress, seconded by extraordinary exertions on the part of our manufacturers and merchants themselves.

In the discussion of the comparative advantages of the Panama and the Suez canal routes, the port of New York has been used as a starting point only for the development of the vast and rich Mississippi basin or valley, and by consequence, as its chief outlet, New Orleans will become a grand factor in the change of trade routes and the commerce they will control.

But vast wealth, no matter how much of it is to result from these changes, is not going to fall into our laps without exertions of some sort.

FOR THE DANCER MEDAL.

Members of Literary Societies of Baylor Getting Ready.

Members of the Philomathesian and Erisophian Literary Societies are now turning their attention to the annual Ben F. Dancer debate, the first big debate of the year and the winners in which make up the first inter-collegiate team to represent Baylor in contests with other institutions. Last year Baylor met William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.; Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., and Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark., winning two debates out of the three and the men will endeavor to excell that record during the present year.

G. B. Rogers of this city, who won the debate last year, receiving the diamond-studded meadal, awarded annually by Ben F. Dancer of this city, an alumnus of Baylor, heads the team of three men that will represent the Erisophian Society this year, his associates being W. D. Bracken of Red Oak, and J. M. Jackson of Pasadena. His associates won the June debate last year and were prominent in other society events of the year.

Heading the Philomathesian is C. W. Orrick of Waco, who represented Baylor on the debate with Ouachita College last year and assisted in bringing victory to the Green and Gold on that occasion. He will be assisted this year by R. E. Dudley of Valley View, who is a prominent debater and who represented his society in the preliminary state oratorical last year, and Albert Jackson, a new man who comes with a fine record at Decatur College, where he has done his previous work.

30,000 GIVE DEMONSTRATION.

Muddy Streets of Lawrence Are Scene of Much Excitement.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 12.—Thirty American flags were carried through three miles of muddy streets today by 30,000 men, women and children in a unique demonstration against the Industrial Workers of the World.

Representatives of the city government, veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars and members of societies civic and fraternal organizations were in line.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Boy Scouts and other boys' marching clubs wore the only uniforms displayed except by the musicians.

A News Want Ad may bring the opportunity for which you are looking.

McLennan County Abstract Company

ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE ABSTRACT PLANTS IN TEXAS.

NOTICE

I wish to say for the benefit of the public that I am not connected with any Abstract Company, having heretofore sold all my Abstract properties to the

NATIONAL EXCHANGE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY,

and same is now in charge of Mr. R. S. Vaughan, whom I cheerfully recommend as a man and as an abstracter, and the new ownership has my best wishes, and I bespeak for it the liberal patronage of the public.

T. M. DILWORTH.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 25, 1912.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE INSURANCE & TRUST Co.

New phone 1010; old phone 620.

R. S. VAUGHAN,

Manager Abstract Department.

BECKLEY & BECKLEY

THE PROGRESSIVE

LAND BROKERS

Beckley & Beckley, known all over Central Texas as the progressive and wide awake Land Brokers. Having been established for a long time here in Waco, we are therefore better prepared to get you better bargains than the new comer. We know every foot of land in Waco and Central Texas, and whenever you are in the market for anything in the real estate line we will be pleased to give you the best we have and you can rest assured that it will be just a little better and much cheaper to you than you could do elsewhere. When in the market see us, as we are known as the wide-awake and progressive land brokers.

BECKLEY & BECKLEY

THE PROGRESSIVE

LAND BROKERS

It Isn't a Question of "Can You Afford It" But Rather Can You Afford to Wait and Pay Twice as Much Later?

Rhodes-Stratton Furniture Co.'s

Entire Stock Is Now Being Closed Out----This Will Without Doubt Be the Last Week of This----the Greatest Furniture Sale in the History of the City of Waco

Final Closing Out
Prices on Celebrated Sellers
Kitchen Cabinets
"The Best Kitchen Cabinet on Earth"
$35 "Sellers" celebrated Kitchen Cabinet----best make on the market **$21.85**
Also the finer grades and larger sizes of "Sellers" Kitchen Cabinets. Regularly priced from $40 to $75 at closing out price of about one-half.
If you ever expect to buy a kitchen cabinet by all means do not miss this wonderful opportunity.
"Come Just to Look"

Come Tomorrow---Monday---Morning and See the Greatest Crowd of all---There Isn't a Chance to Put off Buying Now---It's BUY NOW or Else Pay Full Retail Price After This Week.

See the Large Green Sale Tags on Each Article

Do You Need a Stove?
Cole's Celebrated
Hot Blast Heaters
At Final Close Out Prices From
$9.95 Each, Up
Air tight Heating Stoves from 85c each, up.
Cole's Air Tight Heaters---Known to be the best in the world
Two full cars of stoves dumped right down here in the midst of the closing out sale. We realize we must sell them cheap.

Hotel and Rooming House Proprietors---Can You Afford to Pass This Opportunity?

Store Open Evenings Until 8:30

RHODES-STRATTON FUR. CO.

Corner 6th and Austin — "The Furniture Store Without an Unkind Thought" — Waco, Texas

CASH or CREDIT

Blame No One but Yourself if You Do Not Take Advantage of These Prices

A HOMICIDE'S RECORD

PERCENTAGE OF KILLINGS REPORTED IN SOUTHERN CITIES.

Texas Communities Not Included in List of Thirty Cities Cited to Show Conditions.

According to statistics, we Americans of the United States are a bloody people. It is not that our nation is addicted to war, for the contrary is true, says the New Orleans Picayune.

The Wars of the Revolution, of 1812-15 with Great Britain, of 1846 with Mexico, the tremendous conflict between the states in 1861-65, and the controversy with Spain in 1898, are the only notable wars this country has been engaged in, with the exception of the almost continuous trouble with the native Indian tribes until they were all finally subdued and put upon reservations unded surveillance.

This is not a bad record for a nation which started with three million inhabitants 136 years ago, and today has a hundred million. The early history of nations is a history of wars. In ancient Rome there was a temple dedicated to a deity named Janus. It was kept open while the Roman nation was involved in war and was closed only when peace was established. The doors of Janus were closed only three times from the reign of Numa Pompilius, 715 B. C., to the birth of Christ in the time of Augustus, a period of more than 700 years, showing how continuously the Romans were engaged in wars. Great Britain, France, Spain and the German peoples have had their frequent and almost continuous wars, while our nation has avoided them when almost any other country would have eagerly accepted the opportunity to fight.

But if the Americans are "shy" of national wars, it appears that they take their fill of bloodshed by killing each other in a time of profound national peace. F. L. Hoffman, the statistician of the insurance companies, has published in their organ, the New York Spectator, an article on the homicides in the United States in the last ten years, and his figures make a startling show. The term homicide is used to embrace all the killings by mankind of human beings in the limits of the republic, including those which are accidental and excusable, and those which are intentional and malignant murders.

Census Bureau Figures.

It should be noted that in the statistics supplied by the census bureau no information is given of the nature of these killings, whether accidental or otherwise, and it should also be taken into consideration that the younger members of the present generation are almost wholly unskilled and ignorant in the use of firearms since our country has ceased to be, as it once was, a great field for the huntsman.' Moreover, fifty years have passed since there was a war in the continental limits of the United States, and where there are guns, old and now, in every house in reach even of children, it was to be expected that there are many accidental killings with firearms, and as stated in the mortality statistics of the bureau of census for 1910, the number of deaths from homicide in the registration area, as finally reported for that year, was 3199, equivalent to a death rate of 5.9 per 100,000 of population. The average rate for the ten-year period ending with 1909 was 4.3, while out of the 3190 deaths from homicide in the registration area, 1852, or 3.4 per 100,000 of population, were caused by firearms; 452, or 0.8, by cutting or piercing instruments, and 886, or 1.6 per 100,000 of population, by other means.

The number of accidental killings with firearms not only makes up a large percentage of the homicides, but it is increasing. But the accidental deaths did not account for all the appalling slaughter, for human criminality is responsible for a vast deal of it. There are numerous murders caused by envy, jealousy and a desire for revenge; there are many killings by highway robbers and burglars, who commit two crimes while undertaking one; there are many killings in the course of quarrels, and still others committed in self-defense and in defense of home and family.

Heaviest In South.

According to the figures of the bureau, the percentage of homicides was greatest in Southern states. The figures are startling, and it is difficult to accept them on any terms. They embrace killings of every class. Thus, for 30 cities of the United States for the decade of 1901-1911, the homicides for the 100,000 of population showed as follows:

	1901-1910 Homicides	Rate per 100,000 population
Memphis, Tenn.	556	47.1
Charleston, S. C.	159	27.7
Savannah, Ga.	154	25.6
New Orleans, La.	702	22.2
Atlanta, Ga.	215	17.-
Louisville, Ky.	356	16.5
Nashville, Tenn.	132	13.6
St. Louis, Mo.	804	12.6
San Francisco, Cal.	343	11.2
Cincinnati, O.	328	9.4
Chicago, Ill	1,659	8.4
Spokane, Wash.	55	8.0
Seattle, Wash.	119	7.6
Washington, D. C.	219	6.8
Manhattan and Bronx, N. Y.	1,249	5.1
Cleveland, O.	243	4.9
Pittsburg, Pa.	243	4.9
Providence, R. I.	97	4.8
Boston, Mass.	283	4.6
Dayton, O.	44	4.3
Brooklyn, N. Y.	583	4.2
Baltimore, Md.	215	4.0
Reading, Pa.	32	4.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	529	3.7
Hartford, Conn.	24	3.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	109	2.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	71	2.7
Newark, N. J.	68	2.3
Rochester, N. Y.	42	2.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	56	1.7
Average	9,672	6.9

It is shocking to see the Southern cities leading in the bloody percentage, and if the figures are correct, of which there is no certainty, there is no such bloodshed in Northern and Western cities, which are filled up with foreigners. Of course, some of our bloody violence must be charged to conditions caused by the presence of large negro populations, where they not only create criminal conditions, but carry on many bloody quarrels among themselves.

A Bad Showing.

This sort of showing, whether true or false, gives to our Southern country a bad reputation elsewhere, and it is in line with the outrageous slanders that are circulated from Southern sources in the interest of political partisanism. To credit them is to believe that Southern city governments are honeycombed with crime and corruption of the most flagrant and outbreaking sort, and there is not an honest man in official position and few in the population, since the people support and maintain in office individuals of the worst class.

Then, according to these Southern sources of information, the Southern cities are reeking with filth and are maintained with the consent and approval of the inhabitants, or through their neglect, in conditions so insanitary that the most dreaded diseases are likely to break out at that time.

The Southern people only waste their breath and their printers' ink when they proclaim abroad the incalculably rich resources and the unrivaled advantages for great and rich development and for delightful homes in this Southland, when there are appearing from day to day in Northern publications the most shameful traductions and injurious falsehoods about this great and rich section of the union. If it fails to reach the grand development which is its and to which it seems destined will be through the malignant representations of people in its

TRYING TO FIND SPI

Labor Department Inspector Is ing an Official Round of the Compresses.

Dallas, Oct. 12.—Robt. McKinl inspector for the bureau of labor tistics for the state of Texas, is Dallas on official business. Mr. Kinley will stay here over Satur when he will hold a conference State Labor Commissioner Starlin garding alleged violations of wha known as the "spider" bill.

This is a law which was passed or three years ago by the legislat and designed to prevent compres from leaving an end of the steel ba of cotton bales from projecting. Th projecting band is known as a "spi der" and it is claimed works a grea hardship on stevedores who handle the bales at the ports, cutting them about the arms and the body. It is claimed that in many instances death has been caused from cuts received from the "spiders," the wound being infected and blood poisoning often ensuing.

Mr. McKinley came to Dallas from Weatherford and Fort Worth. He stated that he filed complaints while at Weatherford against the Weatherford Compress company and against the Trinity Compress company at Ft. Worth for alleged violation of the law. Mr. McKinley intimated that he was also investigating alleged infractions of the law by Dallas compresses. The punishment for an offense of this kind is a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $250 for each bale compressed where the "spider" is left on.

NEW STATE HOUSE

W. W. SELEY, Proprietor

Waco, Texas

Modern Throughout
Large Combination Sleeping and Sample Rooms
Telephones in Every Room
Especially Good For Traveling Men

The Leading Hotel of a Leading City in a Leading State

EUROPEAN PLAN

Special Sale of Pillow Cases

42x36 and 45x36 Plain Hemmed Pillow Cases, our 20c kind; special, each **15c**

42x36 Hemstitched and Scalloped Pillow Cases with embroidered initial; regular price $1.50 a pair; special, a pair..... **$1.25**

36x36, 42x36 and 45x36 Plain Hemmed Pillow Cases, our 15c kind; special..... **12½c**

45x36 All Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched and scalloped, regular $1.75 and $1.50; special. **$1.25**

Sanger Brothers

In Connection With the Enforcement of the New Hitching Ordinance

We have secured more room for our patrons' horses and carriages and have increased our force of experienced hitch boys, so that you may drive to the store entrance and your conveyance will be taken care of without any inconvenience.

Special Sale of Napkins

18x18 Bleached Mercerized Damask Napkins, already hemmed, nice quality, our $1.00 grade; special,..... **75c**

20x20 Bleached Mercerized Damask Napkins, already hemmed, regular values $1.25; special at **$1.00**

18x18 Bleached and Cream All Linen Damask Napkins, ready for use, a pure linen; regular value $1.50; special at..... **$1.25**

22x22 Bleached and Cream All Linen Damask Napkins, nice assorted patterns, heavy quality; regular price $2.75; special..... **$2.25**

The Cotton Palace Opens Saturday, November Second

Less Than Twenty Shopping Days from Tomorrow. Are You Ready? We Are, With the Largest Stocks and the Greatest Varieties in Our History

With the opening of the Cotton Palace come the social functions of the year. You will find below many items of interest to you in connection with the Cotton Palace opening—items of apparel and items of household needs. Throughout the entire fifty-two departments of the Sanger Store you will find that we have prepared in no uncertain way to meet the demands of the greatest Fall business in our history. We have not only bought great quantities of merchandise, but we have made provision to serve you as quickly and as carefully as possible. We believe that we have assembled a sales force that is large enough to handle this great amount of business. And we feel that we have cause to congratulate ourselves and those whom this sales force serves daily—our patrons—that we have here in the Sanger Store a sales force that embodies so much of cordial courtesy, interest and unselfish devotion to the daily round of duties—not absolutely perfect service, for the hands and hearts are human—but our sales force has been chosen with care and discrimination, and collectively they are doing the work assigned to them patiently and well. Unfortunately, occasional mistakes will occur, but in these instances you will find us ready and willing to correct them to your entire satisfaction and as speedily as possible.

Special Sale of Sheets and Bed Spreads

72x90 Welted Sheets, soft finished, 3-inch hem, our regular 50c Sheets; special, only **39c**

81x90 Plain Hemmed Sheets, heavy quality sheeting, 3-inch hem; torn and ironed; regular value 75c; special **63c**

81x90 Plain Hemmed Sheets, extra fine quality, soft finished, 3-inch hem; torn and ironed; values 85c; special **73c**

Plain Hemmed and Fringed Crochet Bed Spreads, fringed all round and cut corners; regular price $2.00; special. **$1.50**

Scalloped and Fringed Crochet Bed Spreads, extra large size, cut corners; regular values $3.00 each; special **$2.25**

THE CATALOGS ARE READY

Write for our big 100-page illustrated catalog today.

The Annual Sanger October Glove Sale Begins Monday

Monday ushers in the third featured Sanger October Glove Sale. Last year the sale doubled that of the previous year, and this sale, following out the Sanger selling methods, must show an increase over last year's. That we will accomplish this goes without saying. Because, first of all, we have prepared bountifully and purchased more advantageously. The Sanger buying organization has contributed its best efforts to make this, our third Annual Glove Sale, the crowning success of these events. For instance, many strong lines of $1.00 Gloves will be featured at 79c, $1.50 Gloves at 95c, and $1.75 Gloves at $1.15. Evening Gloves, $3.50 to $4.00 values, at $1.95. These are just a few of the special offerings which we mention below. The sale will begin Monday morning and is scheduled to last the entire week, but some lots will no doubt be closed out in a day. With the Cotton Palace just a few weeks off and the great number of social functions close at hand, this sale will appeal strongly to Glove buyers.

$2.00 TO $3.00 LONK KID GLOVES $1.00 A PAIR—With long Kid Gloves still in their ascendancy, these 8, 12 and a few 16-button lengths in dressed kid, which sold formerly at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.50, should create a sensation; at, per pair..... **$1.00**

OUR $1.25 KID GLOVES 79c—Bacmo 1-Clasp Cape Skin Glove, excellent for street and school wear; colors, gray, tan, brown and red ;broken numbers, but mostly large sizes; a very durable glove and an excellent value at $1.75; for this sale, a pair **79c**

$1.00 NEW KID GLOVES 79c—This is a special lot of new Kid Gloves, our own importation, bought to sell at $1.00 a pair; never on sale before; colors, black, white, tan and brown; all sizes in the lot; we offer these excellent $1.00 Kid Gloves at, per pair..... **79c**

$1.50 ADLER'S KID GLOVES 95c—Gloves that are shown the world over as a satisfactory wearing Glove; these regular $1.50 Adler Kid Gloves at 95c are bound to create a big furore. Colors are tan, gray and brown; All sizes in the lot and all high-class Gloves; pair... **95c**

$1.75 GAUNTLET DRIVING GLOVES AT $1.19 A PAIR—A new idea in the best quality of Washable Chamois Driving Gloves; 2-clasp strap at the wrist; celebrated Bacmo make; every pair guaranteed; our best value for the Annual October Glove Sale; instead of $1.75, at, per pair, only **$1.19**

$2.00 BACMO KID GLOVES $1.29—These are high-grade Walking Gloves, best $2.00 Bacmo brand, every pair guaranteed; no reason for reducing price except to lighten the stock and at the same time add force to our Annual October Glove Sale; best $2.00 values for..... **$1.29**

$4.00 LONG KID GLOVES $1.95—These are real kid in 16 and 20-button lengths; colors are pink and blue only; the finest Gloves made; all sizes in the lot; we simply have too many pinks and blues and cut the price from $4.00 to, a pair..... **$1.95**

$3.50 LONG KID GLOVES $2.19—These are 16-button Glace Kid Gloves in the popular shade of navy blue; also a few grays; all sizes in navy blue, broken sizes in the grays; high grade, real kid; standard $3.50 value for this sale at, a pair..... **$2.19**

$3.00 NEW KID GLOVES $2.39—These are spic, span, new Gloves, 16-button length; our own direct importation; all sizes from 5 3-4 to 7 1-2, in black and in white; a high-grade evening Glove; our best $3.00 quality, for the October Glove Sale at, a pair..... **$2.39**

$2.50 TO $3.75 AUTO GLOVES AT $1.95—These are the real Bacmo Auto Gloves, made of heavy cape stock for hard wear; we have them in 8, 12 and 16-button lengths, in black and tan, mostly large sizes; best Auto Gloves made; $2.50 to $3.75 values, all at..... **$1.95**

$1.75 BACMO KID GLOVES $1.15—Ideal Street Gloves of the Bacmo brand; one clasp and some have one large pearl clasp; medium and heavy weight; all sizes in the lot; colors are tan and gray only; the best wearing Glove on the market; all are $1.75 Gloves; for this sale at, a pair **$1.15**

$2.50 to $2.75 KID GLOVES $1.95—This is a most extraordinary lot of Gloves, in white, doeskin and natural chamois; shown in both 12 and 16-button lengths; the best Gloves possible to produce to sell at $2.50 to $2.75 a pair; for the October Glove Sale, a pair..... **$1.95**

50c CHAMOISETTE GLOVES AT 39c—These are the famous Kayser Chamoisette Gloves in two-clasp; an ideal street Glove, and will wear equal to $1.00 Gloves; for the October Glove Sale, the renowned Kayser Chamoisette Gloves at only, per pair..... **39c**

$1.00 MISSES' KID GLOVES 75c A PAIR—These are the best $1.00 Misses' Kid Gloves the Sanger Store has ever owned; colors are white, tan, black, ox-blood and navy; all sizes in the lot from 5 to 6 1-2; two-clasp, glace kid; a positive saving of 25c on every pair, at **75c**

Special Sale of Towels

Cotton Huck Towels, size 18x36, with red borders. Regular 8 1-3c each. Special, per dozen **75c**

Cotton Huck and Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels, large size, regular $1.25 kind. Special per dozen **$1.00**

Linen Huck and Damask Towels, plain, hemmed, hemstitched and fringed, all pure linen. Values 30c and 35c each. Special each **25c**

Embroidered all Linen Huck Towels, size 20x40. Extra fine quality, regular price 75c each. Special sale price **59c**

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

Mail your order from this ad today and the goods will reach you on the first train after we receive it. We pay expressage on orders of $3.00 or over.

Fine Draperies

We call your attention to the completeness of our Drapery Department, with its many exclusive designs and patterns in curtains and Curtain Materials of all kinds. In Lace Curtains we are showing the latest effects; also a very complete stock of Etamine and Scrim Curtains, with fine Cluny, Filet and Maderia insertions and paneling. These Curtains are also brought out in the single panels for windows, as well as in pairs, and many of them can be made up especially to fit odd size windows. We invite you to visit our Drapery Department, third floor.

Whitthall's Rugs of Quality

There is no better line of Rugs made in America than the Whitthall Rugs; highest in quality of workmanship, and we show a large selection of designs and colorings. We show in this line what we consider the most faithful copies of the finest specimens of Oriental Rugs. They represent a close union of the peculiar and abiding charm of the Eastern Rug weaver's art with the genius and ability of the shrewd American manufacturer. We show these on the third floor also, and we invite your inspection.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

New Fall Footwear Styles

ALL THAT IS NEW, CLEVER AND DISTINCTIVE IN FOOTWEAR AWAITS YOUR CHOOSING

"What's What" for fashion-particular people is here, and pointing the way to certain economy by demonstrating that your dollars count most in the Sanger Shoe Department in the buying of Quality, Comfort and Satisfaction—in addition to the latest styles. Especially worthy of mention are the following:

TAN BUTTON BOOTS

14 and 16-button Tan Boots, with welt sole; exceptional values at

$3.50 to $6.00

GUN METAL BOOTS

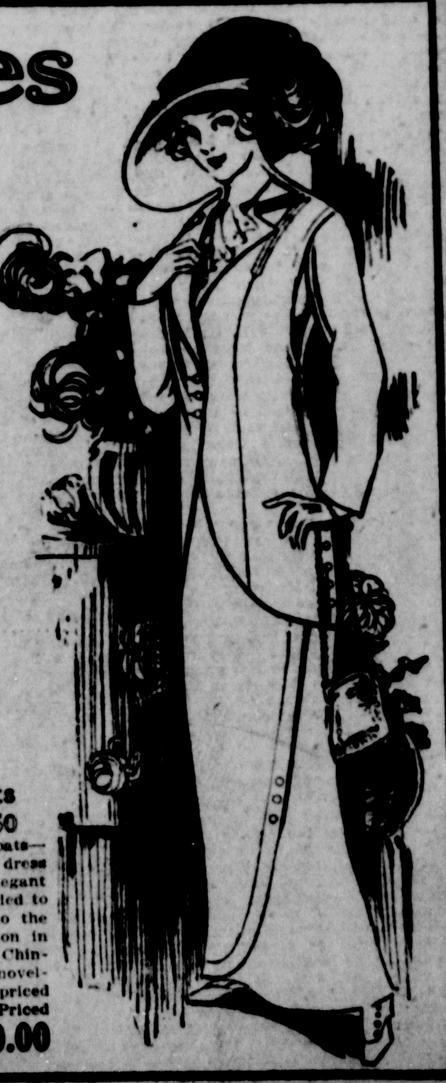
14 and 16-button Gun Metal Boots, with welt soles; extra values at

$3.00 to $6.00

WE SHOW THE NEW RECEDING TOE LAST IN ALL THE NEW STYLES

Wonderful Suit Values at $20, $25 and $35

An Almost Unlimited Variety to Choose from at These Three Prices and the Values Are Unequaled



Smartest Suits at $20

There are numberless styles to choose from at this price. Strictly tailored, semi-dress styles. There is individuality about even the strictly tailored Suits, for they are made to our own specifications. Suits of character and that stand apart from Suits shown elsewhere at $22.50 and $25.00. Materials to choose from are Diagonal Worsteds, Whipcords, Mannish Serges and mixtures in autumn shades; at **$20.00**

Tailored Suits at $25.00

Stunning models in Suits—cutaway and straight front models. The styles are natty, with many clever distinctions in cut and trimmings. The wanted materials are shown, tailored to high art and beautifuly lined; priced at..... **$25.00**

SUITS AT $35.00

Fancy Tailored and Plain Tailored Suits in too numerous styles to give minute description. The materials are in the wanted fabrics, two-toned Whipcord, Bedford Cord, Diagonal Serges, Worsteds and new fancy weaves. The tailoring is of the highest; made to retain their shape. Coats are in the new lengths; have all the smart features which distinguish the styles, including many new adaptations of the Robespierre collar; colors are navy, brown, taupe, cope and black; priced at..... **$35.00**

New Tailored Linen Waists

$1.25 to $1.75

The Mannish Shirt and Pocket and Tucked Waist are shown in various styles; laundered cuffs; perfect fitting; a showing of Tailored Waists that is unusually attractive and possessing the greatest amount of value you ever saw at the prices —$1.25, $1.50 and..... **$1.75**

Lace and Chiffon Waists

Waists made of Chiffon, Lace and Charmeuse, made in attractive styles; new Robespierre models with frill jabots are shown; demi-tailored and dressy models, suitable for all occasions; come in all wanted shades; priced **$6.50**

Women's Dresses and Gowns

Elegance is the keynote of every Gown and Dress we show. They are beautiful and artistic adoptions from French models, modernized to suit the American women. They are designed of Charmeuse, Chiffon, Crepe de Czene, Esponge, Serges and novelty Worsteds; priced at $12.00, $15.00, $20.00, $25.00, up to..... **$150.00**

Women's Coats

$10, $15 up to $50

Endless assortment of Coats—Coats for street, tourist and dress wear. The materials are elegant and smart looking, and styled to give elegance and grace to the wearer. Coats of distinction in Boucle, Velvets, Plushes, Chinchilla, Broadcloths, fancy novelty materials. We have priced these Coats moderately. Priced at $10.00, $12.50, up to **$50.00**

One "Want Ad"

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Telephone Us Your Wants. Both Phones 1132

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For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Snap, new 5-room bungalow, bath, lights, East Waco; price $1800, $200 cash, balance like rent. C. C. Shumway, 1404 Amicable Bldg. Phones 776. 10-15

HANDSOME Columbus street home, 2-story, south front, 9 large rooms, 2 large halls 2 baths, closets in each room, practically new and modern in every particular; garage and other outhouses; on corner, beautiful lot, 110 ft. front. Cannot be duplicated for $15,000. Price, if sold in limited time, $11,000. Easy terms. No better bargain in Waco. J. M. Milstead, 301 Amicable. 10-18

FOR SALE—East Waco business property, 2-story brick on Elm street. Can sell at a bargain. C. C. Shumway, 1404 Amicable Bldg. Phones 776. 10-15

I HAVE two well-located, close-in trackage properties, on which I can make an attractive price on easy terms. J. M. Milstead, 301 Amicable. 10-18

FOR SALE—11-room, 2-story house, 50-ft. front, North Waco, fine neighborhood. Can sell at a bargain. C. C. Shumway, 1404 Amicable. Phones 776. 10-15

LIST YOUR property with me and I will get results if the prices are right. J. M. Milstead, 301 Amicable building. Both phones No. 2342. 10-18

BUSINESS PROPERTY—I have some very attractive propositions to offer in business property. C. C. Shumway, 1404 Amicable Bldg. Phones 776. 10-15

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1794 acres East Texas smooth land, covered with small native timber, two miles railroad station, good sandy loam, well watered; price $7 per acre. Will take half in trade, balance half cash, and one and two years; this is a snap. Kendall & Wilson, Palestine, Texas. 10-14

FOR SALE—4-room house, 1522 Dutton St., $1100; $250 cash; payments as low as $10 per month. Address J. G. Buckner, 512 South Seventeenth St., Waco. 10-14

BELL'S HILL LOTS—Will build to suit purchaser on nice high-terraced lots on Clay street. C. C. Shumway, 1404 Amicable Bldg. Phones 776. 10-15

FOR SALE—4 lots one block south of Herring avenue car line; you will buy them when you see how they are located; price $2000 for all; your own terms. Klein & Craven, suites 704-705 Amicable. tf

FOR SALE—New 5-room bungalow in Provident Heights. Special bargain. C. C. Shumway, 1404 Amicable Bldg. Phones 776. 10-15

FOR SALE—Four lots on College Hts., south front; a lovely corner; owner must have money. If sold in ten days price $1400 for all. Klein & Craven, suites 704-705 Amicable. tf

FOR SALE—Two and one-half lots on Franklin street close to Cameron mill. Price $2000 for all. Klein & Craven, suites 704-705 Amicable. tf

FOR SALE—1 acre of ground, 4-room house, East Waco, $1150. C. C. Shumway, 1404 Amicable Bldg. Phones 776. 10-15

FOR SALE—5 rooms near Sanger avenue, fine neighborhood, all city conveniences, a snap at $2500. Klein & Craven, suites 704-705 Amicable. tf

FOR SALE—8 rooms, full modern, in north part of city near North Fifth car line, two full corner lots; a bargain at $4000, would be cheap at $6000. Owner must have money; don't wait for the paving of North Fifth to buy this. Klein & Craven, 704-705 Amicable. tf

FOR SALE—On South Fifth street, close in; 5 rooms, full lot; owner offers a snap for $2500. Klein & Craven, suites 704-705 Amicable. tf

FOR SALE—Two lots, one block from Herring avenue, with cement walks and curbing. Price $1500 for both. Klein & Craven, suites 704-705 Amicable. tf

FOR EXCHANGE—A nice new 5-room bungalow, with two lots, located on Herring avenue on car line. What have you to offer in vacant lots clear for this man's $2000 equity? See Klein & Craven. tf

75-FOOT—The best property on Colcord avenue. Beautifully located and terraced. At a very attractive price for quick sale. R. A. McKinney, 1302 Amicable building. Phones 1767. tf

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Lot, two blocks south of T. C. U. campus; has sewerage; price only $450; terms $90 cash, balance $10 per month. The best buy in Waco for the money. G. M. Knebel, 706 Amicable Bldg. New phone 832. tf

NOW is the time to buy lots on Bell's Hill. Phone me, no trouble to show you. C. C. Shumway, 1404 Amicable Bldg. Phones 776. 10-15

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Livery and transfer business in McGregor, Texas, doing good business, but good reason for selling. Write J. C. Kilgore, McGregor or Waco, or phone 1013 either phone, Waco, Texas. tf

FOR SALE—Two Brothers Saloon, corner Third and Franklin. tf

FOR SALE—Nice 5-room bungalow, lights, gas, fine bath, 2 nice closets, pantry, close to Baylor. Can sell at a bargain. C. C. Shumway, 1404 Amicable Bldg. Phones 776. 10-15

FOR SALE—Owner must have money at once; instructs me to sell during the next few days his home in north part, close to school, car and church; pretty lawn, walks, flowers; a nice home with every convenience, in first-class neighborhood; price only $2100. See me at once before I sell it. George M. Knebel, 706 Amicable Bldg. New phone 832. tf

FOR SALE—A new 2-story brick business house, 25x165 feet, in first-class section in the heart of the city. The best investment in business property today at the price. I have never offered a better buy in business property. It is a bargain at the price, only $12,500. See me at once. George M. Knebel, suite 706 Amicable Bldg., new phone 832. tf

FOR SALE—100x165 feet on corner; 3 houses will soon be business property. Can sell this week for $9500. C. C. Shumway, 1404 Amicable Bldg. Phones 776. 10-15

WE HAVE desk room for rent. Payne & Etchison, 405 Amicable. Phones 1156. 10-15

WE HAVE the biggest bargain in north part to offer in 7-room house, 110-ft. front, terraced lot, east front, large shade trees, near Cameron Park, one block of car line. We can sell it for $3750. Payne & Etchison, 405 Amicable. Phones 1156. 10-15

WE HAVE a new five-room residence on Reservoir that we can make special prices on for this week. Payne & Etchison, 405 Amicable. Phones 1156. 10-15

WE HAVE a good home and one of the best businesses on Austin street, both clear of debt, that will trade for small farm close in. Payne & Etchison, 405 Amicable. Phones 1156. 10-15

FOR SALE—7-room house with gas, sewer, electric lights, lot 100x165 feet, close to Baylor, $2000. Haney & McClain, 3rd floor, Amicable. Phones 1169. 10-15

FOR SALE—New four-room bungalow with bath, lights and sewer, a bargain, $1500. Haney & McClain, 3rd floor Amicable. Phones 1169. 10-15

FOR SALE—Modern 8-room residence on choice street, close in. Will sell this week for $3000. Haney & McClain, 304 Amicable. Phones 1169. 10-15

FOR SALE—537 acres of land, 10 miles from Waco on rural route, 330 acres in cultivation, four sets good improvements. This land lies well to be sub-divided into three tracts. We have the right price. See us at once. Haney & McClain, 3rd floor Amicable. Phones 1169. 10-15

FOR SALE—65 acres fine black land, about four miles from Waco, one set good improvements, fine well water, cheap at $120 per acre. Haney & McClain, 3rd floor Amicable. 10-15

FOR SALE—110 acres first-class black land, 3 miles of Waco, on gravel road, set good improvements, well of everlasting water. Special price this week. Haney & McClain, 3rd floor Amicable. Phones 1169. 10-15

FOR SALE—344 acres of good land with three sets of improvements, only eight miles from Waco. Don't miss this, only $50 per acre. Haney & McClain, 3rd floor Amicable. Phones 1169. 10-15

Financial.

OUR record past year, over 2000 satisfied customers. Hammond-Vawter Company, 614 Austin. 10-22

A News Want Ad may bring the opportunity you are looking for.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

FOR SLAE—Two splendidly matched white horses, 16 hands, gentle and reliable; good team for hearse or fancy drivers; will work single. L. Strelsky, Rockdale, Tex. 10-17

FOR SALE—Canary birds, beautiful singers, $3 each; females half price. 1324 South Ninth St., old phone 1585. 10-13

FOR SALE—Gentle bay horse and new buggy. Cheap if sold at once. New phone 2438. 11

FOR SALE—Two roller-top desks, practically new; must sell at once. Ring old phone 863, new 1662. tf

FOR SALE—Bicycles, all kinds, $7.50 up. Hall Cycle and Plating C. tf

FOR SALE—New bicycles, with brake, motorcycle pedals, roller chain, best equipment guaranteed. $25 and up. Hall Cycle and Plating Co. tf

FOR SALE—White Steamer, used but little. Phone 2455, new. tf

Large preserving pears at the East Side orchard. Your last chance to preserve this season. Specked pears at reduced prices. Three phones. C. Falkner & Son. tf

FOR SALE—One brand new 1912 model 25 h.p. Marwell Roadster; run less than 2000 miles. F. O. Arnold, 706 Austin Avenue, Old Phone 359, New 301. tf

FOR SALE—Five-passenger touring car. J. S. Hill. tf

FOR SALE—Underwood typewriter Latest model, used four months; like new. $75 gets this $100 machine. Hall Cycle & Plating Co. tf

FOR SALE—30 h. p., 5-passenger touring car, in first-class condition, new mohair top, oversize, non-skid tires on rear wheels, all tires practically new. B. C. Nettles, 712 Austin street. tf

READERS—SOC PAGE—SCATTER.. Miss Berenice Young will open her "Happy Time Place" for little children on Monday morning, October 7, at 1515 Austin St. For further information, phone 918, new phone.

FOR SALE—White Orpingtons. I now offer stock and eggs at reduced price. W. C. Gilmore, old phone 1591 tf

FIELD'S FAMOUS $18.00 SUITS.

Rooms and Board.

WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, close in, north side preferred; must have all modern conveniences; will exchange references; must have them by October the 1st; sate price and location. Address "Couple," care of Waco Morning News. tf

ROOMS and board with modern conveniences within walking distance. 908 South Fourth. tf

BOARD and room for two who are employed. Private home 604 N. 11th St. Old phone 2070, new 2701. tf

FOR RENT—Nice furnished front room. 812 Washington street. tf

Typewriters and Supplies.

WE CARRY parts for all makes of typewriters. Waco Typewriter Exchange, 107 1-2 South 5th street. tf

WE ARE the typewriter's "doctor." Waco Typewriter Exchange, 107 1-2 South Fifth street. tf

SUCCESS SHORTHAND, best in the world, at Hill's Business College Easy terms. tf

A very handy apron to wear while making beds has two large pockets, into which you can slip things to carry downstairs or from room to room. An apron like this will save many steps.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at 5 per cent. Call 117 North Fifth St. 11

FARM and city loans promptly handled at lowest rates. Vendor's lien notes bought or extended. J. M. Milstead, agent, room 301 Amicable building. 6

A News Want Ad may bring the opportunity for which you are looking.

For Rent—Houses or Flats.

FOR RENT—6-room apartment second floor, 1721 S. 7th, partly furnished, $25 month. E. C. Poole, new 716, old 641. tf

THREE-ROOM, mission interior finish; best built 3-room house in Waco; warm in winter, cool in summer; only $9; white families only. Wenz, 110 South Ninth street. tf

FIELD'S FAMOUS $18.00 SUITS.

For Rent—Rooms.

FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping. 511 S. Eighth. tf

FOR RENT—Comfortable room with private family, for gentleman only; references. 613 N. Twelfth. S. W. phone 575. 15

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, close to Cameron's mill. New phone 1286. 19

TWO unfurnished rooms for rent; references required. 1112 N. Ninth. 19

FOR RENT—Large front room with hot water and electric light privilege; meals convenient; close in. New phone 609. 10-13

NICEY furnished rooms with board. Best accommodations in the city for the money, $4 per week, and only 3 blocks from Austin avenue. 629 Jefferson St. New phone 1744X. tf

FOR RENT—A large furnished room, upstairs, with all modern conveniences, to gentleman or couple, without children. Old phone 1221, at 913 Austin St. tf

FOR RENT—Bed room for 1 or 2 men, close in, on Franklin street New phone 1551. tf

ROOMS—One or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; desirable location, on car line; references exchanged. Address S., care News. 28

ROOMS FOR RENT—New phone 2409Y. tf

Rooms and Board Wanted

WANTED—By couple, two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Please state prices. Address "X," care of News. 10-14

Special Notices

OUR 1913 Maxwells are more attractive and luxurious than ever before. Don't fail to visit our show room on Main Pike near grandstand at the Dallas Fair, or our down-town salesroom. If you are not coming to the fair, write for our catalogue. Prices: Model "22" roadster, $785; "30" touring car, $1145; "40" five-passenger touring, electric lighted, $1675. All prices f. o. b., factory. United Motor Dallas Co., 1316-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas. 10-16

SAY—Where did you get that new auto—yes, and that new buggy? I had them repaired and painted at Pat Hopkins' shop on South Eighth St., of course—the place to get a first-class job. Both phones 871. tf

RING NEW PHONE 1248, old phone 1877, and get the best carriage service. Cotton Belt and Natatorium Carriage Stand. George. 11-7

IF IT'S "quality" you want, "Uncle Pat's" shop on South Eighth street is the place to get it. Pat F. Hopkins, 115 South Eighth St., both phones 871. tf

WE TRADE new cotton beds for old feather beds. Ring 873, new hone. Folding Feather Mattress Co., 624 South Eleventh St. 17

IF YOUR shoes pinch your feet you don't like to run, neither does your horse. Uncle Pat fits 'em up right. Pat F. Hopkins, 115 South Eighth St., both phones 871. tf

"WE CLEAN."

Why let inexperienced people mess with your clothing?

We clean, dye, press and repair. Kid gloves, furs, feathers, hats, veils, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' garments.

"We Clean" is our specialty.

Give us a trial at your business. Every garment or article receives our most careful time and attention as well as our experience.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Work called for and delivered.

ACME DYE WORKS,
125 N. Fifth St.
New phone 1439. W. M. Burnette, Prop. tf

MISS MINNIE OWENS, public stenographer, 903 Amicable Bldg. Five years' experience. 10-18

DON'T FORGET the New Exchange Hotel while in Waco. It is up-to-date. A. D. Adams, proprietor. 27-tf

PHONE 694 if you have empty ice cream cans or buckets at your home. We will appreciate it. M. B. Ise Kream Co. tf

WANTED—To sell you some of our mixed round and split bottom wood. Price, $4.00 per cord. We also handle the best grade of Post Oak wood, McAlester, Spadia and Pennsylvania coal. Phone 87 for prices. Simmons Feed & Fuel Co. tf

COAL OIL JOHN repairs gas and gasoline stoves. New phone 366. tf

Shoe Repairing.

METROPOLE SHOE SHOP — Old shoes made new. We have the largest shoe repairing machine in Texas. Our first class leather is unsurpassed. A good supply of shoes for sale. Joe Todaro, 319 Franklin. 10-13

Professional.

LAWYER, Russell H. Kingsbury, Amicable Bldg. Suite 905, phone 2299. 10-21

MISS MINNIE OWENS, public stenographer, 903 Amicable Bldg. Five years' experience. 10-18

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—A cook. Mrs. C. H. Tupper, New phone 2455, 2025 Sanger Ave. tf

WANTED—A cook at 509 N. Fifteenth St. New phone 1853. 15

WANTED—Good shirtwaist ironer; will pay $8 a week. Apply McGuire's French Dry Cleaning, 723 Washington St. tf

WANTED—A competent German girl to cook and do general housework for small family. Ring old phone 636, or apply 1810 Austin St. tf

WANTED—A competent woman to cook and do general housework for a small family. Good wages and good home. Apply at 1612 Washington St. tf

COOK WANTED—Apply 721 North Sixteenth street. Mrs. G. W. Tilley. tf

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; good home; family of 2. Apply 1215 Columbus street at once. tf

FIELD'S FAMOUS $18.00 SUITS.

Help Wanted—Male.

WANTED—Thirty cabinetmakers on Park Lane ave. Monday morning. John Neidhardt. 15

WANTED—A pool master; must be a good swimmer. Apply at the Natatorium. tf

WANTED—A yard man, white; must have good recommendation. Apply at Levinski's Jewelry Store. tf

PRESSER WANTED—At McGuire's French Dry Cleaning 723 Washington St. tf

WANTED—A boy or young man with wheel at Levin Hat Co., 704 Austin. 10-12

WANTED—An experienced dairyman. W. K. George, new phone 2302. 9-29

WANTED—Position by young man experienced in wholesale and retail grocery business; also a graduate in bookkeeping. Ring new phone 1050. Old phone 202.

MISS MINNIE OWENS, public stenographer, 903 Amicable Bldg. Five years' experience. 10-18

WANTED—Two neat appearing young men to work on trains. "Good pay." Apply The Union News Co., Katy Depot. tf

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—Job as collector; have had experience. Address 62, care News. 10-13

Wanted---Miscellaneous

WANTED—Two small gas heaters. Address E., care News. 17

OFFICE DESK, etc., wanted, at once. Thompson & Co., 414 Franklin St. 10-13

WANTED—A good milch cow, at 620 Speight street, new phone 1219. 10-13

WANTED—To buy all the second-hand stoves in Waco. Field's Furniture Co., 210 S. Third St. tf

SPEIGHT STREET MARKET for a square deal in the meat line. Prompt delivery. O. P. 690; N. P. 2650. 502 Speight. 10-29

WANTED—To buy a good young gentle buggy horse, safe for women to drive. Must be sound; bay or black preferred. Apply to W. D. Lacy. tf

WANTED—To buy large quantities of sound, clean, second-hand corn and oat bags. 204 Elm St. Clement Grain Co. 10-27

WANTED—Oct. 1 furnished cottage for the winter. Old Phone 1147. tf

MISS MINNIE OWENS, public stenographer, 903 Amicable Bldg. Five years' experience. 10-18

A NEWS want ad may bring just the opportunity you are waiting for. One-half cent a word.

FIELD'S FAMOUS $18.00 SUITS.

Cleaning and Pressing.

OLD PHONE 202, new 1050—high-class cleaning-pressing. Hammond-Vawter Co. 10-22

Fire Insurance.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—Insurance in the best companies. Losses paid promptly. T. B. Dockery & Co., 107 South 4th St. Both phones 705. We buy vendor lien notes and loan money. 10-10

Educational.

ATTEND TOBY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. NONE BETTER. OPEN ALL YEAR. ALSO TEACH BY MAIL. tf

Business Chances.

LET US be your tailors. Hammond-Vawter Company. 10-22

R. E. D. ELECTRIC CO. wants your work. Satisfaction guaranteed. New phone 932. 720 Franklin St. tf

J. H. CAMERON & CO., plumbers—who want your repair work. 720 Franklin, new phone 932. tf

IF YOU want a way yonder the quickest and best in book-keeping, banking and shorthand, a fine course in telegraphy, attend Hill's Business College. Open day and night. tf

A News Want Ad may bring the opportunity you are looking for.

WOMAN'S GOOD WORK

MRS. BOLINGER HAS ABLE CORPS OF ASSISTANTS FOR PALACE AFFAIRS.

Mrs. L. J. Drucke Wants to Do Something Different in Her German Department—Some Prizes.

Everything connected with the Cotton Palace is being rapidly rounded into shape. Just twenty days remain until the big exposition will be open to the public. Every one connected with the Cotton Palace is working night and day, to the end that when the opening date arrives the success and permanency of Waco's big show will be assured.

Especially gratified are the directors with the work being done by the woman's department, of which Mrs. D. C. Bolinger is general chairman. Mrs. Bolinger has an able corps of assistants and they are all planning and working in a way that argues well for the success of this department of the institution.

"Something different" has been the aim of Mrs. L. J. Drucke, who is chairman of the German department. No one has worked harder to bring success to her department than has Mrs. Drucke, and she is very anxious for and earnestly solicits the co-operation, suggestions and assistance of all the ladies. Any articles from this department should be left at 1114 Clay street. Following is the prize list, and Mrs. Drucke will be gald to answer any inquiries from those interested:

Point lace work, first prize $1, second prize 75c, third prize ribbon.
Battenberg work, $1, 75c, ribbon.
Crochet work, $1.50, $1, 50c.
Knitting work, $1.50, $1, ribbon.
Crochet bags, $1, 50c, ribbon.
Sofa pillow, any kind of work, $1, 50c, ribbon.
White embroidery work, $1.50, $1, ribbon.
Colored embroidery work, $1.50, $1, ribbon.

Children's Work Under 12 Years.

Embroidery work, 75c, 50c, ribbon.
Crochet work, 75c, 50c, ribbon.

Old Ladies' Work.

All kinds of lace work, $1, 50c, ribbon.
All kinds of knit work, $1, 50c, ribbon.
All kinds of crochet work, 75c, 50c, ribbon.
Curio, oldest article, $1, 50c, ribbon.

ABOUT ENRICO CARUSO.

The Great Italian Tenor Has Had an Interesting Career.

Enrico Caruso is a native of Naples, and was born in 1873. When he was a mere boy he sang in the churches of Naples, and the beauty of his voice arrested the attention of all who heard it. His father did not encourage the boy at first, but a few years later was persuaded to allow him to take a few lessons in singing. The family was very poor, however, and Caruso was forced to work as a mechanic. This work not being very profitable, he began to seriously consider whether he could not make more by singing than he could earn by hard work with his hands.

He was 18 years old when he met a distinguished baritone singer, who, after hearing his voice, decided that he would give Caruso substantial assistance. He therefore took him to Maestro Vergine, who was captivated by the beauty and purity of his voice and began to give him vocal instructions.

Caruso made his debut in 1894 in Naples, in a now forgotten opera "L'amico Francesco," afterward singing in various Italian cities and in Cairo. A South American engagement followed, and on his return, after a season in Milan, it was clear that here was one of the most promising young tenors ever heard in Italy. Caruso had made a success in various countries of Europe before coming to America in 1903, but it was his performance of the Duke at the Metropolitan on Nov. 23 of that year which convinced operagoers that the greatest of all tenors had arrived. This artist has just finished his ninth season in this country.

Caruso's success is the greatest ever attained by an artist in this country. His American engagements have been a continuous ovation, the great audiences being held spellbound by the exquisite refinement, beauty and power of his voice.

Caruso has made records exclusively for the Victor since 1903, and as the present contract does not expire until 1933, the public is assured perfect reproduction of his voice for many years to come.

The complete stock of Caruso records can be had at the Waco Talking Machine company, an advertisement of which appears in today's Morning News.

Mrs. Highbrow on the Issues.

"Yes, yes, indeed! The progressive party is certainly a grand one," said Mrs. Wood B. Highbrow, laying down her newspaper. "I deciare, I just tremble with enthusiasm when I think that at last, a great party has taken up the cause of woma nsuffrage, for Erton, Florence Nightingle and Barton, Florence Nightingale and Barbara Fritsche have, enigmatically speaking, shed their last drop of blood!

"I am sorry, however, that they have taken the name of Bull Moose for their slogan, because it is such a well—a common, impolite, aesthetic name, donit you think? I firmly believe they adopted it because Teddy is so fond of saying bully; but Wood insists that they did it to win the Irish vote. You see, the Irish are noted for their bulls.

"I was reading the other day that Rugged Kindling, in a poem, speaks of the bull moose and its cow. Now, though I am heartily in favor of the progressors I am simply unatterably opposed to having such a non de plume as cow, hurled at me by a democrat.

"What is it? Well, perhaps you're right. I ought to be willing to emulate the example of the noted women I just tabulated, so I'll just try and bear even such an indemnity for the great cause!"—Kansas City Star.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were reported by the National Exchange Insurance and Trust company, abstract department:

W. H. Jones to S. P. Ross, lots 5, 6 and 7, block 11, Cohen addition, $3000.

R. C. Coleman et ux. to A. F. Luzzi, lot 4, block 1, Highland Park addition, $4346.

H. F. Montgomery to W. G. Schmander, lot 11, block R, West End addition, $900.

W. R. Davidson et al. to E. L. Fulkerson, part of block X, West End addition, $1100.

Bart Moore et al. to E. H. Jahn, lot 11, block 102, University Heights addition, $500.

E. J. Cartinez to Mittie Fant, lot 16, block 1, Sam Sanger addition, $2900.

To Exchange—Real Estate.

WANTED, TO TRADE—641 acres of good land, 4 miles north of Brady, McCullough county, on macadamized road, 420 acres in cultivation, 3 sets of rent houses, for well located, good renting residence property or land near Waco. G. W. Keen, Rockdale, Texas. 11-10

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—90 ft. fine close-in trackage property; will exchange for good residence. 50 acres fine truck land adjoining city—will sell all or part at bargain prices. 4 well-located lots in East Waco—will exchange for residence located on the west side. Do not fail to see us for farm, residence, vacant lots or business property—we have a large list for sale or exchange. J. B. Woody Land & Investment Co., 107½ South 5th St., Waco, Texas. tf

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

LOST—In automobile accident, pair eyeglasses in aluminum case. Return to Aug. A. Busch & Co. for reward. G. H. Luedde. tf

LOST—Between Waco and McGregor, nickel-plated automobile side lamp. Finder return to or phone F. O. Arnold, 706 Austin avenue, and receive reward. New phone 301; old phone 359. 10-14

LOST—Male Fox Terrier. Answers to the name of "Tip." Has collar with name and street number on it. Reward for return, or for any information that will lead to finding out where he can be found. R. L. Telle, 921 North 16th. tf

LOST—One dark bay horse, 16 hands high, weight 1100 pounds; got loose Saturday night; hard leather hitch strap around neck. Will pay liberal reward for same. J. T. Jordan, 520 Austin St., Waco, Tex. tf

LOST—Suit case marked "M. G. N." between hours of 5 and 6:30 Monday evening. Between I. & G. N. depot, Fourth and Twelfth streets on Austin. Liberal reward for return to 712 Austin St. tf

LOST—About 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon on Austin or N. 4th St., black hand bag with initials S. C. A., containing small amount of silver and keys. Return to Big 4 Ice Co., and receive reward. 10-12

LOST—Chestnut sorrel horse, last Saturday night; string halted in left hind leg; ring West End fire station. tf

Hotel Metropole

One block from Cotton Belt, I. & G. N., H. & T. C. and Aransas Pass Depots.
RATES, $2.50 TO $3.50 PER DAY. American Plan.
Noonday Lunch 50c.
A goo place for your mother, wife and sisters. Convenient to all street cars.
R. G. WENDLAND, Prop.,
Waco, Texas.
Established 1882

A Horse Is Valuable When Broke

BUT NOT SO WITH MAN, UNLESS HE HOLDS A MEAL TICKET WITH THE

American Cafe

J. L. SHIPP, Prop.
413 FRANKLIN ST.

THE D. JUNE MACHINERY CO.

Corner 1st and Franklin Sts.
ENGINE AND BOILER, GIN AND MILL SUPPLIES.

Our New Fall Woolens

Have arrived. This line is by long odds the most attractive we have ever shown. The colors are stunning and every style is absolutely new and made especially for this Fall and Winter.

LOUIS GABERT

THE LEADING TAILOR.

J. D. Newman Gus K. Weathered

Newman & Weathered Livery Co.

(Successors to Jackson Liv. Co.)
Up-to-Date Rigs. Boarders a Specialty.
WACO, TEXAS
Both Phones 23. 813-15 Franklin

NEWS TELEPHONES.

Advertising and Circulation, both phones 1132
Editorial and News, both phones 2385

HILL PRINTING & STATIONERY COMPANY

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS

WACO, TEXAS

Blank Books
Legal Blanks
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H.-K.-F. Loose Leaf Ledger with Visible Index
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Oliver Typewriters and Supplies
Edison Mimeograph and Supplies
The Dictaphone

EVERYTHING USED IN AN OFFICE

WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS

Sketch of Railroad Commissioner Who Will Meet Waco Shippers.

BY M. M. HARRIS.

The private offices of Chairman Allison Mayfield of the Texas Railroad Commission and of his senior colleague overlook, from the second floor of the state house, the long approach now shaded with young trees, the fair greensward and flower beds, fountains and miniature pond, lovers' lane and several monuments—some good, but most not so good. It is a pleasant, a commanding situation. One feels a man of personality needs must direct affairs in such places, the seats of the mighty, as 'twere. When the south wind, telling of fishing grounds and lazy afternoons under the trees, whisks through those commanding windows of an afternoon, the senior colleague likes to think his lines have fallen in pleasant places. They have.

Thirty-seven years ago he came to Texas to seek his fortune, looked for work in Austin and found none. Let this serve as an object lesson for the boy scouts. Today he "sits above the city that knew him not." He is railroad commissioner of Texas and has no opposition for re-election. Since 1875 Westward ho! he has found occasional work: for some years as city attorney of Fort Worth and then, for a season, as mayor of that bustling community. He has a Biblical name of Biblical significance, for his family's ancestral custom ran to such. William David—David, the son of Jesse—"divine psalmist."

He Is a Reformer.

He is not rich. Railroad Commissioner William D. Williams. That is easily explained. He is a reformer and has a surplus of ethics, some of them a drug on the market. He has kept them in the law, uses 'em in politics and follows his job at their dictates. They have rather clogged his bank account. He has about 100 ethics that are lovelier in the abstract than in the practice. Assuming these ethics each would be $3000 in W. D. Williams' pocket if he had never made their acquaintance, Mr. Williams has been set back some $300,000 in Texas wealth. He doesn't know this. He is a reformer by the direct route, passive in resistance but active in design. Hence the fortune minus.

Probably Judge Williams—he is "judge" to everybody—is about as popular with the average railroad controller as a certain furry feline of unenviable proclivities is at a May party. At the risk of being tiresome, we must repeat he is a reformer. Private cars and "Welcome, Williams!" do not greet him when he goes on railroad inspections and investigations—especially on the latter. For why? Oh, just a little difference of sentiment between the roads and the commissioner. In his case, the difference, crystallized into the intangible values tax law and the gross receipts tax law when, 1903 to 1907, he represented Tarrant county in the legislature. Under the intangible tax arrangement, railroads give up to the state where they had never given up before—from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 annually. He was the inventor of this "iniquitious drain" on the great railroads. There was opposition. He fathered the gross receipts tax measure in the house of representatives, put it through both houses. Pullman, express companies, oil and wharf companies and other large interests now pay fatly to the state what they had never paid before. There was opposition.

William David has never received a box of choice Havanas from a general freight agent and no express manager ever presents him with a gold-handled umbrella.

Judge Williams got these tax laws on the brain in his six years of city attorneying in Fort Worth. Fort Worth is a favorite resort of Texas railroads and allied important companies. Its city council was having the dickens of a time making the exchequer of the municipality show up on the right side of the ledger at the end of each fiscal year. "We are somewhat short on funds, Williams," they said. "Investigate, Williams." "I will," said the city attorney. "Leave it to me"—or words after that fashion. He went off to his law office, rolled some twenty cigarettes, did some thinking and about $2,000,000 worth of investigating.

Wants Taxes Paid.

He is a reformer. "Why?" he cogitated. "Why shouldn't these railroads and dividend experts pay their proper shore of the taxes? Why should our terminal city be bankrupt? Why should all our public moneys come from lands and buildings taxes? Why is it we have no way of ascertaining railroad values? Why must some poor devil with a little home put up to run the government when the Cascade & Bourbon Central dodges the obligation of its revenues? I don't believe in three-fourths of these taxes anyhow, the land tax especially, even if it is required by the constitution! Eureka! Let the rich pay as well as the poor! We will tax intangible values, make the roads come across on our own calculations, not on theirs, put money into the county and state treasury, and"—

Tarrant county sent him to Austin and he made these laws. After four legislative "fat" years in getting what he came for, Williams went back to Fort Worth and they made him mayor. Governor T. M. Campbell, shrewdly glorifying the intangible values and the gross receipts treasure-makers, took Williams from the mayor's seat and made him railroad commissioner to succeed L. J. Storey or Lockhart, deceased. He was elected to the unexpired term two years ago and now is without a fight on his hands to stay there six years more—then some more, in all likelihood.

Organized labor in Texas is strong for W. D. Williams. "I've no explanation for it," he says. "I've always tried to get a square deal for labor, but have never been closely identified with the organization. They were friendly to me in Fort Worth at all times." Undoubtedly. Ten years ago he was counsel for the striking employes of the Pacific Express and had a non-interference injunction dissolved. He was sure, he said, the strikers had not been interfering. That was sufficient for Williams. He worked for what he considered "sound' labor measures in the legislature. But he has not "played" to labor's favor. Certain labor connections recently criticised him for not using his influence with the commission to get the Harriman lines' strike back to work.

"I've no power to do so" he said briefly. "If I had I would not stay on the commission five minutes. I don't believe in bossism, political or official." That is his way. He frequently dissents from the orders of his colleagues, but never resents his minority. And he starts and fosters no quarrels with railroads and expresses. He has been known to say:

Does Not Believe in Speeches.

"If I were running for governor there are lots of things I might say about the management and operation of roads and express companies. Running for commissioner, I had better not. I can do more effective work without this speech-making. I know what it is and I can go after it, officially." His reform tendencies are slightly differentiated from the average:

"I was a violent reformer; I am still, but I have gotten over the notion that you can reform this year. I know it can't be done. It means more than passing laws—it means the education of the people from childhood."

It is likely this son of Jesse C. and Mary (Collier) Williams, Virginians, now 55 years old, came to Texas from Kentucky at the age of 18, attracted by the unknown, disgusted at the hard work he saw around him in his native Mount Vernon. Texas sounded good to him, he had a cousin here, somewhere—but he has been working hard ever since. Schooled in his birthplace and a graduate in science from a little Campbellite college in Illinois, no longer on the roll of colloges, he had a restless, interrogative mind and reached out for more than the equivalent of what is now merely a good high school education. Whatever of higher knowledge he has acquired has been self-taught, law, science and literature. He clerked in a Seguin bank for a shot time, after Austin had proved barren of occupation—someone on the stage into Lockhart told him of the place in Seguin. Somewhat like Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. Williams had strolled along Congress avenue looking for work and probably wondering "What next?" Banking was not to his liking; he farmed for himself at Clear Fork creek, 30 miles southwest of Austin; worked over into Caldwell county; married Miss Jettie Pearson in 1876 and settled down to farm for four years.

One day he rode over to Seguin and was admitted to practice law.

Williams returned to Austin in 1880 and clerked in the office of Peeler & Maxey, the latter now federal district judge for western Texas. A few months of this and he formed a partnership with John W. Robertson, mayor of Austin for several years, brother of the late legislator, James G. Robertson. Eight years of practice in this city and he went to Fort Worth with an offer to represent certain large mortgage concerns in north Texas. He was associated for a year with John M. Moore, ex-secretary of state, but has been alone in practice nearly twenty years, building up a considerable clientele notwithstanding the ethics on the office table.

Opposes Socialism.

He is opposed to socialism, for all that. He is an individualist, wholly an optimist generaly and would like to be an altruist all the time—but he can't. In his brief service as mayor of Fort Worth there was a hornets' nest for him because the law required him to keep vice and immorality within bounds. He did not believe the social evil could be remedied by the closed door or the ax treatment—but the law was there. No doubt he finds it difficult to accomplish his beliefs.

There is no more likable personality in all the state government than his. Shaggy gray hair, ragged mustache, deep-set eyes of a baffling color, quiet in his conversation, determined in his official and personal dealings. He is not in robust health and is much in his home. Commended for the love of good books and good tobacco, a visit to his office in a leisure half hour is little less than an event, after the average official "round." This loosely-clothed gentleman deserves a more Bohemian, if less useful, existence!

Once he fell from ethical grace and wrote numerous of the wildest Wild West stories for the most popular of the 15-cent magazines. But he has recovered.

He has recovered. The ethics are at work again. He is now inveighing by print, letter and voice 'agin" the encroachment of federal or state admissions to control absolutely within state bounds he insists. Congressmen and senators hear from him and the press grabs his copy because he says things. It is assured any argument he might make to the supreme court would not be dedicated to dusting off precedents.

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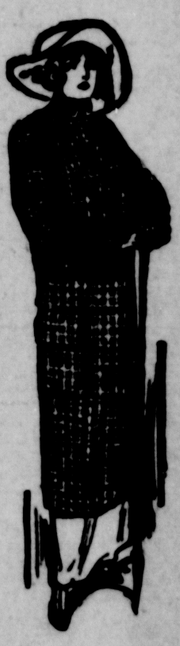

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